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ABSTRACT

Designed to remedy student's lack of opportunity to learn about the decision making process at the city or county government levels, this teacher handbook focuses on local government in Florida. The subject areas around which units and corresponding lessons are developed include: (1) the foundations of local government, history, legal roles, home rule, and forms of local government; (2) local government services; (3) local government finances; (4) key officials and elections; (5) public participation in local government--influencing local government decisions, serving as members of local government boards and committees, careers in local government, and running for local government office; (6) current local government issues, water management, solid waste management, public safety, and transportation; (7) growth management at the local government level; and (8) municipal incorporation and boundaries. Lessons are designed to provide students with information about local government in Florida and activities which seek to engage students in hands on operations. The volume is supplemented with four appendices containing a glossary, a list of available videotapes, a 44-item bibliography, and an appendix titled, "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," which contains a 643-page listing of all the city and county governments within Florida and a profile for each respective government, based on a June 1990 survey by the Florida League of Cities. The profiles contain such information as the mailing address, main telephone number, population, form of government, assistance available to schools, a history, financial information and innovative programs. Note that most curriculum handbooks contain survey information for the respective county school district only (surveys for the county government and its respective city governments within that county area). (RJC)

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SO 024 815

Florida City & County Government

A Teacher Handbook for the High School Level

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Florida City & County Government

A Teacher Handbook for the High School Level

A Curriculum Development and Renewal Project Developed by Florida State University for the Florida Department of Education, Division of Public Schools, and the Florida League of Cities, Inc. under STAR Grant #89-036, Florida Institute of Government. Funding provided by the Florida Department of Education, the Florida Institute of Government and the Florida League of Cities, Inc.

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Additions and Updates to the Handbook

Additions and updates to the handbook will be distributed by the Florida League of Cities. For the public high schools, this will be handled by the respective county's Social Studies Supervisor. You are encouraged to send your comments on this curriculum, including suggestions for changes or updates, to the League office. For additional copies of the materials, contact:

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Introduction to the Curriculum

Studies conducted by the Florida Department of Education, the Florida State University, the Florida League of Cities and the Florida Close-Up organization, among others, point out that the study of city and county governments is not a well-functioning segment of the social studies school curriculum in Florida. As a result of this gap in the school program, students have little or no opportunity to learn about the operation of the decision-making process at the city or county government levels. One is indeed puzzled to learn that the government which is the closest to citizens, local government--as compared to state or federal government--is not dealt with systematically in the classroom. No wonder the surveys, including election figures, indicate that citizens have a comparatively low level of interest and participation in the operations of the various local governmental units. A recent study found that, among high school students, "being a leader in my community" was one of the lowest priorities among their life goals.[1] Other studies revealed that students find social studies, in general, "boring," having "redundant subject matter."[2] The absence of systematic and creative learning about local government contributes, in part, to these attitudes. In Hepburn's study, students "failed to see the relevance of social studies to life, or the relationship of social studies to future occupational goals."[3] Students involved with in-school and out-of-school activities, however, had a tendency to like social studies.

The course that presumably incorporates the study of local government is American government. A review of representative textbooks on the subject, however, reveal that the study of local government is treated only in passing. For example, a representative text devotes only two of 33 chapters to the study of local government which, when translated into pages, constitutes about five percent of the total. Needless to say, the chapters in these texts do not contain any information about the peculiarities of local governments in the different states, i.e., they are not Florida specific.

In order to remedy the situation, especially the void that presently exists in instructional materials on the subject, the Florida League of Cities (FLC) proposed a Florida-specific Local Government Curriculum Project, focusing on city and county government. Members of the social science education faculty from Florida State University were selected to conduct the project, with financial support from the Institute of Government's STAR grant program, the Florida Department of Education and the FLC. The initial phase of the project entailed the development of a teacher handbook on city and county government for the high school level.

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[1] Hepburn, Mary A., "What is Our Youth Thinking? Social-Political Attitudes of the 1980s." Social Education, Vol. 49, No. 8 (1985): 671-677.

[2] Shaughnessy, Joan M. and Thomas M. Haladyna, "Research on Student Attitude Toward Social Studies." Social Education, Vol. 49, No. 8 (1985): 694.

[3] Ibid.

With advisement from an advisory council consisting of city and county government representatives and curriculum writers representing the high school social studies area, this handbook, or resource guide, was prepared. The handbook is keyed to all levels of the appropriate Florida high school government course student performance standards and includes "knowledge" and "activity" components.

Handbook Purpose

The main purpose of the handbook is to provide social studies teachers in Florida a resource so that formal instruction about our state's city and county governments may be conducted systematically. Students are presented with "springboards," designed to enhance their understanding of local issues and related local government functions. At the same time, the springboards provide students with the understanding and skills necessary to participate intelligently and more fully in local decisions affecting their daily lives. Hopefully, as a result, students will become active participants in our democratic society, at the level where they may personally have an impact.

Developing the Handbook

To ensure that the handbook would reflect the actual needs of the classroom teacher, project staff asked active social studies teachers to write a good portion of the curriculum materials. In other words, teachers were asked to contribute the lessons in the handbook and prepare the student activities associated with them. Through this process, sample lessons were developed and were field tested in over 14 different schools throughout the state. Many of the classrooms in which field testing of the materials was conducted were visited by the Project Director to establish directly the effectiveness of the program. Teachers who participated in the field-testing operation filed detailed reports on whether or not the materials in question were meeting their needs. The teachers' and students' reactions, in general, were very positive. However, certain revisions were made in the materials following the field reports and observations. Certainly, evaluation of this special curriculum is an ongoing process. Hopefully, new handbook editions in the future will incorporate additional topics and activities as may be suggested by the practitioners in the classroom.

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

The Contents of the Handbook

The "knowledge" component of the handbook is based on general study areas of local government, suggested by the Florida League of Cities in an outline of study. Information for the study was drawn, in part from The Florida Municipal Officials' Manual (1987, revised 1989), as well as other sources provided by the relevant agencies. After several communications between project personnel and the project's advisory council, together with a review of materials, eight areas of study were identified for inclusion in the project's teacher handbook. These subject areas, around which units and corresponding lessons were developed, include: 1) the foundations of local government, i.e., history, legal roles, Home Rule and forms of local government; 2) local government services; 3) local government finances; 4) key officials and elections; 5) public participation in local government--influencing local government decisions, serving as members of local government boards/committees, careers in local government and running for local government office; 6) current local government issues, i.e., water management, solid waste management, public safety and transportation; 7) growth management at the local government level; and 8) municipal incorporation and boundaries.

Teachers may select lessons at random to complement their other units of study and each lesson may be taught independently. However, certain lessons in particular, such as those in Unit II, "Local Government Services," provide students with a more complete picture if taken in order and as a "package." Other lessons, like those in Unit III, "Local Government Finances," will probably have more meaning if preceded by the services unit. In this way, students will be able to see a more direct relationship between the services requested by the residents of city and county government jurisdictions and the ability to fund such services.

In general, the lessons are arranged in the following user format: Rationale; Objectives; Materials and Resources Needed; Suggested Teaching Time; Relation to Florida Standards of Excellence; Background Information for Teachers; Vocabulary (selected lessons only); Teacher Readings (Unit 1, Lesson 1 only); Procedure; Possible Follow-up Activities; Evaluation Ideas; and Activity Sheets, Student Readings, Illustrations and Diagrams (in order of use). If applicable, Teacher Keys are provided following the corresponding Activity Sheet. A comprehensive Glossary, with all vocabulary found throughout the various lessons, is provided in Appendix C.

The "activity" component of the handbook includes materials in the form of "springboards" which seek to engage students in hands-on operations. These activities are in line with the Florida Course Student Performance Standards: Introduction to American Government (pages 22 - 23) which states that course-related activities need to help students: (a) "understand the importance of participation in community service, civic improvement and involvement in political activities," as well as (b) "utilize the appropriate vocabulary, geographical, reference/study, critical thinking and decision-making skills." The key idea implicit in this component is that students attending schools in the 1990s need not only comprehend their world, but must be able to participate in decisions affecting them directly. The curriculum materials seek to develop in students a sense of effectiveness and internal control, leading to a feeling that they are competent to participate directly in the political, social, economic and ecological affairs of their community, be it urban or rural.

The handbook is also supplemented through a series of educational videos and city profile videos prepared by the Florida League of Cities (FLC). These videos are often listed as optional activities in the respective lessons. Many of the educational and city profiles tapes are available through local school district media centers via the Florida Department of Education Instructional Television Office. A listing of these and other available FLC videos is provided in Appendix B.

Appendix D provides detailed information about the county government and city governments within the county school district that the particular handbook is distributed. This information, entitled "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," should assist teachers and students alike in learning more about local government operations in their particular area of Florida. This material will be periodically updated.

Relationship of the Handbook to the Florida Curriculum

The handbook is not intended to be a comprehensive text on local government. Rather, it is an introduction to the study of city and county governments in Florida. The units and respective lessons are written so that they may each stand alone and be used in whole, or in part, to supplement the social studies curriculum, especially the course on the United States government. Other courses in the curriculum may be appropriate for the materials as well. For example, Lesson #1, Unit 1, "History of City and County Government in Florida," may be incorporated into a world history or United States history class. An economics class might use all of Unit 4 on Local Government Finances. The materials are placed in a three-ring notebook to allow for additions and updates, as well as to allow for the addition of supplementary information by teachers. This supplementary information may take the form of "fact sheets" offered by local governments, local news clippings concerning local government activities, copies of charters and maps, etc.

"This has been an exciting project to develop and implement. Hopefully, it will provide the basis for additional projects in bringing to the classroom an understanding of how city and county government operates and offer students an opportunity to become fully involved in local governmental affairs."

Byron G. Massialas
Professor of Social Studies Education and Project Director
The Florida State University, Tallahassee

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Unit and Lesson Outline

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    1. History of City and County Government in Florida
    2. The Legal Roles of Florida's City and County Governments
    3. Home Rule in Florida
    4. Basic Forms of City and County Government

2. Local Government Services
    1. Basic City Government Services
    2. Basic County Government Services
    3. Evolving City and County Government Services
    4. Ordinances and Resolutions

3. Local Government Finances
    1. City and County Government Revenues
    2. City and County Government Expenditures
    3. City and County Government Budgets

4. Key Officials and Elections
    1. Key Local Government Officials - Elected and Appointed
    2. City and County Government Elections

5. Public Participation in Local Government
    1. Citizen Involvement in City and County Government
    2. Running for Local Government Office

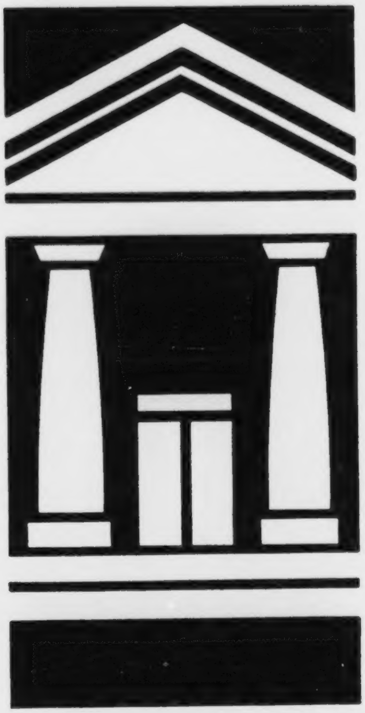
6. Current Local Government Issues
    1. Water Management at the Local Government Level
    2. Solid Waste Management at the Local Government Level
    3. Public Safety at the Local Government Level
    4. Transportation at the Local Government Level

7. Growth Management at the Local Government Level (to be released fall 1991)
    1. Local Government Comprehensive Planning (Land Use)
    2. Growth Management Issues

8. Municipal Incorporation and Boundaries (to be released fall 1991)
    1. Municipal Incorporation
    2. Annexation

Unit 1 - Lesson 1

"History of City and County Government in Florida"



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Unit 1 - Lesson 1

"History of City and County Government in Florida"

RATIONALE:

The city and county governments of Florida are, of course, not unique inventions or occurrences of this state. The origins of American local government lie within English and European history. That history is both rich and voluminous. This lesson offers students a taste of that history and of the particular history unique to the cities and counties of Florida. In so doing, the students can also begin to understand the most dominant and fundamental issue that characterized the relationship between the state government of Florida and these local governments: the issue of Home Rule. Home Rule, which will be covered in more detail in Lesson 3 of this unit, refers to "local self-government by the people" with limited interference by another level of government, within the parameters of the law.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: general law, special act, charter, incorporation and Home Rule;

2. identify citizen needs and governmental principles common to the English communities of the late Middle Ages, the early American "counties" and Florida cities and counties of today;

3. relate major events in the history of Florida to the development, establishment and growth of the various city and county governments in Florida; and

4. identify events in the history of Florida that may have contributed to the decline of certain city and county governments.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "Historical Influences on Florida's City and County Governments"; a chalkboard or flip chart; and Illustration #1, "Excerpt from 1885 Florida Constitution" (may be prepared as a transparency for use with an overhead projector).

2. Teacher Reading #1, "St. Joseph and Boom Towns"; Illustration #2, Map of St. Joseph; and a chalkboard or flipchart. Optional: Teacher Reading #2, "The Lost Counties."

3. Activity Sheet #1, "Historical Time Line and Population Growth Chart for Florida

City and County Governments"; and "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," history portion, Appendix D.

4. Optional Activity: Florida League of Cities' videotape, "How Your City Government Works," available from your county school board's instructional television office (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV office (first portion of tape contains history).

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three days.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard B -	The student will demonstrate that the past may be interpreted as a series of interrelated events.
Standard C -	The student will use maps, globes and other models to interpret spatial relationships.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

A study of the historical development of city and county governments is, of course, an intensive and exhaustive venture. In this unit, the student is exposed to a cursory view of that history, which is important in understanding the development of Florida's local governments and the conditions in which these cities and counties find themselves today.

The traditions pertinent to the development of Florida cities and counties, like those throughout the United States, are traceable to English/European tradition and history. These historical influences were carried over into the early development of America, with settlement of the 13 original colonies by the English colonists in the 1600s.

The English tradition of granting local control was evident in the Spanish era of Florida history. Provisional Governor Andrew Jackson specifically recognized the counties of Escambia and St. Johns as existing governmental entities only four days after formally receiving possession of Florida for the United States in 1821. The following year, in 1822, the cities of Pensacola and St. Augustine were officially incorporated by the newly established Territorial Council. Despite this early step, the level of **Home Rule** (self-determination) enjoyed by Florida cities and counties today was not easily acquired.

The first lesson in this unit points to the granting of **charters** to England`s evolving cities and the application of the French Counte (county) and Shire in the British Isles to the formation of county government by the early American colonists. In reading about this early English and European history, the student is able to see how such traditions found expression in the historical development of Florida`scity and county governments.

The St. Joseph case study offers students an opportunity to see how one Florida city developed, grew, **incorporated** as a municipal government and then eventually disappeared. Although it is unusual for a local government to disappear completely, the activity assists students to see how factors such as geography (in this case, St. Joseph's Bay), natural events/disasters (such as heavy winds and yellow fever epidemics, in this case) and transportation (the railroad, for example) play a part in the development of communities. Students further apply this insight when reviewing the time line and population chart (Activity Sheet #1) in determining how other Florida cities and counties developed and grew.

The specific details regarding the historical development of Florida cities and counties varies with the respective local government. However, there are major events that took place in the state that were important to the development of these governments. These events, supplemented by the historical population data for the state as a whole and selected Florida cities and counties during the 1900s, are provided to offer students an overview of how these local governments evolved.

VOCABULARY:

general law - a legislative act which is intended to have statewide application.

special act - a legislative act which applies to an area or group which is less than the total area or population of the state.

charter - the basic law, or constitution, of a city or county government issued by the state Legislature and usually approved by a vote of the citizens. The King (or Queen) of England during the late Middle Ages also granted "charters" to citizens of a community, giving them the power to promote local improvements and to regulate certain aspects of community life.

incorporation - the legal act taken when a community adopts a charter and becomes a municipality (in Florida, a city, town or village).

Home Rule - local self-government (self-rule) by the people with limited interference by another level of government, within the parameters of the law.

Teacher Reading #1, "St. Joseph and Boom Towns"

(Source: Dav, Fredrick W. Florida: Old and New. New York: G.P. Putnam's and Sons, 1934, 199-201. Grammar and punctuation updated by editors.)

The first railroad in Florida was the third in the United States, running from Tallahassee to the port of St. Marks near the Gulf, over which cotton was shipped and a great and prosperous business was conducted. Horse power hauled the first railroad cars, but this was soon supplemented by the locomotive.

By means of railroads, we come in touch with an interesting locality in Florida, St. Joseph's Bay, which was fortified in 1718 by France as the harbor of Crevecoeur and was later fortified by Spain. Evidence of the importance which early navigators attached to St. Joseph's Bay has been handed down to us in 10 engraved maps dating from 1699 to 1778.

It is not a generally known fact that there once existed in the State of Florida a city of between three or four thousand people, with railroad and steamboat facilities, banks, churches, theaters and all the amenities of the times, which is now utterly extinct. An examination of the charts of the Gulf of Mexico show an almost landlocked harbor lying about 20 miles west of Apalachicola, with an average depth of 24 feet of water, called St. Joseph's Bay.

On the eastern shores of this bay in the year 1829 was established the City of St. Joseph, and there grew up a busy export trade of the cotton which came from the rich plantations of northern Florida and southern Georgia. From the best sources of information, the export ran for several years, from 100,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton per annum. Money was spent like water and St. Joseph, though named after a saint, had the reputation of being the most wicked city in America. The immense amount of cotton came down the Apalachicola River and its tributaries as far as Pinhook Point, some few miles above Apalachicola, and there the steamers entered Lake Wimanico at the extreme end of which was a creek named Depot Creek. The cotton was then loaded on railway cars and transported five miles to St. Joe. A wharf was built at St. Joseph about three-quarters of a mile long on which ran the cars to the vessels moored alongside. Several years later, the railroad was extended to Iola, a point farther north on the river, and still later a new road was projected and partly graded to Marianna, but it was never completed.

The heyday of this fast-growing city appears to have been from 1835 to 1841. On February 10, 1836, it was formally incorporated as a city, as appears in the state archives. That the first Constitutional Convention of the Territory was held here in December 1838, and in January 1839, shows that it was considered of great importance in those days. This is now commemorated by a handsome monument.

Three great causes contributed to St. Joseph's final decay: first, the great cost of transportation and transfer; second, the danger to vessels from a northwest wind; and finally, an epidemic of yellow fever which swept the whole of the Gulf coast in 1841 and which was particularly severe at this point.

No one would think by looking at the chart of St. Joseph's Bay that, being so landlocked, it could be otherwise than a safe refuge from any kind of storm which might rage in the Gulf of Mexico. It is true that a safe shelter and a good anchorage may be found in the bay, in anything but a tropical hurricane. However, this sheltered part of the bay was not accessible from the shore where St. Joseph was located. Westerly winds often played great havoc with the ships moored to the docks and a muddy bottom made it a bad anchorage and a dangerous place.

No one will ever be able to describe the terrors of the yellow fever epidemic of 1841; three graveyards mutely testify to the awful number of deaths which occurred. The graveyards included one located close to the site of the city, one on the sea beach where many people had run for safety, and one some distance out on the railroad track--the last of the refugee camps. The fever was brought on a vessel from South America and is said to have been responsible for the deaths of over 75 percent of the total population of St. Joseph. Because of the natural beauty of the bay and its proximity to the Gulf, St. Joseph had become a seaside resort in summer for the people of the interior. Among the prominent people who died of the scourge was the wife of one of Florida's Governors. It seems to have been a favorable year for the spread of this terrible disease, as it was reported at Pensacola, Mobile and other Gulf ports during this year. From 1841 to 1850, the few remaining settlers moved away and, by the latter date, it was entirely deserted.

Optional Teacher Reading #2, "The Lost Counties"

(Source: Morris 1989, 418.)

Fayette confounds those who say that counties, once born, never die in Florida. Fayette [County] was born in 1832 and died in 1834, the only county to pass completely out of existence.

Presumably named for the Marquis de Lafayette, who died in the same year as the county, Fayette filled the big "V" of the converging Chipola and Apalachicola rivers with Alabama's boundary as the cross bar. Fayette was reincorporated in Jackson County.

New River, Benton and Mosquito have disappeared from the roster of Florida counties, but only through change of name. Unlike Fayette, they live today through their direct descendants. New River has become Baker [County] and Bradford [County]; Benton returned to its original designation of Hernando [County]; and Mosquito is now Orange [County] after almost having been named Leigh Read.

Bloxham existed as a county on paper only, the voters refusing to approve its establishment. There might have been a Call County but for a gubernatorial veto. St. Lucie gave way to Brevard [County], but the name was revived a half century later for a new county.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Historical Influences on Florida's City and County Governments"; a chalkboard or flip chart; and Illustration #1, "Excerpt from 1885 Florida Constitution" (may be prepared as a transparency for use with an overhead projector).

Begin the lesson by giving an overview as to the goals of the lesson. Assure students that they are not embarking into an extensive study of the history of Florida cities and county government. Rather, they will receive an overview of this historical development of America's local governments and, in particular, Florida city and county governments.

Hand out the reading/exercise sheet, Student Reading #1, "Historical Influences on Florida's City and County Governments." The reading portion traces some historical facts regarding the development and formation of English urban centers during the late Middle Ages. This history demonstrates the need for local populations to gain a certain degree of autonomy. In the case of these early English citizens, the independence to be gained was not from the King and central government, but from the local nobles and bishops who had gained power after the fall of the Roman Empire (around 500 A.D.). The handout also traces the implementation of "county government" by the early American colonists, a concept borrowed from the Counte (county) of France and the Shire of the British Isles. Students are asked to compare this information with some background on Florida cities and counties and with the provisions of the Florida Constitution. This comparison should show a common thread found in local government, i.e., the desire by the people for self-determination. After reading the material, the students are called upon to analyze the information through some "statements for discussion."

Ask students to read the information provided and then to spend some time analyzing the "statements for discussion." Suggest to the students that they may want to make brief notes on their responses in preparation for the follow-up discussion. After sufficient reading time is given, conduct a discussion session with the students, taking the "statements for discussion" one by one. Key points can be written on the chalkboard or a flip chart.

When satisfied that the discussion has netted sufficient benefit, project using a transparency on an overhead projector, or write on the chalkboard, the paragraph contained in Illustration #1. This excerpt from the 1885 Florida Constitution addresses the limited amount of autonomy granted to local governments at that time. This provision called for a strong presence of state government in local affairs. Without identifying the source, discuss with the students what they think would happen if the Florida Constitution was amended to include this provision today. Comments from students might point out the inability of the state to meet local needs and the anger generated by local citizens at being thwarted in getting things done as they see best. After some discussion, identify the source and point out that was the way things operated before 1969. If Lesson 3 of this unit is to be used, tell the students that they will be looking more closely at the development of local self-government in Florida, i.e., "Home Rule."

B. **Materials Needed:** Teacher Reading #1, "St. Joseph and Boom Towns"; Illustration #2, Map of St. Joseph; and a chalkboard or flipchart. Optional: Teacher Reading #2, "The Lost Counties."

Before beginning this activity, read Teacher Reading #1, "St. Joseph and Boom Towns." The mystery of St. Joseph is a springboard for an inquiry into the developmental characteristics of Florida cities. When the activity begins, give the students selected facts about St. Joseph. These facts should include:

1. The city of St. Joseph was established in 1829.
2. St. Joseph was located along St. Joseph's Bay.
3. St. Joseph was formally incorporated as a city in 1836.
4. The city grew to have a population of between three or four thousand people.
5. The city had a railroad, steamboat facilities, banks, churches, theaters and all the modern amenities of its day.
6. The first Constitutional Convention of the Florida Territory was held there in December 1838 and January 1839.

Ask students to hypothesize about what caused the City of St. Joseph to, first, grow and, secondly, to die. In doing so, play the game of "20 questions" where students ask you factual questions and you may only answer "yes" or "no." Copies of Illustration #2, Map of St. Joseph, may be passed around so that students can identify where the city was located within the state. If students experience difficulty determining the city's fate, additional key facts can be thrown out as further "clues." Once students figure out the fate of St. Joseph, share any additional facts about St. Joseph that did not become evident through their questioning. (Note: Today, this locale has been re-populated and is known as Port St. Joe in Gulf County.)

Next, lead the students in a discussion where they hypothesize as to the causes of various Florida cities' formation and growth or decline. You might begin the discussion by saying: Now that you know about a Florida city that experienced quick growth and a quick demise,

1. What do you feel might cause cities to develop in Florida?
2. What kind of factors might cause Florida cities to grow and grow quickly?
3. While it is unlikely today that a city would totally disappear like St. Joseph, what kinds of things might interfere with a Florida city`s growth? What might cause a city's decline?

The hypotheses that the students generate can be written on the chalkboard or on a flipchart. These hypotheses will be referred to again in question #4 of Activity Sheet #1, so they should be saved for later reference.

For interest, you might choose to share with the students the information contained in Optional Teacher Reading #2, "The Lost Counties."

C. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Historical Time Line and Population Growth Chart for Florida City and County Governments"; and "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," history portion, Appendix D.

After students work their way through the St. Joseph discussion, hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Historical Time Line and Population Growth Chart for Florida City and County Governments." Ask students to answer the activity questions using information contained in the time line and population growth chart. These questions have the students test the hypotheses previously generated by looking at a time line which highlights events affecting the growth of Florida cities and counties. Supportive population data is offered for the state and selected Florida cities and counties throughout the 1900s. A teacher key is provided.

Afterwards, lead a discussion in which students report their findings and voice their impressions. Generally, the data shows that Florida cities and counties have experienced a variety of developmental courses, with some going through phenomenal growth in the twentieth century. Citizens of the various local communities in Florida have required different governmental services over time and have experienced needs unique to their own individual conditions. Because of this, local Home Rule became a necessity just to keep up with the varying demands that could not be handled as proficiently at the state government level.

For interest, the history information provided on the county and city governments within your school district, found in "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," Appendix D, may be shared with the students.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Invite a guest speaker to address the class on the history of the development and formation of your city or county. Speakers could come from local government, the local historical society, the public library, etc. Encourage speakers to bring visuals, if available.

2. See "Optional Activity" under materials and resources needed. View the first portion of the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "How Your City Government Works," covering the history of Florida cities. Follow with discussion.

3. Have students select a Florida city or county government for further research on their history. The surveys for the county government and cities in your school district, contained in Appendix D of this handbook, provide some brief history which may be helpful. Suggest to students that they might use the local library, contact the historical society or contact the local governments themselves to assist in their research. The research can be shared back with the class in the form of an oral or written report or through some type of visual portrayal, such as slides or photos (if available on loan), a poster (such as a time line with sketches) or artwork. Research may be done in small groups.

4. Have students write an original poem, short story or essay representing what their city or county's history means to their sense of "community pride" today.

5. Suggest that the students individually, or in small groups, use the time line to pictorially represent on a Florida map how development and growth took place throughout the state. For example, it would be interesting to note the development pattern of counties, or trace the routes of the railroad lines and visually see how cities developed along such routes.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Have students explain what is meant by the terms general law, special act, charter, incorporation and Home Rule.

2. Ask students to identify citizen needs and governmental principles common to the English communities of the late Middle Ages, the early American "counties" and those of Florida cities and counties today.

3. Ask students to list several key factors in Florida's history that led to the development and establishment of the state's various city and county governments.

Student Reading #1, "Historical Influences on Florida's City and County Governments"

Read the following developmental history of local government in England and Europe, early America and Florida, the latter which led to the current city and county government provisions in our state constitution. Following the reading is a set of discussion statements. Be prepared to respond to the statements in a class discussion led by your teacher.

(Sources: Thomas 1982, 49, 52; Morris 1989, 200-203, 416; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, University of West Florida, 1987, rev. 1989, I-B-1 - I-B-6.)

The English/European Background

The origins of American municipal government lie in English history. This development of local government was the result of a complicated mixture of historical forces that descended on England as a result of the fall of the Roman Empire around the year 500 A.D. The Romans had developed "cities" throughout their empire with roads connecting them for purposes of trade and communication, as well as military uses. (Note: Cities, as used in this historical context, were not true municipal (chartered) governments as we know them today.) After the fall of Rome, England and most of Europe were in extremely chaotic condition. Lesser-developed tribes took control of the lands, such as the Anglo-Saxons in England. Thus began the feudal system, in which a local strongman took ownership of vast tracts of land, organizing the people to work the vast holdings in exchange for protection. This agricultural arrangement settled the chaotic conditions in England and the rest of Europe. Feudalism became the prevalent way of life until disrupted by certain historical events.

The most important of these historical events was the Crusades, a series of religious wars begun in 1095, in which the Europeans did battle with the Muslims of the Middle East. As a result of these wars, Europeans were exposed to the riches of the Far East and soon started a system of trade with India and China. It was this trade that offered the first impetus to the redevelopment of centralized communities in Europe, which had all but died out during the feudal period.

During the years between 1000 and 1200, urban centers sprang up all over Europe and the island nation of England. These communities became market and manufacturing centers, art centers, and places for new ideas to develop. With the increasing trade, merchants became very important in organizing the new communities. Guilds (associations of businessmen in the same line of trade or manufacturing) were formed which often took on the initial responsibilities of governing the market centers. One political problem quickly materialized. The land on which the communities developed belonged to the local noble, descendants of the local strongmen who took ownership during the feudal times. The nobles charged taxes for use of the land and often interfered in local governmental affairs. This upset the merchants, as well as other citizens of the city.

There were several ways the communities could become independent of the noble. The most dramatic was to engage in a revolt. Many did and won their freedom at the price of spilled blood. Others won their freedom by buying the land from the noble. A third way to gain independence was to appeal to the King (or Queen). Historically weak, these rulers gained more power as the nations became better organized.

Citizens with vested interest in the development of their communities as trade centers sought authority from the Crown to exercise some control over local affairs. The King (or Queen) would respond to these requests by granting "charters" to these groups, whereby they were empowered to promote local improvements and to regulate certain aspects of community life. In this way, the King (or Queen) gained the loyalty and gratitude of the citizens of the community. The charter was viewed as a grant only of those powers which were specifically and explicitly granted therein; in other words, the grant of authority was narrowly defined and strictly limited. Eventually, these chartered groups came to be recognized as "municipal corporations," similar to private, commercial corporations, which also were authorized by the Crown. At first, such grants of authority were given only to narrowly defined groups, usually the leading businessmen of the community. Over time, as democratic institutions developed, control of charters shifted from such narrow groups to the general population of the community, complete with the democratic election of leaders to exercise the granted powers.

This pattern of the formation of English municipal governments was extended to the American colonies. In America, municipal charters were granted by the Crown to a handful of urban centers. When the Revolution transformed the colonies into states, the state governments assumed the role of the Crown as the source of municipal-government authority; that is, the state governments assumed the role of granting municipal charters. From this practice evolved the traditional American legal principle that a municipality is a creature of the state, may exist only with the consent of the state, derives its powers from the state, and enjoys only those powers which are granted it by the state, through the state constitution and actions of the state Legislature.

County government, on the other hand, was derived from the French local jurisdictions known as the Counte (county). In the British Isles, similar governments became known as the Shire. The "county" was brought to America by colonists in Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. The manner in which immigrants to each of these areas organized their government varied greatly. It is, in many ways, that variety which persists in county government today.

The county became the dominant unit of local government in southern colonies, as the large plantation settlements were too widely dispersed to act as a unit of government in any sense except ecclesiastical or civil. Generally considered the local government of the rural areas, counties found that their main functions included serving as local political organizations, providing law and order, recording land transactions and maintaining boundaries, keeping vital records, providing and maintaining farm-to-market roads, operating the poor house and providing other similar services for agricultural America. All of these functions were controlled by state law, with only limited Home Rule (local self-government) powers granted through action to voters and the establishment of charters.

Early Florida History

In the Spanish era of Florida history, the two principal communities were Pensacola and St. Augustine. It appears each enjoyed a municipal government under Spanish rule. In any event, Provisional Military Governor Andrew Jackson specifically recognized the counties of Escambia and St. Johns as existing governmental entities only four days after formally receiving possession of Florida for the United States. This action was accomplished by General Jackson signing an ordinance to the effect on July 21, 1821, which divided East and West Florida into counties. The ordinance read as follows:

> "All the country lying between the Perdido and Suwaney rivers, with all the islands therein, shall form one county to be called Escambia. All the country lying east of the river Suwaney, and every part of the ceded territories, not designated as belonging to the former county, shall form a county to be called St. Johns."

The ordinance established, for the first time in Florida, the American form of government known as "county."

A year later, by an Act of Congress, territorial government was established in Florida which vested legislative power in a Council composed of the Governor and 13 other presidential appointees. This legislative Council was the first American body (previously it had been Spain and France) to exercise direct legislative control over local government in Florida. On August 12, 1822, the Territorial Council provided for four counties, adding Jackson and Duval to Escambia and St. Johns, with these boundaries set forth in the act:

> "...in West Florida, all that part of the Territory west of the Choctohacha river, shall constitute the County of Escambia--all that part of the Territory east of the said river to the Suwaney river shall constitute another county, to be called Jackson--and that part of East Florida lying north of the river St. Johns, and north of a line; commencing at a place called Cowford, on said river, and terminating at the mouth of the Suwaney river, shall constitute a county by the name of Duval, and all the remaining portion of East Florida shall be constituted a county by the name of St. Johns."

(Note: The "place called Cowford" is now known as Jacksonville.)

In Florida's Territorial Period, 1821-1838, the Territorial (legislative) Council granted municipal charters first to the cities of Pensacola and St. Augustine in 1822 and later to other population centers--Apalachicola, Fernandina Beach, Jacksonville, Key West, Marianna, Micanopy, Ochesee (which no longer exists), Quincy and perhaps others. At that time, the method of chartering was analogous to today's special act procedure.

Other counties were created at the will of the Legislature through the years until the last of the present 67, Gilchrist, was established on December 4, 1925.

The Historical Role of the State in Local Government

Counties presently derive their existence from Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Florida, which states, in part, that "counties may be created, abolished or changed by law..." Municipalities (in Florida, a city, town or village) are authorized by Section 2 of Article VIII of the state constitution, which provides, in part, that "municipalities may be established or abolished and their charters amended pursuant to general or special law." Traditionally in Florida, county governments were created as administrative subdivisions of the state to perform essentially state-related functions on a decentralized basis. Municipal or city governments, on the other hand, were created to provide a variety of local services which the citizens of the city desired.

After Florida became a state, city government was treated in a manner common to most other states. The Legislature was the source of authority for city governments; it granted municipal charters and specified the powers of each city government through the charter. In addition, the Legislature often affected local governments through the enactment both of general laws and of local or special acts. In fact, most Florida cities today exist as a result of a charter having been granted by a special act of the Legislature, although a lesser number exist by virtue of procedures previously contained in general laws, whereby a group of citizens could incorporate a municipality locally without specific legislative authority. (A "general law" is a legislative act which is intended to have statewide application, although there are general laws which relate to less than the whole state, such as referencing only one city. A "local" or "special act" is one which applies to an area or group which is less than the total area or population of the state). Today, a municipal charter generally originates within the community and is formally approved by the population as represented by a majority of the registered voters of the community. This is in addition to adoption of the charter proposal by the Legislature. Although most Florida county governments do not have a charter, county charters must also be approved by a vote of the citizens.

The first counties in Florida were governed by "county courts," composed of five Justices of the Peace. Although their functions were primarily judicial, they also had certain legislative and executive functions to provide services in the unincorporated areas. Among the earliest acts of Florida's General Assembly, as the House and Senate were collectively called, was the act creating the entity still known as "The Board of County Commissioners."

In the 1885 state constitution, the Legislature was granted, in explicit form, the powers to establish and abolish municipalities and to establish the jurisdictions and powers of those cities. The Legislature`s control over city governments was absolute (total). Municipalities were regarded as creatures of the state, without inherent powers of their own. Even with some subsequent amendments to this constitution, the Legislature was still free to control municipal affairs by means of "local acts" or "general acts of local application." A 1934 constitutional amendment which prohibited local acts was ignored by the Legislature.

During this period, in the absence of any grant of municipal "Home Rule," city governments' authority was limited to that expressly granted by the Legislature or that which could be necessarily implied from an express grant. Any reasonable doubt regarding a city`s right to exercise a power was to be resolved (by a court) against the city.

The revised version of Article VIII of Florida's Constitution, adopted by the voters in 1968, made a dramatic break from the historical relationship between the State of Florida and its city and county governments. This new approach, commonly referred to as "Home-Rule," is representative of prevailing state policy in most American states today. It allows for "self-government by the people," with limited interference by another level of government, within the parameters of the law.

STATEMENTS FOR DISCUSSION, Student Reading #1

1. Citizens of the urbanized centers in England during the late Middle Ages period and those of the early American counties, seem to have had very different kinds of concerns from those of the citizens residing in Florida cities and counties today.

2. The Florida Legislature acts in the same capacity as the King (or Queen) of early England with regard to the granting of local governing authority and power.

3. The choice of the system of government under which cities or counties operate today in Florida more closely reflects the wishes of the people than the choice of systems operating in communities of the late Middle Ages or those of the early American colonies.

4. The citizen needs and interests that lead toward establishment of a municipality today are the same kind of motivation and interests that helped establish communities in the late Middle Ages.

5. The kinds of people who were politically powerless during the late Middle Ages or in the early American colonies are the kinds of people who are powerless today.

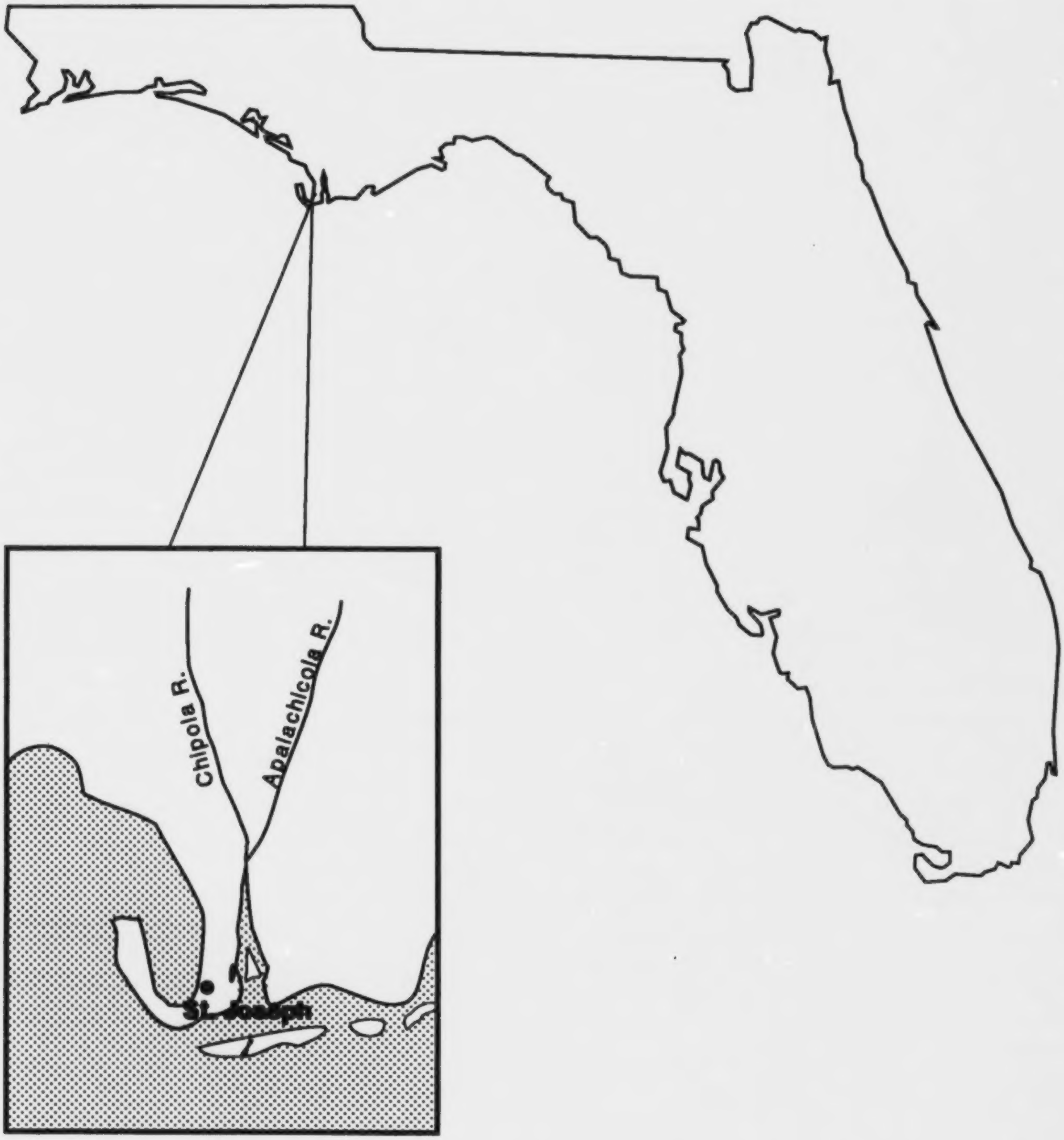
6. The process by which cities or counties obtain charters today is totally different from the process followed in early England.

Illustration #1, "Excerpt From 1885 Florida Constitution"

(Source: Article VIII, Section 8, 1885 Florida Constititution.)

THE LEGISLATURE SHALL HAVE POWER TO ESTABLISH AND TO ABOLISH MUNICIPALITIES (CITIES), TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR GOVERNMENT, TO PRESCRIBE THEIR JURISDICTION AND POWERS, AND TO ALTER OR AMEND THE SAME AT ANY TIME.

Illustration #2, Map of St. Joseph


Chipola R.
Apalachicola R.
St. Joseph

ACTIVITY SHEET #1, "Historical Time Line and Population Growth Chart for Florida City and County Governments"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________

Read the four questions below. Using the data supplied in the accompanying historical time line and population growth chart, answer each of the questions in the space provided. Be prepared to discuss.

1. What key factor in the early 1800s caused the initial growth and development of cities and counties in Florida? Why?

2. What conditions have encouraged growth and development since then?

3. What factors or conditions in Florida`s history might be considered as discouraging growth and development of the local governments?

4. Look at the hypotheses that the class formulated as to reasons why Florida cities grew and the characteristics of that growth. Does the data support your hypotheses? Explain.

HISTORICAL TIME LINE

This time line depicts important events in the history of Florida that were significant to the development of the state's cities and counties. (Note: For the purpose of this time line, all municipalities are referred to as cities, even if the formal title is town or village.)

1559 Spanish explorer Tristan de Luna established a colony on the shores of Pensacola Bay. Abandoned two years later, it was the first attempt at permanent colonization in Florida.

1565 First permanent settlement by Europeans (Spanish) in Florida at San Augustin (later named St. Augustine).

1586 Sir Francis Drake, British seafarer, sacked and burned St. Augustine.

1680s San Marcos de Apalache (St. Marks of today) was a fort and settlement of consequence.

1698 Pensacola was reestablished by the Spanish (five flags would fly over the community in following years).

1763 British East Florida, with St. Augustine and its 900 buildings as capital, stretched from the Atlantic to the Apalachicola River. British West Florida, with Pensacola as capitol, stretched from the Apalachicola to the Mississippi.

1821 Andrew Jackson received the Floridas from Spanish authorities (U.S. Territory) and recognized the counties of Escambia and St. Johns as existing governmental entities.

1821-1838 Florida's Territorial Period.

1822 Cities of Pensacola and St. Augustine incorporated.
Jackson County (3rd) and Duval County (4th) established.

1823 Gadsden County (5th) and Monroe County (6th) established.

1824 Governor DuVal proclaimed the site of today's Tallahassee as the seat of the new Territory.
Leon County (7th), Walton County (8th), Alachua County (9th), Nassau County (10th) and Mosquito County (11th; renamed Orange County in 1845) established.

1825 Washington County (12th) established.
Cities of Fernandina Beach and Marianna incorporated.

1827 Jefferson County (13th), Madison County (14th) and Hamilton County (15th) established.

1828 Cities of Key West and Quincy incorporated.

1831 City of Apalachicola incorporated.

1832 Columbia County (16th) and Franklin County (17th) established.
City of Jacksonville incorporated.

1834 Hillsborough County (18th) established.

1834-1837 Florida's first railroads began operation. The Tallahassee-St.Marks line was established.

1837 City of Micanopy incorporated.

1836 Dade County (19th) established.

1838 Calhoun County (20th) established.

1838-1839 Fifty-six Commissioners, elected from Florida's 20 counties, gathered at St. Joseph to draft a constitution in anticipation of statehood. That constitution created an entity known as the Board of County Commissioners and directed election of a Board in each county of the state.

1840 City of Tallahassee incorporated.

1842 Santa Rosa County (21st) established.

1843 Hernando County (22nd) and Wakulla County (23rd) established.

1844 Marion County (24th) and Brevard County (25th) established. St. Lucie County established (also as 25th; recreated on May 24, 1905 as 46th county).
City of Milton incorporated.

1845 Florida became a state.
Levy County (26th) established.

1848 Holmes County (27th) established.

1849 Putnam County (28th) established.

1850-1860 Significant portion of Florida's infrastructure (support facilities for civilization) built. Sumter County (29th, 1853), Volusia County (30th, 1854), Manatee County (31st, 1855), Liberty County (32nd, 1855) Lafayette County (33rd, 1856) Taylor County

(34th, 1856), Suwanee County (35th, 1858), New River County (36th, 1858; changed to Bradford County in 1861) and Clay County (37th, 1858) established.
Cities of Jasper (1850), Palatka (1853), Tampa (1855) and Aligator (1859; changed to Lake City in 1861) incorporated.
In 1857, Army Captain Abner Doubleday surveyed South Florida and built a wagon trail linking Fort Dallas (Miami) and New River (Fort Lauderdale).
In 1860, Florida Railroad, the first cross-state line, linked Fernandina (on the east coast) with Cedar Key (on the west).

1861 Baker County (38th) and Polk County (39th) established.
Revised state constitution gives constitutional status to the Board of County Commissioners.

1868 City of Ocala incorporated.

1867 City of Port Orange incorporated.

1869 Cities of Cedar Key and Gainesville incorporated.

1870s Plantation system dies, replaced with tenant farm system. New industries emerge: timber, shipping, cattle and cigar-making (Tampa).
Cities of Starke (1870), Hampton (1870), Leesburg (1875), Orlando (1875), Baldwin (1876), Daytona Beach (1876), Sanford (1877), Wildwood (1877), Archer (1878), Live Oak (1878) and Orange Park (1879) incorporated.

1880 Cities of Brooksville and Ormond Beach incorporated.

1881 Hamilton Disston, Philadelphia saw industrialist, bought four million acres of Central Florida at 25 cents an acre to free the Internal Improvement Fund of debt and open the way for development of much of peninsular Florida.
Phosphate mining begun in Peace River Valley.
Citrus industry spreads.
Cities of Eustis and Hawthorne incorporated.

1882 Cities of Apopka, Bartow, Chipley, Deland and Orange City incorporated.

1883 City of Kissimmee incorporated.

1884 First train of new Plant System, one of many short-lines created by Henry B. Plant, rumbled into Tampa to produce the agricultural and industrial awakening of the west coast of Florida.
Cities of Bronson, Eau Gallie (merged with the City of Melbourne in 1969) and Fort White incorporated.

1885 Revised constitution created new Article VIII, entitled "Counties and Cities." First time constitution addressed the creation and existence of cities.

Cities of Belleview, Fort Meade, Lakeland, Maitland, Macclenny, Plant City, Tavares and White Springs incorporated.

1886 Requiring a railroad adequate to serve a great hotel he had built at St. Augustine, Henry B. Flagler bought the first transportation link in the chain of railroad and hotel properties he constructed down the east coast to Key West. People and industry followed his penetration.
Cities of Bonifay and Fort Myers incorporated.

1887 Osceola County (40th), Lee County (41st), DeSoto County (42nd), Lake County (43rd), Citrus County (44th), and Pasco County (45th) established.
Cities of Eatonville, New Smyrna Beach, Oakland, Punta Gorda, Rockledge, Tarpon Springs, Titusville and Winter Park incorporated.

1888 Cities of Interlachen, Lake Helen and Melbourne (merged with City of Eau Gallie in 1969 to form the present-day City of Melbourne) incorporated.

1889 Cities of Dade City and San Antonio incorporated.

1890 Flagler's steel bridge across the St. Johns River at Jacksonville opened, eliminating the ferry and permitting trains to travel from New York to St. Augustine and down the east coast for the first time.

1891 Cities of Avon Park, Dunnellon, Green Cove Springs and Saint Leo incorporated.

1892 City of High Springs incorporated.

1893 City of Carrabelle incorporated.

1894-1899 Repeated frosts killed much citrus and sent industry southward.
Cities of Madison (1894), Mangonia Park (1894, later annexed by West Palm Beach; present city incorporated in 1947), Palmetto (1894), Pomona (1894, changed to Pomona Park in 1945), Sneads (1894), West Palm Beach (1894), Cocoa (1895), Miami (1896), Lake Butler (1897), Williston (1897) and Dunedin (1899) incorporated.

1898 Spanish-American War saw embarkation camps at Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville. Thousands of soldiers and others who visited the state returned later as tourists or residents.

1900 Cities of Jennings and Webster incorporated.

1901 On May 3, flames raced for eight hours across the heart of Jacksonville, covering 146 city blocks and destroying 2,368 buildings.
Cities of Arcadia, DeFuniak Springs, Fort Pierce, Holly Hill and Mulberry

incorporated.

1902-1904 Cities of Crystal River (1902), Graceville (1902), Sarasota (1902), Bell (1903), Blountstown (1903), Bradenton (1903), Mayo (1903), Perry (1903), St. Petersburg (1903), Dania (1904), Noma (1904) and Umatilla (1904) incorporated.

1905 Construction commenced on "Flagler's Folly," the railroad across the Keys from Homestead to Key West.
St. Lucie County recreated as the 46th county (originally established 1844).
Cities of Alachua, Center Hill, Cottondale, Largo, Laurel Hill (later dissolved; re-incorporated 1955) and Lawtey incorporated.

1907 Cities of Bowling Green, Greenville, Havana, Waldo and Wauchula incorporated.

1908 Cities of Gretna, Trenton (abolished; re-established in 1911) and Winter Garden incorporated.

1909 Palm Beach County (47th) established.
Cities of Hastings, Lee and Panama City incorporated.

1910 Cities of Gulfport and Mount Dora incorporated.

1911 Pinellas County (48th) established.
Cities of Alford, Auburndale, Bushnell, Callahan, Crescent City, Fort Lauderdale, Greensboro, Malone, Palm Beach and St. Cloud incorporated.

1912 Overseas railway linked the City of Key West (an island) with the Florida mainland.

1913 Pensacola selected as site for Naval aviation training.
Bay County (49th) and Seminole County (50th) established. Cities of Bunnell, Caryville (charter lapsed, re-incorporated 1965), Homestead, Lake Worth, Lynn Haven, McIntosh, Port St. Joe and Zolpho Springs incorporated.

1914 On January 1, first regularly scheduled commercial airline between two U.S. cities established at St. Petersburg. (St. Petersburg's mayor A.C. Pheil and freight flown to Tampa.)
Cities of Florida City, Haines City, Stuart and Zephyrhills incorporated.

1915 Carl Fisher begins dredging Biscayne Bay, development increases in South Florida.
Broward County (51st) and Okaloosa County (52nd) established.
Cities of Branford, Clearwater, Davenport, Fellsmere, Miami Beach, Okeechobee and Pinellas Park incorporated.

1916 Cities of Clermont and Crestview incorporated.

1917 Flagler County (53rd) and Okeechobee County (54th) established.
Cities of Lake Wales, Melbourne Beach and Safety Harbor incorporated.

1917-1918 Florida scene of training for World War I fighting men. Road program begins in Florida.

1918 City of Lake Alfred incorporated.

1919-1925 Years of huge land boom, with influx of thousands, many of whom remained as residents.
Campaign to eradicate Texas cattle tick saw counties quarantined against each other (1920).
In 1921, Hardee County (55th), Highlands County (56th) Charlotte County (57th) and Glades County (58th) established in a massive division of DeSoto County. Dixie County (59th) Sarasota County (60th) and Union County (61st) established.
Connors Highway connected West Palm Beach, Okeechobee and Tampa (1924).
In 1923, Collier County (62nd) and Hendry County (63rd) established.
In 1925, Martin County (64th), Indian River County (65th), Gulf County (66th) and Gilchrist County (67th) established.
At least 55 new cities founded: Inverness (1919), Vero Beach (1919), Altamonte Springs (1920), Boynton Beach (1920), Chattahoochee (1921), Eagle Lake (1921), Frostproof (1921), Lantana (1921), Valpairso (1921), Ocoee (1922), Pahokee (1922), Riviera Beach (1922), Clewiston (1923), Groveland (1923), Hillcrest Heights (1923), Kelsey City (1923; changed to Lake Park in 1939), Naples (1923), Winter Haven (1923), Belle Isle (1924), Belleair (1924), Edgewater (1924), Edgewood (1924), Lauderdale-By-The-Sea (1924; abolished 1933 and newly charted 1947), Longwood (1924), Moore Haven (1924), New Port Richey (1924), Sebastian (1924), Boca Raton (1925), Campbellton (1925), Cocoa Beach (1925), Coleman (1925), Coral Gables (1925), Deerfield Beach (1925), Dundee (1925), Flagler Beach (1925), Floranda (1925; hurricane damaged 1926, reincorporated 1929 as Oakland Park), Hialeah (1925), Hollywood (1925), Howey-In-the-Hills (1925), Jacksonville Beach (1925), Jupiter (1925), Keystone Heights (1925), Labelle (1925), Lady Lake (1925), Lake Hamilton (1925), Mascotte (1925), Montverde (1925), Oviedo (1925), Polk City (1925), Port Richey (1925), Reddick (1925), Temple Terrace (1925), Vernon (1925), Windermere (1925) and Yankeetown (1925) incorporated.

1926 Miami area practically wiped out by a hurricane.
Florida's land bubble collapsed.
Cities of Anna Maria, Atlantic Beach, Fruitland Park, Gulf Stream, Miami Springs, Minneola, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa-Locka, South Miami and Venice incorporated.

1927 Large-scale growing and milling of sugar begun in Everglades at Clewiston.
Cities of Astatula, Delray Beach, Greenwood, Hallandale and Penney Farms

incorporated.

1928 Tamiami Trail built between Tampa and Miami.
Cities of Belle Glade, Chiefland, Highland Park and Lake Placid incorporated.

1929 Infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly required tons of citrus fruit to be destroyed in 20 mid-state counties.
Depression began--43 state banks and 10 national banks failed in Florida.
Cities of Cross City, Golden Beach, Pierson, Sebring and Williston incorporated.

1931 Cities of Manalapan, Neptune Beach and Ocean Ridge incorporated.

1932 City of Miami Shores incorporated.

1933 City of Biscayne Park incorporated.

1934 Depression-exhausted Key West City Council and Monroe County Commission signed over their powers to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). FERA initiated a program to make Key West the American winter resort of the tropics. Citizens volunteered two million manhours of labor in refurbishing the community. Pageants and other cultural events attracted 40,000 visitors that winter.

1935 Cities of Indian Creek Village and Surfside incorporated.

1936 Cities of Callaway (reactivated in 1959) and Oldsmar incorporated.

1937 Cities of El Portal, Fort Walton Beach and Golfview incorporated.

1938 City of South Daytona incoporated.

1939 City of Jay incorporated.

1940 Cities of Casselberry and Marineland incorporated.

1941-
1945 Florida hammered with World War II industry as training grounds for tens of thousands of men and women of the armed forces at great camps like Camp Blanding, the World War II reception center near Starke. Tourist hotels and restaurants at Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, St. Petersburg and other resort centers afforded quick means for accommodating hoards of armed forces trainees.
Cities of Sweetwater (1941), Redington Beach (1944), Shalimar (1944) and Century (1945) incorporated.

1946 Cities of Altha (1946), Bay Harbour (1946) and Mary Esther (1946) incorporated.

1947 Cities of Bay Harbour Islands, Glen Ridge, Greenacres City, Hilliard, Hillsboro

Beach, North Bay Village, Pompano Beach, Virginia Gardens, Welaka and Wilton Manors incorporated.

1948 City of Hialeah Gardens incorporated.

1949 Cities of Highland Beach, Indian Shores, Medley and West Miami incorporated.

1950-
1953 Cities of Belleair Beach (1950), Cinco Bayou (1950), Haverhill (1950), Holmes Beach (1950), Cedar Grove (1951), Cloud Lake (1951), Grand Ridge (1951), Madeira Beach (1951), Palm Beach Shores (1951), Springfield (1951), Brooker (1952), Indialantic (1952), Paxton (1952), Bradenton Beach (1953), Everglades (1953), Indian River Shores (1953), Juno Beach (1953), Jupiter Island (1953), Lazy Lake (1953), North Redington Beach (1953), Panama City Beach (1953) and Plantation (1953) incorporated.

1954 Sunshine Skyway Bridge built, spanning 15.2 miles across lower Tampa Bay.

1955 State-long Florida Turnpike authorized by the Legislature.
Cities of Beverly Beach, Hypoluxo, Indian Harbour Beach, Longboat Key, Margate, Miramar, Niceville, Redington Shores, Sopchoppy, South Palm Beach, South Pasadena and Treasure Island incorporated.

1956 Cities of Indian Rocks Beach, Inglis, Lighthouse Point and North Palm Beach incorporated.

1957 Dade County adopted a charter (effective May 21).
Cities of Bristol, Golf, Pembroke (merged with Hollywood Ridge Farms in 1959 as Pembroke Park), Kenneth City, Key Colony Beach, Lacrosse, Lake Clarke Shores, Melbourne Village, Palm Springs, St. Petersburg Beach, Satellite Beach, Sewall's Point and Tequesta incorporated.

1958 Free world's first earth satellite, Explorer I, sent aloft from Cape Canaveral.
City of Glen St. Mary incorporated.

1959 Cities of Atlantis, Cooper City, Jupiter Inlet Colony, Lauderhill, Monticello, North Port, Palm Bay, Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Shores, Royal Palm Beach, St. Augustine Beach, Sea Ranch Lakes, West Melbourne, Wewahitchka and Winter Springs incorporated.

1960 Federal census ranked Florida tenth in nation.
Cities of Daytona Beach Shores, Islandia, Ocean Breeze Park and Pembroke Pines incorporated.
City of Ebro incorporated some time in 1960s (exact date uncertain).

1961 U.S. Manned Space Program starts from Cape Canaveral (Space Age ramifications).

Cities of Davie, Gulf Breeze, Lauderdale Lakes, Port St. Lucie, St. Lucie Village and Sunrise incorporated.

1962 City of Malabar incorporated.

1963 Cities of Bascom, Belleair Bluffs, Briny Breezes, Cape Canaveral, Coral Springs, Esto, Freeport, Horseshoe Beach, Layton, North Lauderdale, Oak Hill, Parkland, Ponce De Leon, Ponce Inlet, St. Marks, South Bay, Tamarac, Wausau and Worthington Springs incorporated.

1965 Premier Fidel Castro opened the doors for "freedom flights" from Cuba. The airlift, bringing refugees into Miami at the rate of 48,000 per year, helped transform the ethnic make-up of Dade County.
Cities of Fanning Springs and Orchid incorporated.

1966 Disney World project announced; impact to Orlando, Orange County and surrounding smaller cities such as Kissimmee.
City of Weeki Wachee incorporated.

1967 Consolidated Government of Jacksonville/Duval County approved by the voters.
Cities of Bay Lake, Belleair Shore, Coconut Creek, Lake Buena Vista, Mexico Beach and Parker incorporated.

1968 Revised Florida Constitution approved by the voters (effective 1969) included Home Rule provision.
Republicans held convention at Miami Beach, first national gathering of a major political party ever convened in Florida.
Duval County adopted a charter (effective October 1).
City of Jacksonville-Duval County consolidation effective; new charter adopted.
City of Otter Creek incorporated.

1970 Cities of Cape Coral, Seminole and Westville incorporated.

1971 Walt Disney World opened.
Sarasota County adopted a charter (effective November 3). Volusia County adopted a charter (effective January 1).
Cities of Newberry and Raiford incorporated.

1972 Voters ratified constitutional amendment reorganizing the 16 kinds of trial courts into a uniform state system. The new Judicial Article eliminated all Justice of the Peace courts and provided for the phasing out of municipal courts by 1977.

1973 Municipal Home Rule Powers Act enacted by Legislature.
"Freedom flights" from Cuba ended.
City of Lake Mary incorporated.

1974 Legislature created Ethics Commission to oversee public officers and employees.
City of Sanibel incorporated.

1975 Broward County adopted a charter (effective January 1).

1980 The "Mariel Boatlift" brought 120,000 Cubans to Key West; some 30,000 Haitians and 15,000 Nicaraguan refugees added to the monumental resettlement problems.
Pinellas county adopted a charter (effective October 7).

1981 A sinkhole, the largest in Central Florida memory, unexpectedly appeared on May 9 in Winter Park. The 350-foot wide, 150-foot deep crater took part of a municipal swimming pool.

1983 Devastating Christmas freeze ruined fruit groves in Central Florida.
Overtown (Miami) riots.
Hillsborough County adopted a charter (effective July 28).

1984 Metro Rail (Mass transit train) opens in Miami.
Cities of Destin and Jacob City incorporated.

1985 Citrus and vegetables frozen in all but one of the 67 counties; 10 million trees uprooted and burned to eradicate citrus canker; 8,949 forest fires charred a record 345,643 acres.
Palm Beach County adopted a charter (effective January 1).

1986 Charlotte County adopted a charter (effective January 1). Orange County adopted a charter (effective November 1).
City of Midway incorporated.

1987 Alachua County adopted a charter (effective January 1).

1989 Seminole County adopted a charter (effective January 1).

1990 Amendment #3 to the Florida Constitution approved on November 6, requiring the Legislature to fund or provide funding source for mandates (required programs) placed on cities and counties.
Voters of Orange County estalished Commission-Elected Chairman form of government (the first in the state) and elected first Chairman on November 6.

1991 Clay County adopted a charter (effective January 1).

Population Growth Chart

The following chart shows the population increases of the state as a whole and of selected Florida counties and cities throughout the 1900s. Note: county population figures include the total county area, not just the unincorporated area.

	1900	1930	1950	1070	1980	Estimate April 1, 1989
Florida	530,000	1,568,000	2,771,000	6,791,418	9,740,000	12,714,644
Broward County	not a county	20,094	83,993	620,100	1,018,257	1,240,977
City of Fort Lauderdale	not a city	8,666	36,328	139,590	153,279	150,503
Dade County	4,955	142,955	495,084	1,246,725	1,608,216	1,868,064
City of Miami	1,681	110,637	249,276	334,859	346,865	369,055
Duval County	39,733	155,503	304,029	528,655	561,485	685,733
City of Jacksonville	28,429	129,549	204,517	518,131	540,920	646,836
Escambia County	28,313	53,594	112,706	172,539	205,511	285,237
City of Pensacola	17,747	31,579	43,479	59,507	57,619	64,237
Hillsborough County	36,013	153,519	249,894	398,270	560,473	839,628
City of Tampa	15,839	101,161	124,681	277,714	271,523	287,037
Orange County	11,374	49,737	114,950	286,619	443,870	653,064
City of Orlando	2,481	27,330	52,367	99,006	128,291	166,181
Pinellas County	not a county	62,149	159,249	502,277	724,988	854,113
City of St. Petersburg	not a city	40,425	96,738	216,159	238,647	246,544

Information taken from: Census of Population, Volume I, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., December 1901, 1931, September 1952, June 1973 and April 1983; and Florida Estimates of Population '89, April 1, 1989, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, February 1990.

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #1

1. The railroads (1834-1837) opened up access to what was previously a great deal of wilderness.

2. a. new industries emerging in 1870 - timber, shipping, cattle and cigar making
   b. Hamilton Disston's purchase of four million acres in Central Florida (1881)
   c. Henry B. Plant's railroad short-lines produced agricultural and industrial awakening of Florida's west coast (1884)
   d. phosphate mining
   e. statehood (1845)
   f. infrastructure construction (1850-1860)
   g. Henry B. Flagler's railroad and hotel properties down Florida's east coast (1886)
   h. wars (Spanish-American War, World War I and II)--returning tourists and residents as a result
   i. special events, such as Pensacola's selection as site for naval aviation training (1913)
   j. commercial airline service (1914)
   k. land boom (1919-1925)
   l. space activities at Cape Canaveral
   m. Cuban "freedom flights" (1965-1973), Mariel Boatlift and Haitian/Nicaraguan refugees (1980)
   n. Walt Disney World opened (1971)
   o. major road or bridge linkage

3. hurricanes, fires, depression, frosts, agricultural diseases or infestations, etc.

4. Answer will vary with the class; no right or wrong answer.

Unit 1 - Lesson 2

"The Legal Roles of Florida's City and County Governments"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 1 - Lesson 2

"The Legal Roles of Florida's City and County Governments"

RATIONALE:

In our rapidly growing state, we often lose sight of the roles played by Florida's two general purpose local governments. In learning about Florida city and county government, it is important for students to become familiar with the legal foundation under which these two distinct local governments operate and to understand their respective relationship with state government and with each other. These legal roles and responsibilities are spelled out in the Florida Constitution, the statutes, special acts and, in the case of cities and chartered counties, the local charter.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. list at least five of the various legal roles and responsibilities established for city governments in Florida;
2. list at least five of the various legal roles and responsibilities established for county governments in Florida;
3. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: municipal government/municipality, county government, charter county and intergovernmental relations; and
4. explain the relationship between city government and state government, between county government and state government, and between city government and county government.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "The Legal Roles of State, County and City Government in Florida"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: One hour.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A - The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Sources: Constitution of the State of Florida, as revised in 1968 and subsequently amended; Florida statutes, as of the 1990 legislative session; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, rev. 1989, I-C-1 - I-C-2.)

In Lesson #1 of this unit, students were offered an overview of historical events leading to the development of cities and counties in Florida. An introduction was given to the reasons these units of local government were created. Equipped with this social and political understanding of the purposes served by these levels of government, this lesson introduces students to the legal roles and responsibilities of cities and counties, respectively. In turn, students are able to examine the relationship of these local governments with state government and with each other.

The Constitution of the State of Florida contains a dozen or so passages which affect city or county government in relatively direct ways. As they relate to this lesson, several of these sections are paraphrased below:

> **Article II**, Section 8--Ethics in Government. Applies certain ethics requirements to municipal and county officers, especially disclosure of campaign finances, and empowers the Legislature to require municipal and county officers, candidates and employees to make public disclosures of their financial interests; establishes the Florida Commission on Ethics, which may investigate allegations against municipal and county officers.
>
> **Article IV**, Sections 1 and 7--Governor's Powers. The Governor, vested with the state's supreme executive power, shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, commission all officers of the state and counties, and transact all necessary business with the officers of government. He may require information in writing from all executive or administrative municipal or county (as well as state) officers on any subject relating to their duties. The Governor may initiate judicial proceedings in the name of the state against any such officer to enforce compliance with any duty or restrain any unauthorized act. The Governor may call out the militia to preserve the public peace and execute the laws of the state. Unless provided for elsewhere in the constitution, the Governor shall fill by appointment any vacancy in state or county office. The Governor may suspend from office any county officer for malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform his official duties or commission of a felony and may fill the office by appointment for the period of suspension. He may suspend from office any municipal officer indicted for crime, until acquitted, and may appoint another person to the office for the period of the suspension, unless these powers are vested elsewhere by law or the municipal charter.
>
> **Article V**, Section 1--Courts. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts and county courts. By adoption of this section in 1972, municipal courts were abolished; municipalities are prohibited from

establishing courts.

Article VI, Section 1-6--Suffrage and Elections. Voter registration shall be regulated by state law (not by local ordinance). A general election shall be held in each county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year to choose a successor to each elective county (and state) officer whose term will expire before the next general election. Elections in municipalities shall be provided by law.

Article VII, Sections 1-2 and 9--Taxation. The ad valorem tax on real property and tangible personal property is reserved to local governments. All other forms of taxation are preempted to the state, except as provided by general law. Municipal and county government ad valorem taxes are limited to 10 mills or less, exclusive of taxes levied for the payment of bonds and taxes levied for not longer that two years when authorized by referendum (vote of the electors). A county furnishing municipal services (a chartered county) may levy up to an additional 10 mills.

Article VIII, Section 1--Counties. The state shall be divided by law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be created, abolished or changed by state law. Pursuant to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter (chartered county) which shall be adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.

There shall be elected by the electors of each county, for terms of four years, a Sheriff, a Tax Collector, a Property Appraiser, a Supervisor of Elections, and a Clerk of the Circuit Court. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the governing body of each county shall be a Board of County Commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years. Non-chartered counties have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law; counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors.

A county ordinance shall not be effective within a municipality to the extent of conflict (non-chartered). The charter of chartered counties shall provide which ordinance prevails within in the city's boundaries in the case of a county ordinance conflicting with a municipal ordinance. In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and permanent records of all county officers.

Article VIII, Section 2--Municipalities. Municipalities may be established or abolished and their charters amended by general or special law. Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law. Each municipal legislative body shall be elective. Annexation shall be as provided by law. Consolidation of a county government and one or more municipal governments is authorized.

The terms **municipal government/municipality**, **county government**, **charter county** and **intergovernmental relations** (see Vocabulary below) are introduced and stressed in this lesson. However, other terms used in this lesson which it may be helpful to review include: ad valorem taxes, charter, consolidation, general law, Home Rule, incorporation, mills (or mileage), ordinance, sovereignty and special act. Definitions for these terms are found in the Glossary, Appendix C.

VOCABULARY:

municipal government/municipality - in Florida, a city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. (For the purposes of this curriculum, the term "city" will be used interchangeably to refer to all municipal governments in Florida.)

county government - a political subdivision of the state established by the state Legislature to implement state services at the local level.

charter county - counties whose citizens have voted to adopt a charter, often adding the provision of "municipal-type services" in the unincorporated area to their county government responsibilities. As of January 1991, the following were chartered counties in Florida: Alachua, Broward, Charlotte, Clay, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Sarasota, Seminole and Volusia.

intergovernmental relations - the connection or involvement of one or more governments with each other; the relationship possibilities take many forms, with both positive and negative results, and may include an overlap of power or jurisdiction prescribed by law, an agreement to mutually share certain services, a shared taxing source, land issues, one or more intergovernmental committees, a cooperative partnership for a specific project and duplicative services, to name a few examples.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "The Legal Roles of State, County and City Government in Florida"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "The Legal Roles of State, County and City Government in Florida." Explain to students that the handout contains a summary of some of the broad legal roles and responsibilities established for state, county and city governments in Florida and that this information will assist them in understanding the relationship between these various governmental levels.

Ask students to read the descriptions of each government listed under STEP 1 of the handout. Then, students should use this information to fill in the blanks for the 20 statements listed under STEP 2 of the handout, indicating which government's legal role or function is being described. Be sure to remind students to use the abbreviations for the various governments, as indicated in the "key," and point out that a particular statement may apply to only one of the governments or may apply to two or more of the governments. For those statements which apply to county governments, students should circle their "c" if it is true for chartered counties only. A teacher key is provided.

While students are working on the activity, write on the chalkboard or flipchart the following three headings: state government, county government, city government. When students have had sufficient time to complete their activity, review the 20 statements as a class. As students supply the answers, write the role or responsibility under the appropriate heading, as in the example below. (Optional: Assign one student to each heading and ask them to write the appropriate statements for their respective government on the board.) If the various county items apply only to charter counties, indicate this on the list by adding a "ch" after the specific item (see example below).

state government	county government	city government
is a taxer	is a taxer	is a taxer
		may annex property
	has powers of self-government	has powers of self-government
	may enact up to 20 mills in ad valorem taxes - "ch"	

Lead a discussion on these governmental roles and responsibilities, asking students to offer their respective ideas as to why these various roles and responsibilities developed as they did. Responses might include: subdivision of the state into counties (to better provide state services at the local level), checks and balances (sovereignty of state balanced by more local self-government, within the parameters of the law), more participation at the local level and the need for basic services provided in an organized fashion (establishment of municipalities by charter), and demand of local citizens living in the unincorporated areas served by county government to have more municipal-type services (chartered counties). If the teacher plans on covering Lesson #3 of this unit on "Home Rule" and/or Unit 2 on "Local Government Services," tell students they will explore these issues in more detail at that time.

As a final exercise, define the term "intergovernmental relations" for the students (see Vocabulary). Using the three lists developed in the previous discussion, ask students to identify specific issues that point to an intergovernmental relationship between city government and state government, between county government and state government, and between city and county government. These ties may be identified on the list by using arrows. For example, **state government**: through its legislative arm (the Legislature) may create or abolish counties and cities and amend local charters; provides state services to all state citizens either directly or through its agents, the county governments (thus, impacting activities even within municipal boundaries); has all constitutional authority to tax (with the exception of ad valorem taxes), affecting all jurisdictions of the state; and has a statewide court system (cities have no courts). **County governments**: are a political subdivision of the state; provide state services to citizens throughout their respective county jurisdiction, even within municipal boundaries; may levy up to 10 mills in ad valorem taxes within their respective unincorporated areas (cannot tax within the city limits); and may enact county ordinances which are in effect throughout the county unless in conflict with a municipal ordinance (if chartered, a county ordinance may prevail over a municipal ordinance within the city limits). **City governments**: have self-government within the parameters of laws passed by the state; may provide municipal-type services outside of their jurisdiction, thus impacting county government; may annex property (thus taking in property previously on the county tax rolls); and may levy up to 10 mills in ad valorem taxes, but only within their respective city limits.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Invite a representative from city government and a representative from county government to address the class, from their perspective, on the role played by their respective local governments in relationship to citizens of the community, to the other's government and to state government.

2. Students may elect to interview representatives from city government, county government and even state government, if available, on their government's participation in "intergovernmental relations."

3. Select a current "intergovernmental relations" topic that is in the local news. Have students research the issue, using the media, talking to their parents and, if possible, interviewing the involved parties. Hold a discussion on the merits of the issue. If controversial, select a panel of five students to represent one side of the issue and a panel of five to represent the other side. Hold a brief debate, allowing the class to vote on their preferred option. Follow through on the issue to see if it is resolved and how the outcome compares with the students' vote.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to list or name at least five of the various legal roles and responsibilities established for counties.

2. Ask students to list or name at least five of the various legal roles and responsibilities established for cities.

3. Have students define the term "intergovernmental relations" and explain the relationship between city government and state government, between county government and state government, and between city and county government.

Activity Sheet #1, "The Legal Roles of State, County and City Government in Florida"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

STEP 1: Read the information provided below on the legal roles and responsibilities established for state government, county government and city government in Florida.

STATE GOVERNMENT:

a. has **sovereignty** (highest authority) over local government affairs, as defined by the United State federal system;
b. is **provider** of statewide governmental services, such as judicial, health, financial and transportation services, either directly or through its agents, the county governments;
c. is an economic and social **equalizer** (has the responsibility to provide for those in the state who cannot provide for themselves);
d. is a **regulator** in order to correct abuses that exist;
e. is a **taxer** and has all constitutional authority to tax, except as provided for in general law (excludes ad valorem/property taxes which are reserved for local governments by the constitution);
f. has its supreme **executive** power vested in a Governor, elected by the people;
g. has **legislative** power vested in a Legislature consisting of the House and Senate, whose representatives are elected by the people; and
h. has a court system (supreme court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts and county courts) to interpret laws at all levels (**judicial**).

COUNTY GOVERNMENT:

a. is a political **subdivision** of the state;
b. carries out **state services** on a local basis;
c. may be **created**, abolished or changed by laws of the state Legislature;
d. has a **county seat** designated by general law where the principal offices and permanent records of all county officers are located;
e. except when otherwise provided by county charter, is governed by a Board of County Commissioners (**legislative** and some **executive**) composed of five to seven members serving staggered four year terms and who are elected by the people;
f. has five constitutional officers (**executive** in their respective areas) elected by the people of each county (the Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Clerk of the Circuit Court);
g. may adopt a **charter** by vote of the people to expand its role as provider of more municipal-type services to citizens within the unincorporated area (charters are more often adopted in urbanized or heavily populated counties);
h. has powers of **self-government** (Home Rule) as provided by general or special law (non-chartered counties) or not inconsistent with general law or with special laws approved by a vote of the people (chartered counties);
i. may enact **county ordinances** or laws not inconsistent with general law (the ordinances of non-chartered counties are not effective within the incorporated limits

of a city and the charter of chartered counties provides which shall prevail within the incorporated limits of a city in the event of conflict between a county and city ordinance);

j. may enact up to 10 mills in property taxes (**ad valorem taxes**) within the unincorporated area of the county jurisdiction (chartered counties may levy up to an additional 10 mills); and

k. provides facilities for state courts and oversees its county courts (**judicial**), which are part of the state court system.

CITY GOVERNMENT:

a. is legally established through the act of **incorporation** and adoption by special act of the Legislature of a **charter** (except in the case of a merger), approved by a vote of the people residing in the affected area;

b. may be **established** or abolished and its charter amended per general or special law approved by the state Legislature;

c. provides **municipal-type services** required by the people, including police services, fire protection, garbage collection, traffic control, street lighting, sewage treatment and drinking water;

d. has governmental, corporate and proprietary **powers** to enable it to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law (Home Rule or self-government);

e. has a municipal **legislative** body elected by the people and provided for by charter;

f. may enact municipal **ordinances** not inconsistent with state laws;

g. may annex property (annexation is the process available to expand the boundaries of a city), as provided by general or special law; and

h. may enact up to 10 mills in property taxes (**ad valorem taxes**) within the incorporated boundaries of the city.

STEP 2: Fill in the blank before each of the statements that follow, indicating which government or governments is described by the respective statement. Use the appropriate abbreviation for the governments, as indicated in the "key." If a particular statement applies to county government, but is only true for chartered counties, indicate this by circling the letter "C" that is placed in the blank. Note that a statement may refer to more than one type of government.

KEY:
M = city (municipal) government
C = county government
S = state government

________ 1. may enact ordinances not in conflict with general law

________ 2. legislative body is elected by the people

________ 3. may annex property

________ 4. is responsible for one or more courts (judicial)

________ 5. may levy ad valorem (property) taxes

________ 6. has legislative power vested in two houses

________ 7. may adopt a charter

________ 8. is a taxer

________ 9. may enact up to 20 mills in ad valorem (property) taxes

________ 10. has sovereignty over local government affairs

________ 11. is legally established through the act of incorporation and adoption of a charter

________ 12. has a Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Clerk of the Circuit Court elected by the people

________ 13. has powers of self-government (Home Rule)

________ 14. is a political subdivision of the state

________ 15. an ordinance enacted by this government which is in conflict with an ordinance of a city within its jurisdiction is not effective within the boundaries of the city

________ 16. provider of state services on a local basis

________ 17. governing body is composed of five to seven members serving staggered four-year terms

________ 18. may be created or abolished by state law

________ 19. when this government passes any ordinance that contradicts a city ordinance within its jurisdiction, its charter will determine the status of that ordinance within the incorporated limits of the city

________ 20. may enact up to 10 mills in ad valorem (property) taxes

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #1, STEP 2

1. C, M
2. S, C and M
3. M
4. S, C
5. C, M
6. S
7. C, M (note: counties may adopt a charter, cities must adopt a charter, so answers may vary)
8. S, C and M
9. Ⓒ
10. S
11. M
12. C
13. C, M
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. C, M
19. Ⓒ
20. C, M

Unit 1 - Lesson 3

"Home Rule in Florida"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

"Home Rule in Florida"

RATIONALE:

Home Rule, or local self-government, is often called the "keystone of American democracy." At the local level, citizens have the greatest opportunity to participate in and direct their city and county government decisions. As referred to in Lesson 1 of this unit, Home Rule and the effort to attain it has been one of the most important developments in the history of Florida cities and counties. This ability to make decisions independently from state government has allowed local governments much greater freedom in determining and meeting the needs of the residents of their respective communities. To understand local self-government and to better participate in local decisions, students need to have a firm grasp of the meaning of the concept of Home Rule and to understand why Home Rule developed as it did in Florida.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: Home Rule, democratic decision making and sovereignty;

2. analyze information presented in cartoon form and apply that information to a discussion on the role of the state in relationship to the importance of Home Rule at the city and county government level; and

3. analyze significant events in the development of Home Rule in Florida and answer the following questions:

   What was the problem presented, prior to the 1968 Constitution, with the Legislature granting special acts to local governments as the need arose?

   Why did Florida's local governments need Home Rule?

   What was the concern over the state granting local governments total control over their own affairs?

   What was the key controlling factor placed on local governments in the Home Rule proposal to the 1968 Constitution?

   What was the "Dillon Rule"?

   What article of the Florida Constitution contains the Home Rule provisions?

What two chapters of Florida law contain the county and city Home Rule provisions?

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Illustrations #1 and #2 (copied for students or prepared as a transparency for use with an overhead projector); a chalkboard or flipchart; and Student Reading #1, "Three Position Statements."

2. Student Reading #2, "Florida Historical Events That Led to Home Rule."

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two days.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard B -	The student will demonstrate that the past may be interpreted as a series of interrelated events.
Standard F -	The student will explain the relationship between beliefs and values, and how these concepts affect human behavior and conflicts.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Sources: Arrington 1988; Marsicano 1984, 7; Morrison 1983, 46-49; Thomas 1982, 59, 85-87, 91-93; Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, rev. 1989, I-B-3 - I-B-5; and Wolf and Morrison 1989.)

Home Rule, or local self-government, is often called the "keystone to American democracy." To gain a clear understanding of Home Rule in Florida, it is necessary to take a look at the various developmental stages of the Florida Constitution, legislation and Florida case law as they related to the changing relationship between state government and its local governments.

Calls for local Home Rule in Florida date back to the mid-1800s. Then, as today, local governments sought more autonomy from the dominance of the state Legislature.

Florida's first constitution, effective upon Florida's admission to the Union, was ratified by the people in the territory in May 1839. Under that constitution, one of the early acts of the Florida Legislature was to create an entity known as the Board of County Commissioners and to direct the election of a Board in each county of the state. When the constitution was revised in 1861, the Board of County Commissioners was given constitutional status.

The revised constitution in 1885 made sweeping revisions in those sections relating to local government. In particular, an entire new article, Article VIII, was created for local governments. Entitled "Counties and Cities," this article of the constitution included eight sections, seven of which pertained to counties. It directly addressed the issue of mandating the division of the state into political subdivisions to be called counties. The last section of Article VIII specifically granted to the Legislature the power to establish and abolish municipalities and to prescribe their jurisdiction and powers. Thus, for the first time, a Florida Constitution addressed itself directly to the question of the creation and existence of cities.

The county unit, under the 1885 Constitution, existed primarily to serve as an agency of state government, the machinery through which many of the powers and functions of the state were exercised. As a political subdivision of the state, it was the representative of the state "**sovereignty**" and was merely an auxiliary to that sovereignty.

In contrast, the "reason for being" of cities was not for the convenience of the state government in administering its functions. Cities owed their existence, instead, to the perceived needs of their inhabitants for special governmental opportunities not available through the state or county government units. In fact, the Florida Supreme Court, in speaking to that issue, came to the conclusion that the origin and history of the word "municipality" showed beyond a doubt that two elements are essential to its existence: a community of people and the territory it occupies. The Legislature can create neither.

Throughout Florida, local governments under the 1885 Constitution operated per the "Dillon Rule." Reflecting the philosophy of John Foster Dillon, Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, this rule established in 1868 a legal status of municipal corporations. While Judge Dillon's ruling spoke only of municipalities, the rule applied to almost all local governments and certainly applied to counties. The rule, as described by John Dillon, stated that "municipal corporations owe their origins to and derive their powers and rights only from the Legislature. As it creates, so may it (the state Legislature) destroy. The municipal corporations are, so to phrase it, the mere tenants at will for the Legislature."

The authority of all local governments in all matters, including those purely local, was limited to that expressly granted by the Legislature (the state) or that which could be necessarily implied by an express grant. As to municipalities, the Supreme Court had consistently held them as legal entities for local government purposes free to exercise only such authority as was conferred by express or implied provisions of law.

The first semblance of Home Rule actually came from the Florida Legislature when, in 1915, it passed Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, which permitted cities to voluntarily amend their charters by referendum (a vote of the people). However, that same Legislature very carefully stated in the act:

> ". . . provided, however, that this article shall not be so construed so to authorize any city or town to enlarge its corporate powers beyond the limitations prescribed by law . . ."

Later, the City of Fort Myers amended its charter under the 1915 act and, in so doing, adopted an amendment extending its powers so that it could issue bonds for a sewer and water project. In a court case decided in 1924, Pursely v. City of Ft. Myers, the Florida Supreme Court struck down the attempted bond issue as not being validly within the limitations fixed by the 1915 act and spoke for the first time on the direct question of Home Rule powers:

> ". . . the attempted exercise of such power by the municipality is in contravention of [in conflict with] the spirit and letter of the constitution and the theory of our state and national organizations."

Florida courts at that time followed the traditional rule of law that "municipalities have no authority, except that which is expressly granted by the Legislature, or which may be reasonably implied from such express grant." Consequently, the Legislature was asked to pass and enact thousands of special acts responding to particular requests from various municipalities. These acts authorized the local governments to exercise particular powers and authority in dealing with purely local problems. As Florida continued to urbanize, the power and authority to respond to local governmental problems became of increasing concern to lawmakers at all levels of responsibility.

Possibly the occurrence that did more to bring to the attention of local officials and the people of the state the evils that could flow from the enactment of special acts for local governments, because they had such limited powers of self-government, arose in the case of State ex rel Gibbs, Attorney General vs. Couch, et al, decided in 1939. In that case, a factional political dispute resulted with one faction obtaining the enactment of a special act abolishing the City of Daytona Beach and re-creating the City of Daytona Beach. The special act resulted in practically no change whatsoever to the charter of the city, except that a new set of City Commissioners was named in the act, with the incumbents elected by the people were legislated out of office. The novelty of the situation prompted Florida Supreme Court Justice Brown to say in his dissent that:

> "This case involves an extremely important question . . . the right of cities and towns to local self-government."

The court ruled against the enactment of the special act.

It became evident that something would have to be done. One of the problems was determining how much authority could be extended to the cities and counties of Florida.

This background led up to a 1968 proposal to revise the constitution and grant Home Rule powers to the municipalities and counties of Florida. The voters of Florida supported the philosophy of local rule by a positive November 5, 1968 vote. A new Article VIII of the constitution, ratified in 1969, contained a very different philosophical approach to local government powers and to the relationship of local governments with their state government.

The heart of the 1968 Home Rule amendment, contained in Article VIII of our present

Florida Constitution, is found in Section 1(f) and (g), for counties, and in Section 2(b), for cities, as noted below.

Article VIII, Local Government

SECTION 1. Counties.--

(f) **NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT**. Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective within the municipality to the extent of such conflict.

(g) **CHARTER GOVERNMENT**. Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances.

SECTION 2. Municipalities.--

(b) **POWERS**. Municipalities shall have governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law. Each municipal legislative body shall be elective.

This constitutional change was expanded upon by the Legislature in 1971 with passage of a broad county Home Rule bill, Chapter 125, Florida Statutes. The new law replaced the vague 1969 law with a code of county powers and the repeal of numerous, possibly limiting, provisos relating to narrow specific county powers. The intent was to clarify and expand the Home Rule powers of counties, especially non-charter, and to encourage counties to exercise such powers. Section 125.01(3)(b), Florida Statutes, summarizes the scope of the county Home Rule governing act: "The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purpose of this act to secure for the counties the broad exercise of Home Rule powers authorized by the constitution." Many matters, which were formally included within the statutes because of the restrictive attitude toward local government powers but which became unnecessary under the Home Rule concept were eliminated entirely with this 1971 act. Another significant point about the 1971 act was the fact that it drew a distinction between charter and non-charter counties. This was reported to be evidence of a legislative intent to provide to the fullest possible extent Home Rule powers for all counties.

With the passage of Article VIII, Section 2, of the Florida Constitution, Home Rule had come to Florida's municipalities. Or had it? Shortly after Article VIII's passage, the Florida Supreme Court, in City of Miami Beach v. Fleetwood Hotel, Inc. (1972), held that the City of Miami Beach could not adopt a rent control ordinance without specific legislative authorization. In doing so, the court generally concluded that the rules governing the exercise of municipal power that were in existence prior to the passage of the Home Rule Amendment had not changed. The court was of the opinion that municipalities did not derive their powers from Article VIII, Section 2(b) of the Florida Constitution. To the contrary, municipalities were still "creatures of the state" and, as such, had to look to the Legislature for the authority to exercise a specific power. Article VIII had not given local government omnipotence.

In 1973, the Legislature emphasized municipal autonomy and stated its intentions to move out of the business of municipal affairs by enacting the Municipal Home Rule Powers Act. This act reemphasized that "municipalities shall have the governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes except when expressly prohibited by law." The act further stated that the provisions of Section 166.021, Florida Statutes, should be construed so as to secure for municipalities the broad exercise of Home Rule powers granted by the constitution.

Subsequently, in State v. City of Sunrise (1978), the Florida Supreme Court backed away from the earlier City of Miami Beach v. Fleetwood Hotel, Inc. decision. It held that the only constitutional limitation placed on municipalities' authority to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services is that such power be exercised for a valid "municipal purpose" and that municipalities are not dependent upon further authorization; legislative statutes are relevant only to determine limitations of authority. Home Rule in Florida had arrived!

The courts have defined "municipal purpose" as all activities essential to the health, morals, protection and welfare of the municipality. They have established a two-prong test for such activities: 1) is the action undertaken for municipal purpose? and, if so, 2) is the action prohibited by the constitution, general or specific law, or county charter? In other words, municipal officers operating under Home Rule should first determine if an action will be exercised for a valid municipal purpose. Second, they should look to see if there is any constitutional or statutory scheme that would specifically prohibit the proposed exercise of that power. Clearly, the Home Rule provisions of the Florida Constitution cannot overrule the United States Constitution. The question of the validity of local government action in relationship to state law may be raised in two contexts: 1) whether the power to act in a particular area has been preempted, or 2) whether the action of the local government is in conflict with state law.

Home Rule has many advantages. It leaves each community free to exercise its powers in a manner best suited to the needs and conveniences of its residents. With full responsibility resting upon the citizens, they have an opportunity to become educated in the principles and methods of municipal and county government and to develop common interest in community affairs. Unhampered local control permits prompt action in dealing with fresh problems as they arise. It relieves the state Legislature of the details of local government so that it may concentrate on the pressing affairs of state.

VOCABULARY:

Home Rule - local self-government (self-rule) by the people with limited interference by another level of government, within the parameters of the law.

democratic decision making - government decisions made by the vote of the people; power is vested in the citizens and exercised by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.

sovereignty - supreme and independent power or authority.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Illustrations #1 and #2 (copied for students or prepared as transparencies for use with an overhead projector); a blackboard or flipchart; and Student Reading #1, "Three Position Statements."

Begin the lesson by asking the class, for purposes of discussion, how important it is for people to have a say about their lives and activities? It is expected the responses will be generally positive and indicate that it is very important for people to have this opportunity. Write on the blackboard or flipchart some of the reasons the students contribute for it being a good policy to let people have a say.

Then, discuss the consequences of a hypothetical new school policy that allows the principal's office to determine everything that can be done in the classroom. Students will probably voice resentment of the idea or express how impractical such a one-sided policy would be. List some of their comments on the board. Suggestions might include: "con"--the teachers know better the needs of the students in their respective classrooms; the students are going to differ within each classroom as to background knowledge, readiness, interests, etc.; the principal is too tied down with administrative duties to make decisions on such a detailed level; and "pro"--the principal has first-hand knowledge of state standards and school board policy; the principal can see the bigger picture of the overall school's needs.

Assist students to transfer the ideas expressed to local government. Raise the following question: Who should decide how a respective city or county government operates? The people of the community through their locally elected city and county representatives or the state government through the state Legislature (elected representatives from throughout the state). Again, it is expected that students will mostly agree with the notion that local control is best.

Hand out copies of Illustration #1 to each student (or project the picture using a transparency on an overhead projector). The illustration is a cartoon that supports the notion that local government can best tackle local problems without the interference of state government. This is because local government officials are more aware of the nature of local problems and are closer to the people's voice in the community, than is state government. Without giving this interpretation to them, have students discuss the meaning of the cartoon.

Next, define the terms "Home Rule" and "democratic decision making" (see Vocabulary). Explain that local governments have Home Rule authority in Florida, but that this was not always the case. Point out that Illustration #1 represents this preference for Home Rule; that the elected officials at the local level are bound to have a closer working knowledge of the needs of their respective community and citizens than are the statewide elected legislators who govern from Tallahassee. Emphasize the fact that this local self-government takes place "within the parameters of the law," not only state law (the constitution and statutes), but federal law, the local charter approved by the voters and any laws (ordinances) of another local government, where applicable.

Hand out copies of Illustration #2 to each student (or project the picture using a transparency on an overhead projector). This second illustration is a cartoon that depicts the old saying, "they can't see the forest for the trees." It suggests that local governments may be so immersed in local issues ("the trees") that they sometimes cannot see the bigger picture ("the forest"), involving regional, state or even national issues. This supports the idea that it is sometimes necessary for state government to oversee and direct broader issues that may have an impact at the local level. Without giving this interpretation, have students discuss the meaning of this second cartoon.

Following some discussion, define "sovereignty." Explain to the students that there are instances where it is necessary to have laws governing broad-based issues, such as environmental and health-care issues, that overlap local government boundaries. Like the "pro" example of the school principal, the state Legislature may see the "bigger" picture more clearly than the local government officials who are closest to their respective community's issues (for example, a particular water pollution problem or landfill). Thus, the check and balance to Home Rule takes place through the "sovereignty of the state."

Hand out Student Reading #1, "Three Position Statements." Ask students to read the three position statements. Lead a discussion as to how these statements apply to Home Rule and the two illustrations previously viewed.

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Florida Historical Events That Led to Home Rule."

Hand out Student Reading #2, "Florida Historical Events That Led to Home Rule." On this handout, the students are presented with a listing of 10 key events that were important to the development of Home Rule for local governments in the state of Florida. Using the listed questions, lead the class in a discussion that allows the students to follow the growth and development of Home Rule in Florida. A teacher key to the "questions for discussion" is provided.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students write an essay or give a report on why Home Rule is important to them as a Florida citizen.

2. Suggest that students interview a local government official about the role Home Rule has played in the history of their respective city or county.

3. Invite a guest speaker from the city or county government to speak to the class on the role Home Rule plays today in terms of the Legislature and the courts.

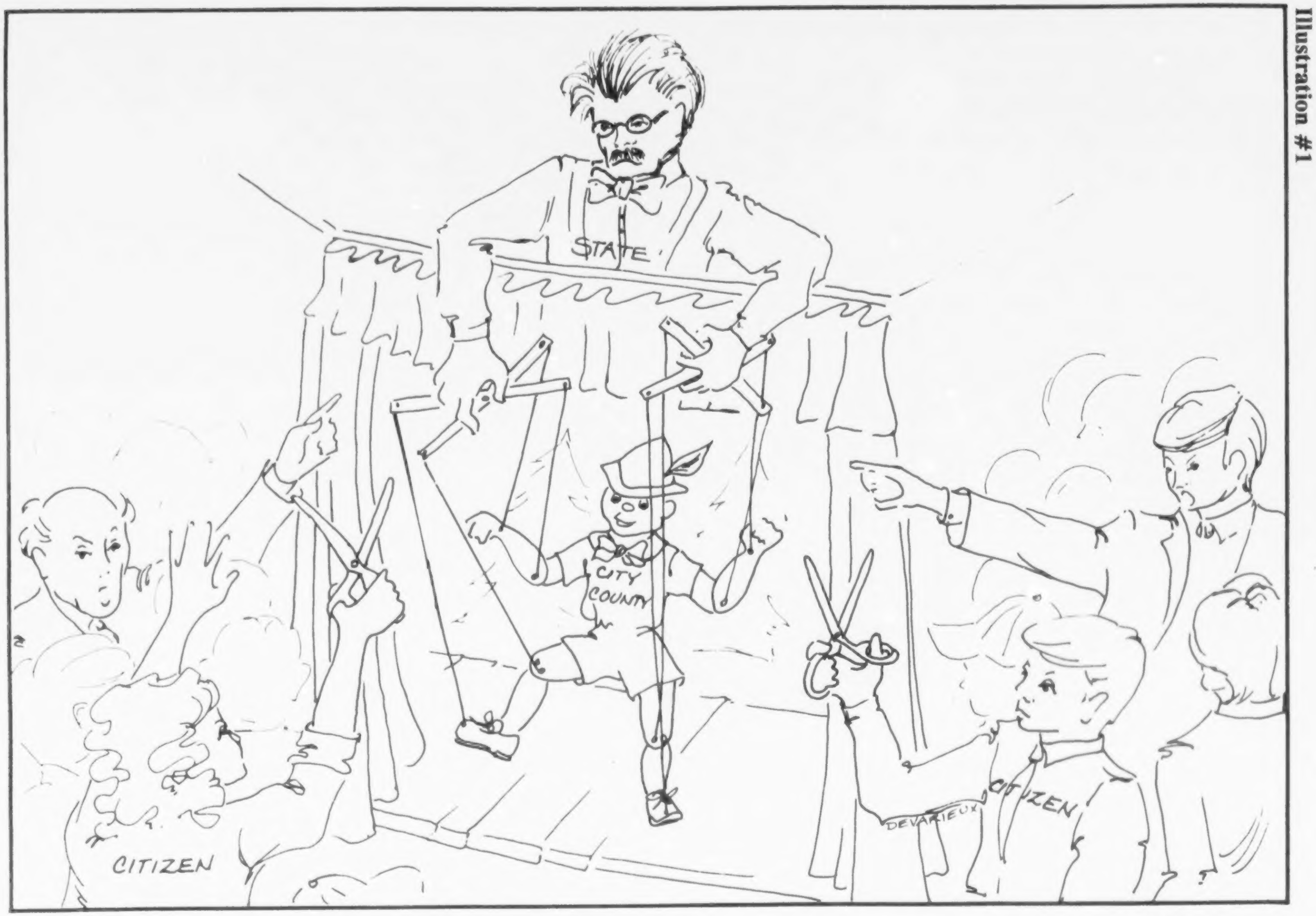
4. Ask students to do further research on the history of Home Rule in Florida.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to give a definition of "Home Rule" and then apply the concept to the manner in which their own city or county government officials and staff conduct everyday business.

2. Have students explain their understanding of the balance between state sovereignty and Home Rule.

3. Ask students to explain why Home Rule is referred to as the "keystone of American democracy" and to identify some of the key events leading to the adoption of Home Rule in Florida.


STATE
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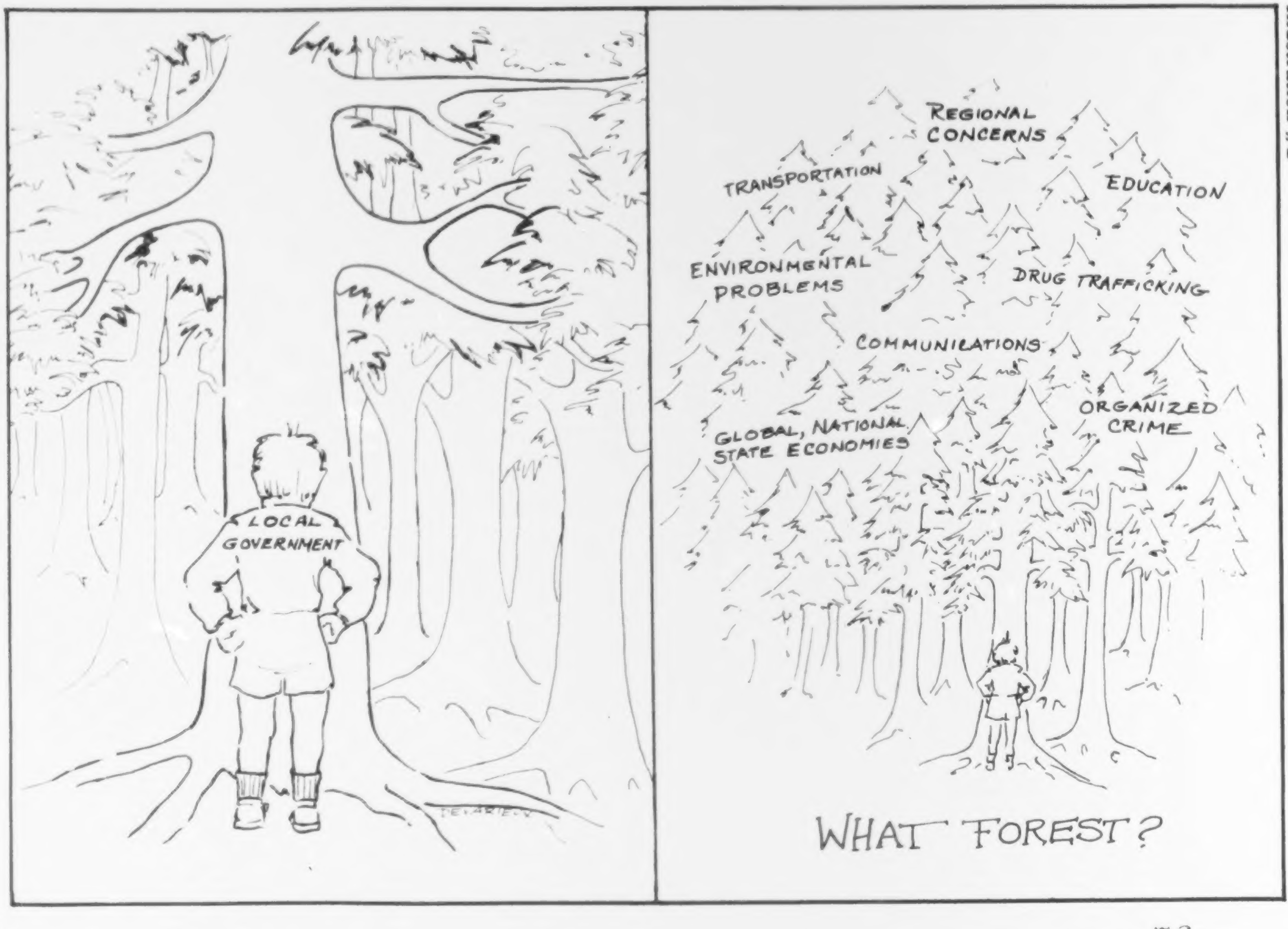

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DE LARIE
REGIONAL CONCERNS
TRANSPORTATION
EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
DRUG TRAFFICKING
COMMUNICATIONS
ORGANIZED CRIME
GLOBAL, NATIONAL STATE ECONOMIES
WHAT FOREST?

Student Reading #1, "Three Position Statements"

POSITION STATEMENT ONE: Central to the idea of democracy is the idea of majority rule and minority rights. What does this idea mean? Simply stated it means that, before a group does anything, each member of the group can express his/her opinion about doing whatever is proposed and then vote on whether to do it or not. Whatever the majority wishes, that is what the group will do. The assumption at work is that the group is small enough to allow each individual a chance to have his/her opinion heard and considered. What happens when the group gets bigger and bigger? The assumption loses its validity. The individual loses his/her ability to be heard. Applying this simple concept to Home Rule, one can easily see that the more power local governments have, the more meaning the concept of majority rule has. How knowledgeable are people about the decisions made by the federal government? By the state government? How much voice can the average individual have in those arenas? At the local level, though, the individual has a fighting chance to take part and be heard. The expression, "local self-government--the keystone of American democracy" captures the sentiment and the opportunity for a truly people's democracy.

POSITION STATEMENT TWO: Can a government, which has its mandate to rule, dissolve itself? Under our federal system of government, the people of each state gave each state government the power to govern the people of that state. The state government has been given the responsibility to maintain and promote the public health, the public safety, the public welfare and the public morals. It is not for those states to be giving away those responsibilities whenever it seems convenient to do so. When states proceed to do so, the process undermines the whole federal fabric that holds the nation together. The Florida Supreme Court rightly stated,

> "But this court has never held that the Legislature can delegate unlimited authority to a municipality to prescribe its own jurisdiction and powers to alter or amend the same at any time. It cannot surrender the sovereignty of the state to municipalities and counties to the extent of losing control over them. Such a doctrine . . . would be a recognition of a state's independent right of dissolution."

(Source: Statement of Florida Supreme Court Judge, Absell vs. Green, 32 So. 2d 593.)

POSITION STATEMENT THREE: To those municipalities [and counties] and their legal officers who really not only covet but treasure local independence, then, any proposed action, upon first determination that it is for a valid municipal purpose, should be measured against any ascertainable constitutional or statutory (or charter) inhibitions or restraints. If none be found, they should grasp their constitutionally endowed horn of independence and act or legislate on their constitutionally explicated powers of government, tailored to their respective peculiar customs and needs. Local government does no service to the cause of local autonomy by running to state government for authorization. To do so only aggravates their subordination to the state. If one goes to excessive limits, the judicial check should serve to protect its citizens and arrest any improper exercise of municipal power.

(Source: Deal, Louis C. "Post-Mortem--Home Rule." Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Florida League of Cities, Bal Harbour, October 1980.)

Student Reading #2, "Florida Historical Events That Led to Home Rule"

Review each of the events listed below with your class. Each event has been deemed significant in the development of Home Rule in Florida. Use the following questions in your discussion.

Questions for Discussion:

1. What was the problem presented, prior to the 1968 Constitution, with the Legislature granting special acts to local governments as the need arose?
2. Why did Florida's local governments need Home Rule?
3. What was the concern over the state granting local governments total control over their own affairs?
4. What was the key controlling factor placed on local governments in the Home Rule proposal to the 1968 Constitution?
5. What was the "Dillon Rule?"
6. What article of the Florida Constitution contains the Home Rule provisions?
7. What two chapters of Florida law contain the county and city Home Rule provisions?
8. Do you think that city and county governments experience any problems with Home Rule today? Why or why not?

Event: First Florida Constitution (1839) and revision (1861)
Acting Institution: Florida Legislature and the people (voters) of Florida
Description: Created entity known as the Board of County Commissioners

Event: Revised Constitution (1885)
Acting Institution: Florida Legislature and the people (voters) of Florida
Description: Created Article VIII, "Counties and Cities." Mandated division of state into subdivisions called counties; counties served as auxiliary representatives of state sovereignty. Specifically granted to the Legislature the power to establish and abolish municipalities. Local governments under the 1885 constitution operated per the "Dillon Rule," i.e., "municipal corporations owe their origins to and derive their powers and rights only from the Legislature."

Event: Enactment of Chapter 166 of the Florida Statutes (1915)
Acting Institution: Florida Legislature
Description: A general state law that allowed cities to amend their own charters through a referendum (vote of the city voters). The law warned, though, ". . . provided, however, that this article shall not be so construed . . . to authorize any city or town to enlarge its

corporate powers beyond the limitations prescribed by law . . ."

Event: Pursely v. City of Ft. Myers (1924)
Acting Institution: Florida Supreme Court
Description: The court struck down Ft. Myers' bond issue for a sewer and water project under the authority of Chapter 166 of the Florida Statutes. The Court stated, "..the attempted exercise of such power by the municipality is in contravention of [in conflict with] the spirit and letter of the constitution and the theory of our state and national organizations." The city's action involved an extension of their corporate powers "beyond the limitations prescribed by law." Florida courts followed the traditional rule of law that "municipalities have no authority, except that which is expressly granted by the Legislature, or which may be reasonably implied from such express grant." Because local governments had such limited powers of self-government, the Legislature was asked to pass and enact thousands of special acts responding to particular requests from local governments.

Event: State ex rel Gibbs, Attorney General vs. Couch, et. al. (1939)
Acting Institution: Florida Supreme Court
Description: The court ruled against the enactment of a special act abolishing, then recreating, the City of Daytona Beach. The special act named a new set of City Commissioners, legislating the incumbents elected by the people out of office.

Event: Revised Florida Constitution (ratified 1969), Home Rule amendment
Acting Institutions: Florida Legislature and the people (voters) of Florida
Description: The constitutional granting of Home Rule to city and county governments through a new Article VIII. As contained in our present Florida Constitution, the article states: "Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law; counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors; and municipalities may exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law."

Event: Enacted Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, County Home Rule Act (1971)
Acting Institution: Florida Legislature
Description: Replaced vague 1969 law with a code of county powers; the intent was to clarify and expand the Home Rule powers of counties, especially non-charter, and to encourage counties to exercise such powers.

Event: City of Miami Beach v. Fleetwood Hotel, Inc. (1972)
Acting Institution: Florida Supreme Court
Description: The court struck down a city rent control ordinance, holding that the City of Miami Beach could not adopt such an ordinance without specific legislative authorization. The court was of the opinion that municipalities did not derive their powers from Article VIII, Section 2(b), of the Florida Constitution. To the contrary, municipalities were still "creatures of the state" and, as such, had to look to the Legislature for the authority to exercise a specific power.

Event: Amended Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, Municipal Home Rule Powers Act (1973)
Acting Institution: The Florida Legislature
Description: A general state law reemphasizing municipal autonomy and securing for municipalities the broad exercise of Home Rule powers granted by the constitution.

Event: State v. City of Sunrise (1978)
Acting Institution: Florida Supreme Court
Description: The court backed away from the earlier Miami Beach v. Fleetwood Hotel, Inc. decision. It held that the only constitutional limitation placed on municipalities' authority to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services is that such power be exercised for a valid "municipal purpose" and that municipalities are not dependent upon further authorization; legislative statutes are relevant only to determine limitations of authority. Home Rule in Florida had arrived!

Teacher Key, Student Reading #2, Questions for Discussion

1. The Legislature had to pass and enact thousands of special acts in response to particular local government needs. Not only was this burdensome and time-consuming for lawmakers at all levels, but occasionally the special act was in direct conflict with the vote of the local citizens.

2. The local officials, elected by voters in their respective jurisdictions, were closest to the voiced needs of the citizens. Yet, decisions were being made in Tallahassee by the state Legislature as the "sovereign" government. Without powers of self-government, every action of local government had to be expressed in written law, thus leading to a burdensome process directed by those outside the community.

3. Historically, both national and state policy supported the sovereignty of state government over local governments. There was fear that the state government would actually be dissolving itself and losing control over cities and counties.

4. Home Rule or local self-government could take place "except as otherwise provided by law."

5. A philosophy under which local government operated prior to the revised 1969 Constitution: "municipal corporations owe their origins to and derive their powers and rights only from the Legislature."

6. Article VIII.

7. Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, contain the county and city Home Rule provisions, respectively.

8. No right or wrong answer; open to debate.

Unit 1 - Lesson 4

"Basic Forms of City and County Government"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 1 - Lesson 4

"Basic Forms of City and County Government"

RATIONALE:

As students become aware of the many issues and problems facing Florida communities, they should keep in mind that local citizens have different governmental structures from which to choose in order to allow local government officials to best address their unique set of circumstances and problems. This lesson takes a look at the structural alternatives available for Florida city and county governments. Each alternative is considered optimal if one makes certain assumptions about government and the nature of the problems involved. This lesson has students analyze these alternative structures and the assumptions one associates with such structures.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: council-weak mayor form of government, council-strong mayor form of government, city commission form of government, council-manager form of government, county commission form of government, county administrator form of government and commission-elected chairman (executive) form of government; and

2. apply to the various forms of local government the constitutional ideas of the philosopher Aristotle, relating to the positive and negative assumptions associated with either the concentration or decentralization of decision-making power.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Seven sheets of posterboard and drawing utensils; Student Reading #1, "Forms of City and County Government"; copies of Diagrams #1 - 7 for each student (option: enlarge on poster board or prepare transparencies for use with an overhead projector); and "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," form of government section, Appendix D.

2. Activity Sheet #1, "How Many Decision Makers"; and a chalkboard.

3. Optional Activity: Florida League of Cities' videotape, "How Your City Government Works," available from your county school board's instructional television office (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV office (second portion of tape contains information on forms of city government in Florida).

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard F - The student will explain the relationship between beliefs and values, and how these concepts affect human behavior and conflicts.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHERS:

(Sources: Marando and Thomas 1977, 17, 30-39; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, University of West Florida, 1987, rev. 1989, II-A-1 - II-A-4.)

A. City government forms. There are four basic forms of city government: council-weak mayor, council-strong mayor, city commission and council-manager.

Council-weak mayor form. The original form of city government in America was the council-weak mayor form, which was near universal in the nineteenth century. It is still widely used, particularly in small towns. In general, with this form the Mayor has little personal control over appointment and dismissal of city employees or over appointments to boards and commissions. Control of some functional areas (such as parks and the library) may be delegated by charter or ordinance to semi-independent boards and commissions. The position of Mayor may be appointed by the City Council (generally rotates among the Councilmembers) and the Mayor's authority is little or no greater than that of the other Councilmembers. Or, the position of Mayor may be strictly ceremonial, with no voting power, except in the case of a tie vote. The Mayor may also be elected separately by the voters. Department heads, such as the City Clerk, Police Chief and the Public Works Director, report to the Council or to the Mayor in their capacity as spokespersons for the Council. Many times, the City Clerk functions as a "de facto" chief administrator. (See Diagram 1.)

Council-strong mayor form. The council-strong mayor plan, which gradually evolved from the council-weak mayor form, resembles national and state prototypes. It provides for a distinct division of powers between the City Council and the Mayor. The Mayor actually is the chief executive and functions much like an elected City Manager (See council-manager form). That is, the office of Mayor is endowed with substantial influence in the policy-making process and with substantial control over the city's administrative machinery. Important budgetary and appointment powers are centralized in the position, along with the right to veto legislative actions of the Council. Unlike the council-weak mayor form, administrative authority is not shared with a bevy of other elected officials and independent boards and commissions.

Some of the larger cities in Florida have established the position of Chief Administrative Officer, appointed by the Mayor, to handle the day-to-day operations of the government. This leaves the Mayor free to concentrate on policy formulation and ceremonial tasks. In this way, professional management is combined with political leadership. (See Diagram 2.)

City commission form. The city commission form combines both executive and legislative powers in a small (three- to seven-member) governing board, elected at-large. Normally, there is no single chief executive. Rather, the City Commission members, who serve collectively as the policy-making body, also serve individually as heads of the principal departments. Early advocates of the city commission form hoped that the concentration of power in the hands of a few elected officials would make administration more effective and would enhance accountability to the public.

The city commission plan, which was first employed in Galveston, Texas after a disastrous hurricane almost destroyed the city in 1900, enjoyed widespread popularity for about two decades. Since 1920, however, its use has declined greatly. Only about 75 cities of over 10,000 population now use it nationwide. (Portland, Maine and Tulsa, Oklahoma are the largest cities using the commission form.) (See Diagram 3.)

Council-manager form. One of the key elements in twentieth-century municipal reform has been the proposition that a strong and non-political executive office should be the administrative centerpiece of city government. This concept has been implemented in thousands of American cities in the twentieth century by the adoption of the council-manager form of government. This form parallels the organization of the business corporation: voters (stockholders) elect the City Council (board of directors), including the Mayor (chairman of the board) who, in turn, appoints the City Manager (chief administrative officer). Unlike the council-mayor forms, where the emphasis is on political leadership, the prevailing norms in the council-manager form are administrative competence and efficiency.

The City Manager is the chief administrative officer of the city. The City Manager supervises and coordinates the departments, appoints and removes their directors, prepares the operating and capital budgets for the Council's consideration, and makes reports and recommendations to the City Council. All or most department heads report to the City Manager. The City Manager is fully responsible for city administration.

The Mayor in a council-manager form is the ceremonial head of the city, presides over Council meetings and makes appointments to boards. The Mayor may be an important political figure, but he/she has little, if any, role in day-to-day city administration. In some council-manager cities, the office of Mayor is filled by popular election; in others, by Council appointment of a Councilmember. Of interest to teachers and students, the charter of the City of Pensacola uniquely allows the Council to appoint any citizen, except the City Manager, as Mayor. Historically, a prominent citizen has been appointed to serve in this capacity.

The council-manager plan, first used in 1908 in Staunton, Virginia, received nationwide attention six years later when Dayton, Ohio became the first sizable city to adopt it. Thereafter, the plan's popularity enjoyed steady, but not spectacular, growth until after World War II. At that time, many cities were confronted with a lengthy list of deferred services and improvements that had backlogged since the depression years of the 1930s. Faced with such challenges, many cities adopted the council-manager form. The plan has been especially attractive to small and medium-sized localities. It is used in a majority of Florida cities with populations of 5,000 to 100,000. The council-manager form of government is strongly promoted by the Florida City and County Management Association, a statewide association representing City Managers and County Administrators, and its national counterpart, the International City Management Association.

The council-manager form is widely viewed as a way to take politics out of city administration. The City Manager is expected to abstain from any and all political involvement, being solely and strictly a non-partisan, non-political administrator. At the same time, the Councilmembers and other "political" leaders are expected to refrain from intruding on the City Manager's role as chief executive. Of course, the City Manager, who is hired and fired by the Council, is subject to the authority of the Council; but Councilmembers are expected to abstain from seeking to individually interfere in administrative matters, including the City Manager's actions in personnel matters. (See Diagram 4.)

City government forms in Florida. Under Florida's Constitution and laws, a community is free to adopt any of the basic city government forms identified above and/or any combination or variation thereof. State law does not prescribe one or more permissible forms, nor does it prohibit any. The Florida Constitution requires only that "each municipal legislative body shall be elective," Florida Constitution, Article 6, Section 2(b), and state statutes require only that an acceptable proposed municipal charter is one which "prescribes the form of government and clearly defines the responsibility for legislative and executive functions," Section 165.061 (e) 1, Florida Statutes.

Perhaps the most common form of city government in Florida today is the council-manager form. In recent years, most changes of city government form have been affected from some other form to the council-manager form. Approximately 200 Florida cities (out of over 390 cities, towns and villages) have a position of City Manager.

Note: In Florida, some cities may refer to their City Manager as "City Administrator." Also in Florida, cities use the terms "Council" and "Commission" today without reference to a distinction between the city commission form and other forms of city government. Many Florida cities designate their legislative bodies as the "Commission," but do not employ the city commission form of government. One should not presume that a Florida city employs the city commission form merely because its policy-making body is labelled "Commission." City Councilmembers may be referred to as City Commissioners or, on rare occasions (usually in very small cities), Aldermen.

B. County government forms. There are three basic forms of county government: the county commission, the county-administrator and the commission-elected chairman (executive). A principal organizational characteristic of counties is that County Commissioners and independent administrative officials (constitutional officers) are separately elected and have authority to operate in a semi-autonomous fashion. These five constitutional officers are the Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Clerk of the Circuit Court. Broadly speaking, county organizational structures range from the merging of legislative and administrative authority in a single body to the distribution of these governmental functions to separate branches of county government. Each County Commission can enact ordinances (i.e. legislate), as well as supervise administrators. The distinction made here between legislative and administrative functions is that in some counties, particularly rural counties, Commissioners not only legislate but actually administer county activities.

County commission form. The commission form of county government is the most widely used in the United States and in Florida. In this governmental structure, County Commissioners perform both legislative and administrative activities. There is no separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches, as the County Commission has the authority to adopt local ordinances (a legislative function) and to administer services (an administrative function), but there is no single recognized administrator.

In Florida, "except when otherwise provided by county charter" (charter counties only), "the governing body of each county shall be a Board of County Commissioners composed of five or seven members serving staggered terms of four years" (Article VIII, Section 1. (e), Florida Constitution). Five-member Commissions are the most common in Florida counties. Governance by committee is the basic style associated with the commission form of government. The Commissioners may form committees to oversee the administration of functions in service areas (such as a road committee or a welfare committee). The Commission members usually have powers to define what problems the county will confront, adopt a county budget, pass ordinances and administer county functions. Either the Commission may carry out all these activities as a committee of the whole, or the separate members may be responsible for administrative supervision of a particular county function.

The variation in Commission size affects how a Commission functions. The larger the Commission, the more the functions of government can be subdivided among its members. A degree of specialization can thus occur among the Commissioners in the overseeing of administrative tasks.

Diagram 5 depicts the typical commission structure of Florida counties, illustrating the existence of a plural executive arrangement. This figure shows, along with the Commission, the independently elected county officials. These independent officials share policy and administrative responsibility with the Commissioners. With the Commission formulating policy and administering county government as a whole, the independently elected officials carry out the policies in their functional areas. Since these officials are independently elected, it is not uncommon for policy differences to exist between them and the Commissioners.

The County Commission does have a measure of budgetary influence over the independently elected officials as it establishes and adopts the county budget. For example, although the Sheriff is the top policy member and administrator of county law enforcement, the Commission has the authority to accept or reject the Sheriff's budget requests. The Sheriff must justify his/her budgetary requests to the Commission. This budgetary linkage between the Commission and all independently elected officials provides an integrating and unifying mechanism for county policy. However, this budgetary control is not an all-inclusive policy mechanism insuring an integrated county policy, since the officials have the authority to make all budgetary decisions in their respective functional areas. They determine personnel matters and organizational procedures and objectives. "Politics" is often commonplace, as evidenced by bargaining and conflict between the Commission and independently elected officials with regard to the policy directions pursued. If not adequately funded by the Commission, an independently elected county official may appeal the Commission's appropriation decisions to the Governor and cabinet sitting as the appeals board.(See Diagram 5).

County administrator form. The fastest growing form of county government is that of county administrator. Of Florida's 67 counties, approximately 48 have Commission-appointed County Administrators. Florida's "County Administration Law of 1974" (Chapter 125, Part III, Florida Statutes) speaks to this form of government. This organizational form with an appointed Administrator is designed to achieve three basic objectives: 1) to separate policy making from administration, 2) to increase professionalism, and 3) to achieve greater policy and administrative coordination. Perhaps the most important impact of the county administrator form is greater coordination in the implementation of policy. The Administrator recommends legislation to the Commission and prepares the annual operating and capital budgets for Commission approval. Through these various responsibilities, the official coordinates the county's separate functions, some of which are under the authority of separately elected officials, into a comprehensive county policy.

The County Administrator (or County Manager, as the individual is sometimes called) performs a particularly important coordinating role in counties compared to the role he plays in cities. The county commission organizational form makes no distinction between legislative and administrative functions, but the basic organization of cities does make the distinction through the organizationally defined role of Mayor. Thus, the County Administrator brings to the commission form the functional separation between legislative and administrative tasks. The County Administrator's task is further complicated by the existence of various independently elected officials, whose offices have to be coordinated. (See Diagram 6.)

Commission-elected chairman (executive) form. In Florida, the commission-elected chairman (executive) form is only found in Orange County. This form of county government features executive and legislative branches, established as two separate, counterbalancing, and identifiable parts of the government. The executive is elected at-large within the county, making the entire county population the constituency of the chairman. Therefore, unlike the County Manager, the elected Chairman is not dependent upon the Commission for authority. The Chairman's authority and responsibilities are specified by the county charter and based upon popular election. The typical responsibilities of an elected executive include preparation of programs for approval by the Commission, implementation of the policies approved, responsibility for day-to-day county administration, including budget and personnel control, and submission of the county's operating and capital budgets.

The Commission-elected Chairman is more than an administrator. As the chief executive, the Chairman is also the top political leader of the county. Proponents for this form of county government state that the elected chairman form combines several advantages. These arguments include: electing the chief executive ties political leadership to the complex problems of urban counties; 2) an elected Chairman is likely to be more responsive to the public than an appointed administrator; and 3) vesting the leadership and administration of counties in an elected Chairman permits the pinpointing of responsibility. The elected county Chairman`sauthority and power would approximate those of the separately elected city Mayor under the council-strong mayor form of government. (See Diagram 7).

C. Metropolitan form of government. This discussion on forms of local government in Florida would not be complete without mention of Metropolitan Dade County. The name implies the metropolitan nature of the government--that is, it serves a metropolitan area. In this case, we are referring to the metropolitan area of Miami (the central city and its surrounding area). Dade County is unique in that it is the only local government in Florida whose charter is contained in the state constitution (Article VIII, Section 6). Unlike the other city and charter county governments, Dade County's charter was approved by a vote of citizens throughout the state, rather than just the local voters.

In Dade, "metro," applied to a service, simply means that it is a service provided by the Dade County government to the large metropolitan area. The wording of the Dade County Home Rule Constitutional Amendment and the county's 1957 charter gives the word "metropolitan" another meaning. Referring to the relationship between Dade County and its cities, it means a "two-tier," federal relationship. Uniquely suited to dealing with metropolitan problems, Dade County is the only true two-tiered local government system in America. Essentially, as a result of the constitutional amendment, Dade County government was transformed from a limited purpose county government into one capable of performing most municipal-type services and of enacting regulations on a countywide basis, regardless of city boundary lines. Dade County serves as the upper-tier (or level) of government for that county area and cities in Dade County serve as the lower-tier of government, retaining power over their own internal affairs in cases where an areawide approach is not necessary. The charter allows the county, within its legal boundaries: to create cities (although only city voters can abolish them); to establish both uniform and minimum standards (but cities can provide higher standards of zoning, service and regulation); and to alter the boundaries of cities, following certain procedures.

In addition to the metropolitan form of government, the Dade County charter identified the manager form of government. In this special case, the council-manager form (a city form of government) was adapted to a county government. Also unique, Dade County has a nine-member "Commission;" one member has the title "Mayor." The Mayor presides at Dade County Commission meetings and often presides at ceremonial events. The Mayor has no exceptional powers or duties not possessed by other Commissioners, other than to provide an annual "state of the county" report to the citizenry. The Board of County Commissioners serves as the legislative and the governing body of the county, carrying out the powers established by charter. It establishes the policy by which the county is governed. Appointed by the Commission, the County Manager is the "chief executive" of the county government.

D. City-county consolidation. The organizational forms discussed relate to structures within cities and counties. Counties have also been reorganized territorially through city-county consolidation, which has affected the structural arrangements of cities as well as counties. Urbanization is one of the main stimuli of city-county consolidation. Demands for services in urban areas often cannot be handled within existing municipal boundaries. Portions of urban populations live in both cities and counties, yet the problems and service requests do not neatly cease at jurisdictional boundaries. Thus, city-county consolidation has been the organizational response to attain a better fit between local governments and service needs. A city-county consolidation involves the unification of the governments of one or more cities with the government of the surrounding county. The Consolidated City of Jacksonville-Duval County is the only example of a city-county consolidation in Florida, and it operates under a council-strong mayor form of government.

City-county consolidation is the combining of a corporate entity (city) with a territorial entity (county) for the purpose of local service delivery and problem resolution. City-county consolidation is also assumed to achieve the following governmental organization objectives: to promote greater efficiency in the provision of services; to reduce the amount of governmental fragmentation, permitting an area to bring together the resources of the central city and surrounding unincorporated county area; and to reduce the need for the creation of special taxing districts or authorities. Although the consolidation efforts in some other Florida counties were not successful, attempts at city-county consolidation will probably continue in Florida.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Seven sheets of posterboard and drawing utensils; Student Reading #1, "Forms of City and County Government"; copies of Diagrams #1 - 7 for each student (option: enlarge on poster board or prepare transparencies for use with an overhead projector); and "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," form of government section, Appendix D.

Hand out copies of Student Reading #1, "Forms of City and County Government," to every student. This sheet offers a description of the seven different forms of local government in Florida. For municipalities: council-weak mayor, council strong-mayor, city commission and council-manager; and for counties: county commission, county administrator and commission-elected chairman (executive). Divide the class into seven groups and give each group a posterboard. Assign each group one of the seven forms of municipal and county government. Using the description, ask each group to draw on the posterboard a visual representation of the structural make-up of the form of government appointed to that group. Along with the visual, the group should prepare a five-minute explanation of the form of government to present orally to the class.

As the students work on their presentation and drawing, visit each group to answer any questions the students have. While doing this, point out that these are ideal forms and that few cities or counties would be structured exactly as the descriptions. Then, ask what form of government their local government has at the municipal and/or county level. The teacher should be prepared to inform the students if they do not know, along with pointing out who some of the local officials might be. (The form of government for your county area's municipal and county governments is provided in the surveys, "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," found in Appendix D.) The teacher can suggest that students use local information as illustrations of, or as a contrast to, what they are saying in their presentation, depending on the form they are describing. This preparation should take a class period.

Members of each group should be called upon to give their presentation. It is suggested that those presenting the four municipal forms of government be introduced as such and present at the same time, followed by those presenting the three forms of county government. This will help avoid confusion between these two different types of government. Diagrams # 1-7 can then be shared with students for comparison purposes. Inform students that they are responsible for being able to explain all the forms of government being presented.

With the time remaining, a summary discussion can be held using the following questions:

1. Which form of government does their city and/or county have? How well does it seem to operate?

2. Which form of city government encourages people to participate most in local affairs?

3. Which form of county government encourages people to participate most in local affairs?

4. Which form of city government do they think is best? Why?

5. Which form of county government do they think is best? Why?

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "How Many Decision Makers"; and a chalkboard.

This activity has students analyze the different forms of government according to Aristotle's constitutional forms. The activity sheet points out the distinctions Aristotle made between "the rule of the one, the rule of the few and the rule of the many."

While the forms of government explained in this lesson do not fall neatly within Aristotle's designated types, they can be analyzed as to how concentrated decision-making falls within the different forms of governments. The forms can be ranked according to these criteria and then, as indicated on the handout, the students can relate the assumptions that Aristotle made for each of his designated types to the different forms of local government explained in this lesson.

The assumptions are both positive and negative for each type. Positively, "the rule of the one" has the most concentrated decision-making and may be, under certain circumstances, the most efficient government. As more people take part in the process (the few), more intelligent input is possible. In the case of many decision-makers, it is possible for a truer representation of all of the interests of the community to be heard, but decision-making may become slow and, at times, inefficient.

On the negative end, each designated type has its problems when it allows the decision makers to act solely from a position of self-interest. The problems assumed are as follows: in the case of the "one," arbitrary and unchecked exertion of power; for the few, the problem is that only the interests of one class will be respected; and in the case of the many, it can be assumed that the possibility for the disregard of minority rights by popular attitudes and the undue influence of uninformed opinion will negatively effect the government. Needless to say, these are not necessary conditions, but biases that may exist as a result of the structural make-ups of the different forms of governments.

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "How Many Decision Makers?" Ask students to read the first three paragraphs and attempt STEP 1, where they are asked to place the forms of city and county government along two "power" continuums. Two continuums can then be drawn on the board, with students suggesting where to place first the four city forms of government and then where to place the county forms of government. A teacher key is provided.

The exact placement of the forms along the continuum is not the key point. Rather, it is hoped students will begin to understand that "concentration" or "dispersement" of power is one of the issues citizens must weigh when selecting the best form of local government for their community.

Next, discuss with students some of the positive and negative aspects of each form of government. Ask them to complete STEPS 2 and 3. Draw a similar chart on the board and ask students to share their placement of the eight assumptions (concentrated versus dispersed power.) Then, label them as positive (+) or negative (-) characteristics, continuing the discussion as the class chart is completed. A teacher key is provided.

STEP 4 can then be answered individually or discussed as a group.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Invite the City Manager, City Clerk, County Administrator or County Commission Chairman to address the class on the form and operation of their particular local government. Students should already be familiar with the different forms of local government and be prepared to ask questions, emphasizing legislative and executive functions, concentration of power and comparisons with the "generalized" descriptions of the various forms of local government provided in this lesson.

2. Students, either individually or in small groups, might schedule an interview with a local government official, Manager/Administrator or Clerk to discuss the city or county's form of government. Questions should be prepared in advance. The student(s) could share the information with the class in either oral or written form.

3. Using the form of government assigned to their group in the first activity, the students could do some research to attempt to identify at least one local government in the state that has the same form.

4. Obtain the charters of several local cities (or a local charter county), or copies of at least the key portion of these charters, describing the form of government, how officials are elected and their powers/duties. Students may then compare the information with the "generalized" descriptions of the different forms of local government, discussing the variations and overlaps.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to identify the four forms of municipal government and the three forms of county government, offering a brief description of each.

2. Ask students to identify at least one key point that differentiates one form of municipal or county government from another.

3. Have students explain what Aristotle meant by "the rule of the one, the rule of the few and the rule of the many" and relate it to concentration of governing power and decision-making.

Student Reading #1, "Forms of City and County Government"

Read the following descriptions of the different forms of government that exist for city and county governments in Florida. Your teacher will assign one form of government to your group. Your group should prepare, using the provided posterboard, a picture or diagram illustrating how your particular form of government is organized and operates. Be prepared to offer a five-minute presentation to the class about your drawing.

City forms of government:

COUNCIL-WEAK MAYOR

1. Has a City Council whose members are elected by the registered voters of the city.
2. The position of Mayor may be appointed by the City Council or may be elected separately by the registered voters of the city.
3. The City Council is responsible for determining city government policies (legislative function).
4. The Council is responsible for carrying out the policy and hires a city bureaucracy to do so (executive function).
5. The budget is developed and approved by the Council.
6. Many times the City Clerk functions as a "de facto" chief administrator.
7. The position of Mayor may be strictly ceremonial, with no voting power, except in the case of a tie vote.

COUNCIL-STRONG MAYOR

1. Has a City Council whose members are elected by the registered voters of the city.
2. The Mayor is generally elected by the registered voters of the city.
3. The City Council is responsible for determining city government policies (legislative function).
4. The Mayor is responsible for carrying out city policy and hires a city bureaucracy to do so (executive function).
5. The Mayor has central administrative, budgetary and appointment authority, along with the right to veto legislative actions of the Council.

CITY COMMISSION

1. Has a City Commission whose members are elected by the registered voters of the city.

2. The position of Mayor may be appointed by the City Commission or may be elected separately by the registered voters of the city.

3. The Commission is responsible for determining city policies (legislative function).

4. The Commissioners serve individually as heads of different city bureaucratic departments and carry out city policy within their respective department(s) (executive functions).

COUNCIL-MANAGER

1. Has a City Council whose members are elected by the registered voters of the city.

2. The position of Mayor may be appointed by the Council or may be elected separately by the registered voters of the city.

3. City council hires (appoints) a City manager, a professional, to administer the day-to-day operations of the city (executive function).

4. The City Council is responsible for determining city government policies (legislative function).

5. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out city policy, supervising and coordinating the various city departments, appointing and removing department directors, preparing the operating and capital budgets for council consideration, and making reports and recommendations to the council.

County forms of government:

COUNTY COMMISSION

1. Has a County Commission whose members are elected by the registered voters of the county.

2. The Commission appoints one of their members to serve as Chairman and to act as Commission spokesperson.

3. The Commission formulates policy and administers county government as a whole (legislative and executive functions), while the independently elected county officials (the constitutional officers) carry out the policies in their functional areas (executive function).

4. The Commissioners may form committees to oversee the administration of functions in service areas, with supervision provided as a whole or by separate members for particular county functions.

5. The County Commissioners have budgetary power to coordinate and set fiscal priorities on all county programs, balanced by the budget requests of the independently elected officials (the constitutional officers).

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

1. Has a County Commission whose members are elected by the registered voters of the county.

2. The Commission appoints one of their members to serve as Chairman and to act as Commission spokesperson.

3. The County Commission hires (appoints) a professional County Administrator to coordinate implementation of county policy (executive function).

4. The County Commission is responsible for determining county government policies (legislative function).

5. The County Administrator recommends legislation to the commission and prepares the annual operating and capital budgets for Commission approval.

COMMISSION-ELECTED CHAIRMAN (EXECUTIVE)

1. Has a County Commission elected by the registered voters of the county.

2. Has a Chairman (the executive) elected at-large by the voters within the county.

3. The County Commission is responsible for determining county government policies (legislative function).

4. The Commission Chairman, whose authority and responsibilities are specified by the county charter (charter counties only), typically is responsible for preparing programs for approval by the Commission, submitting the budgets to the Commission for approval, implementing approved policies and providing day-to-day county government administration (executive function).

5. The elected Chairman is not dependent upon the Commission for his/her authority (similar to council-strong mayor form of government in cities).

DIAGRAM 1

COUNCIL-WEAK MAYOR

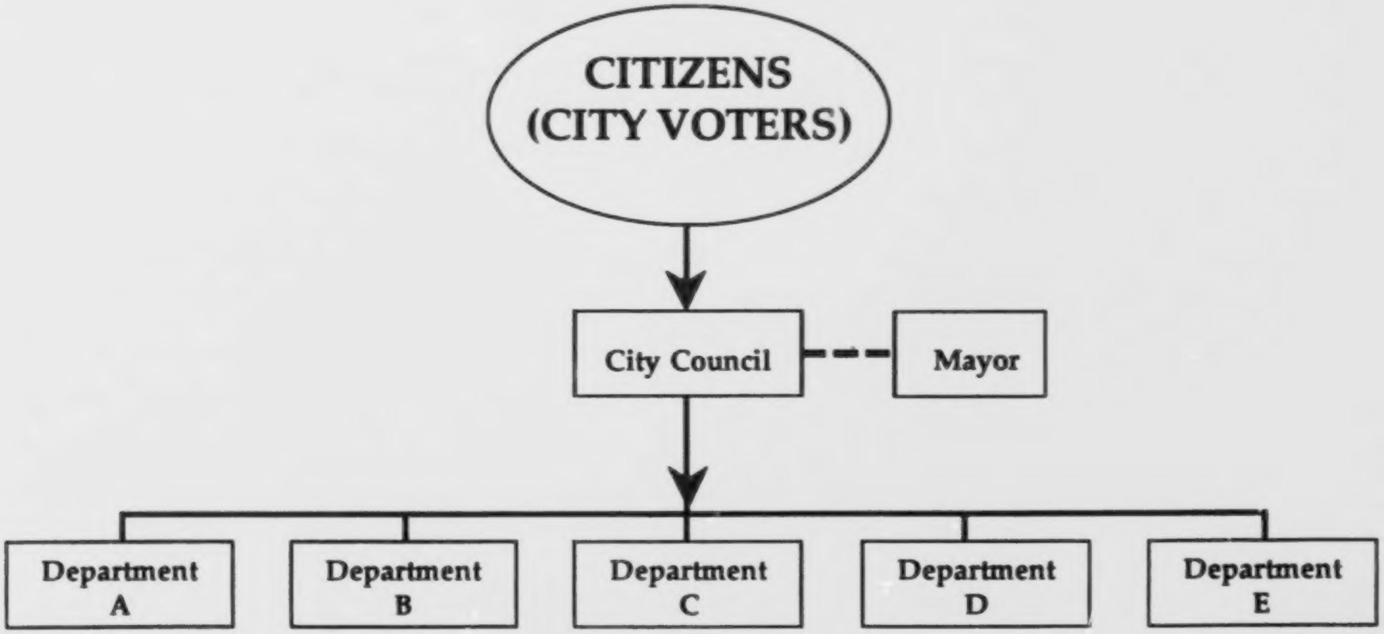

CITIZENS
(CITY VOTERS)
City Council
Mayor
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

DIAGRAM 2

COUNCIL-STRONG MAYOR

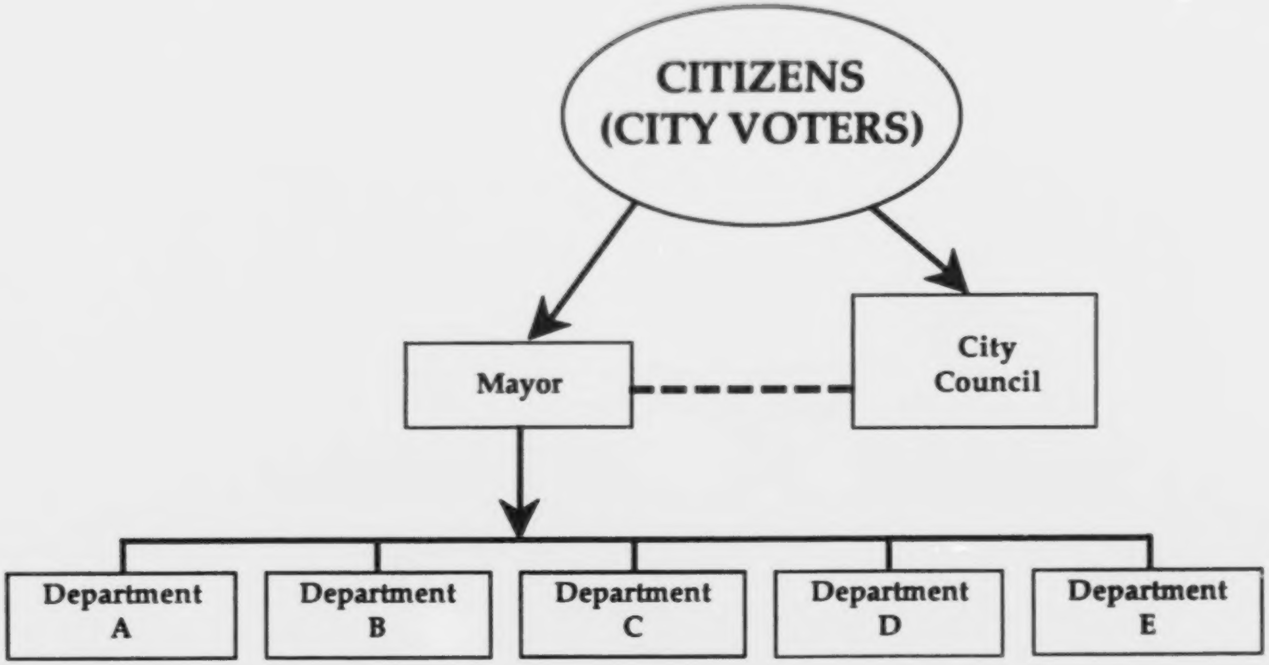

CITIZENS
(CITY VOTERS)
Mayor
City Council
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

DIAGRAM 3

CITY COMMISSION

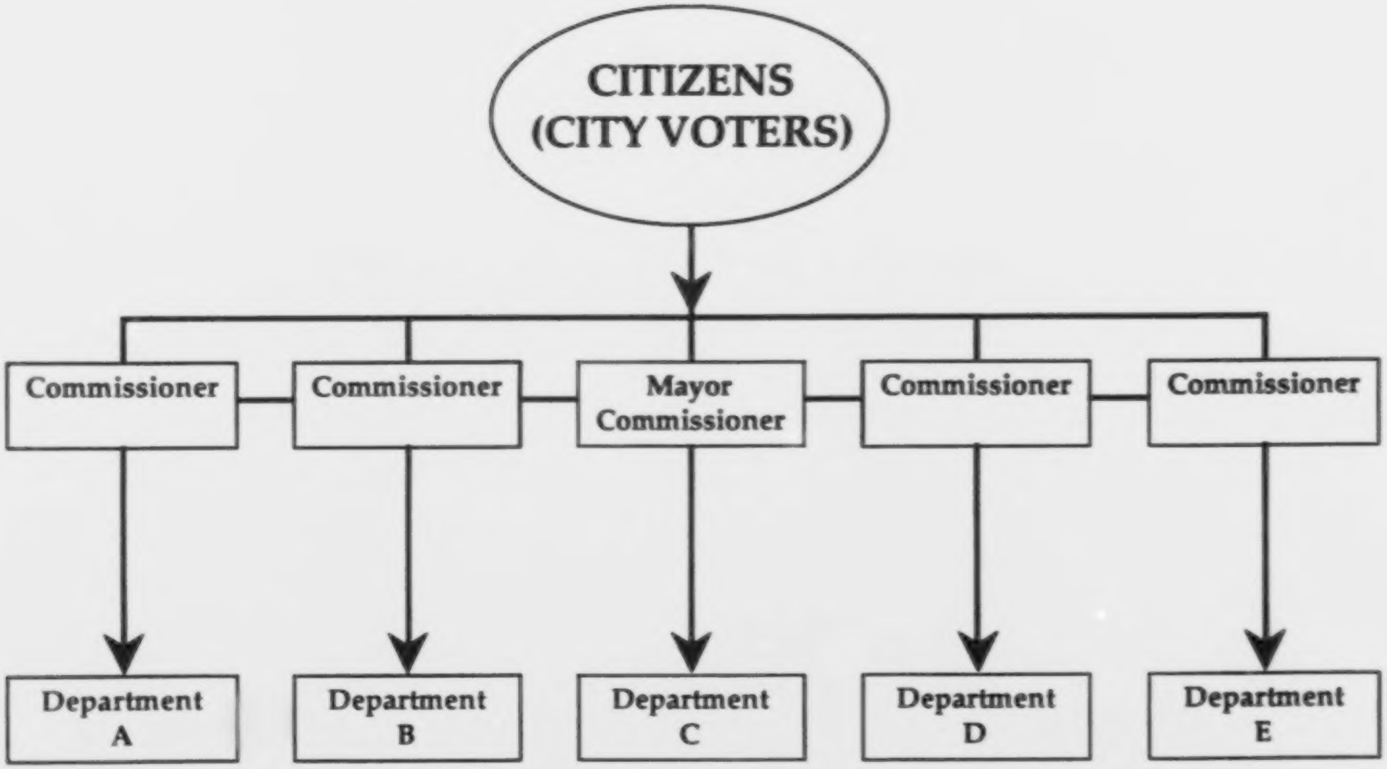

CITIZENS
(CITY VOTERS)
Commissioner
Commissioner
Mayor Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

DIAGRAM 4

COUNCIL-MANAGER

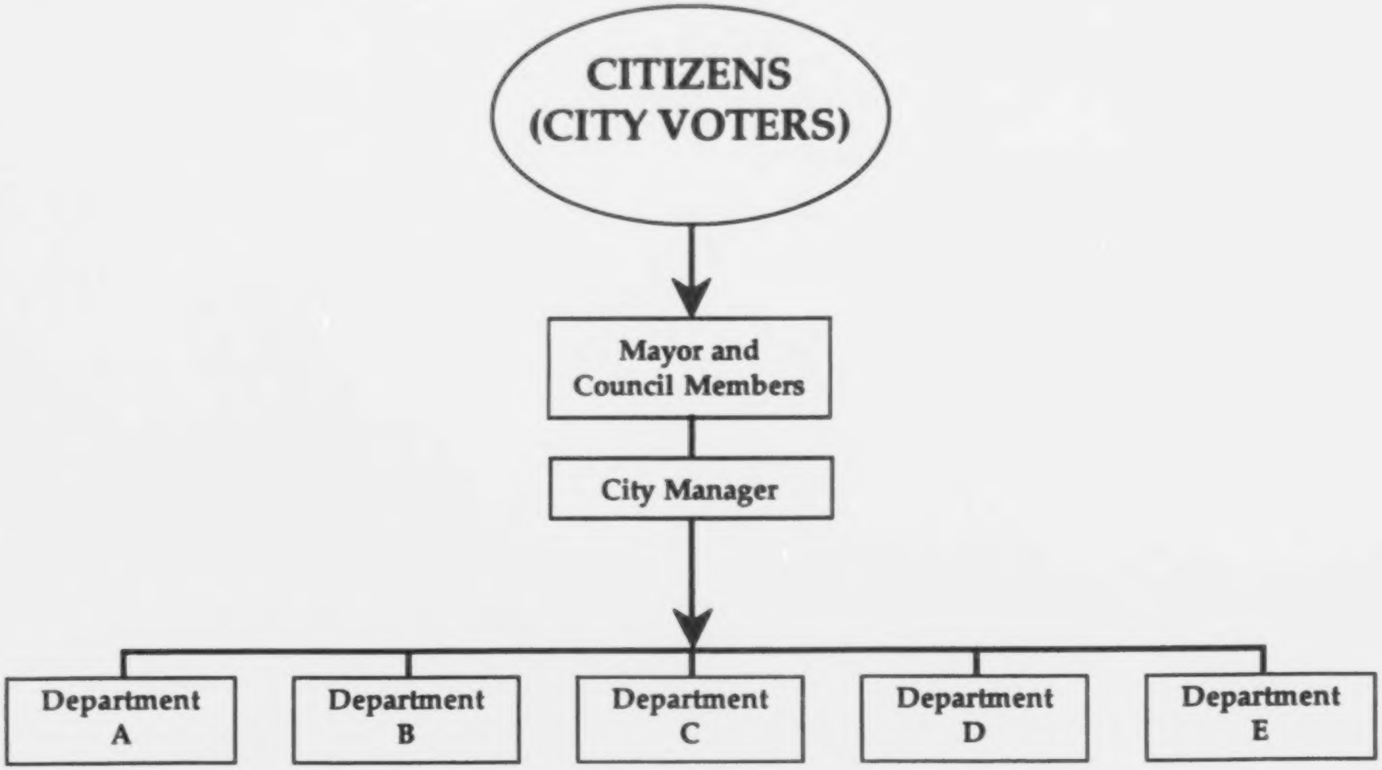
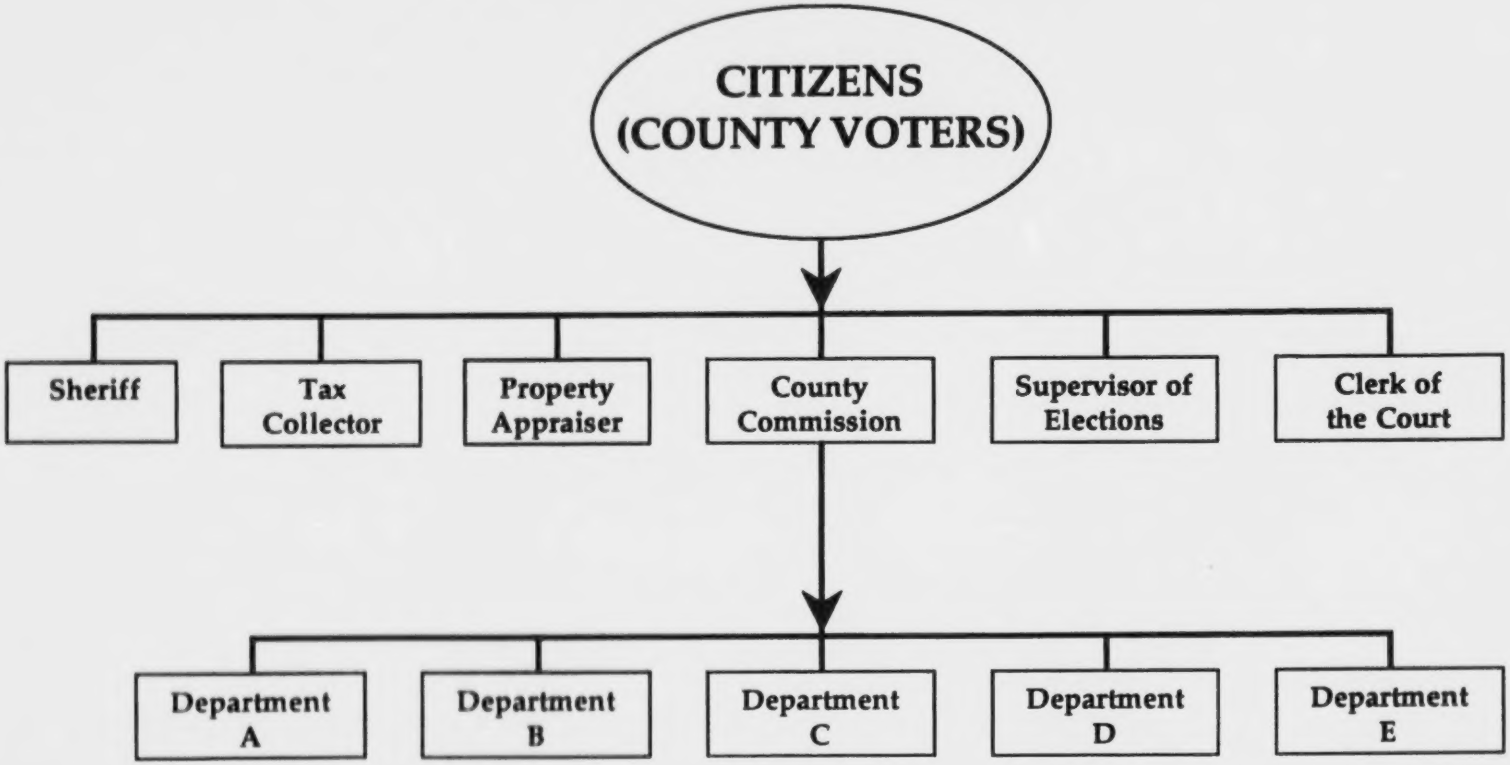

CITIZENS
(CITY VOTERS)
Mayor and
Council Members
City Manager
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

DIAGRAM 5

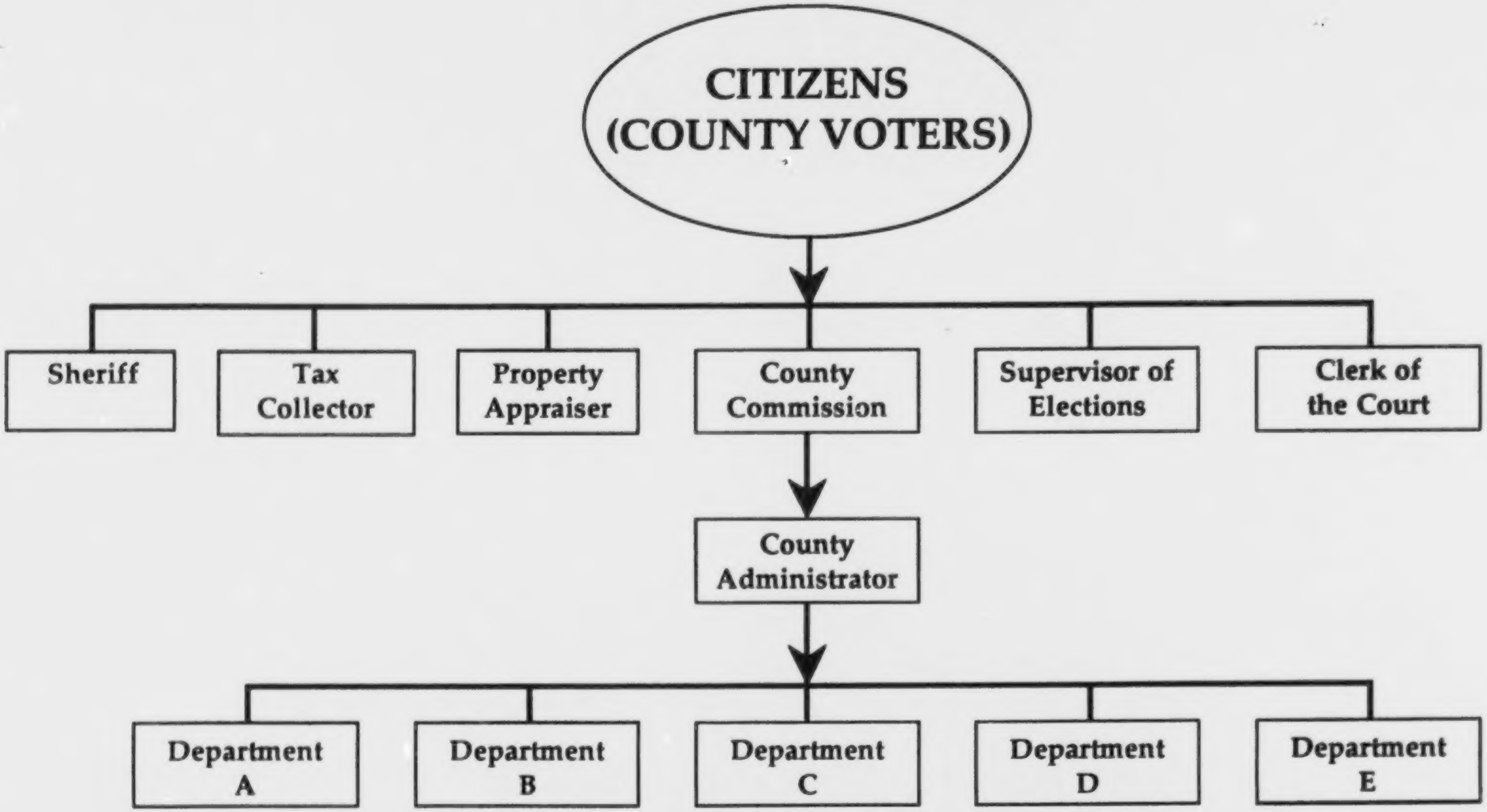
COUNTY COMMISSION


CITIZENS
(COUNTY VOTERS)
Sheriff
Tax Collector
Property Appraiser
County Commission
Supervisor of Elections
Clerk of the Court
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

Five elected constitutional officers:
Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Clerk of the Court.

DIAGRAM 6

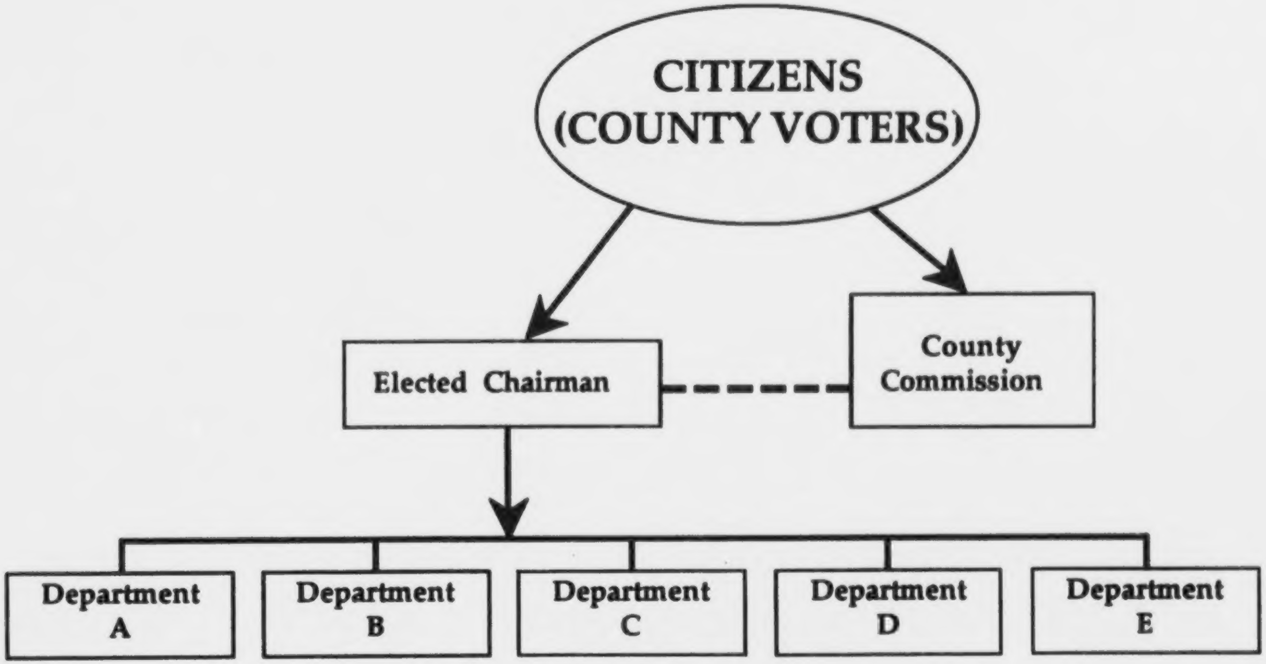
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR


CITIZENS
(COUNTY VOTERS)
Sheriff
Tax Collector
Property Appraiser
County Commission
Supervisor of Elections
Clerk of the Court
County Administrator
Department A
Department B
Department C
Department D
Department E

Five elected constitutional officers:
Sheriff, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections and Clerk of the Court.

DIAGRAM 7

COMMISSION-ELECTED CHAIRMAN (EXECUTIVE)


CITIZENS
(COUNTY VOTERS)
Elected Chairman
County
Commission
Department
A
Department
B
Department
C
Department
D
Department
E

ACTIVITY SHEET #1, "How Many Decision Makers?"

Name ________________________________ Date ____________________________

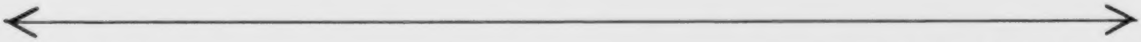
Many factors go into deciding what form of government is best for a given community. Not the least of these factors are assumptions about power; who should be assigned what powers and how much of these powers should rest in one or more members of the community. Philosophers have written volumes of pages expressing their insights relating to power and how societies should deal with it.

One such philosopher lived over two thousand years ago in ancient Greece. His name was Aristotle. Aristotle was particularly interested in the distribution of political power in the society. His overview of the topic can be useful in analyzing the pros and cons of the different forms of city and county government discussed in this lesson.

Aristotle pointed out that all governmental frameworks featured either "the rule of the one, the rule of the few or the rule of the many." Aristotle was referring to whole political systems in which the rule of the one meant a king, the rule of the few meant the rule of an elite class and the rule of the many was when all citizens of the community were allowed to take part in the decision-making process of the government. To use his overview, we have to adapt his ideas to the reality of city and county governments in the United States. In fact, American political beliefs support "the rule of the many." As we saw in the descriptions of the local government forms contained in Student Reading #1, all types of local governments have the leaders elected by the voters of the community. But, within this democratic framework, one can compare these forms of government in terms of how concentrated or dispersed the power is. In addition, some of Aristotle's assumptions about the various forms of government can be applied to the different forms of city and county government.

STEP 1. To use Aristotle's ideas, it would be useful to think of Aristotle's types as a continuum from "the rule of the one," in which power is most concentrated into the hands of one person, to "the rule of the many," where power is most dispersed. On the first continuum arrow below, write the names of the four forms of city government (council-weak mayor, council-strong mayor, city commission and council-manager). Place the forms from the most concentrated power (rule of the one) to the most dispersed power (rule of the many).

Power Continuum #1



Rule of the One Rule of the Many

On the second continuum arrow below, arrange the names of the three forms of county government (county commission, county-administrator and commission-elected chairman) from the most concentrated power (rule of the one) to dispersed power (rule of the many).

Power Continuum #2

Rule of the One ←→ Rule of the Many

STEP 2. The following is a listing of assumptions that Aristotle made about the different forms of government he identified. Analyze the assumptions and see if they are characteristics you judge as being associated with governments having concentrated decision-making power or with governments having dispersed decision-making power. If you think an assumption goes with concentrated power, write its number on the left side of the center line below. If you associate the assumption with dispersed power, write its number on the right side of the line below.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Encourages the most capable persons in a society to be involved in political decision-making.
2. More in danger of producing governmental decisions based solely on unreflective emotional reactions.
3. Enjoys clearer sense of direction and purpose in its decisions.
4. More subject to being influenced by uninformed opinions and positions.
5. Will more likely react to popular opinion that is abusive of individual or minority rights.
6. More likely to be subject to individual will in its use of power.
7. More likely to handle an emergency in a quick and decisive manner.
8. Is more likely to enjoy the opinions of more diverse groups of the community.

Concentrated Power	Dispersed Power

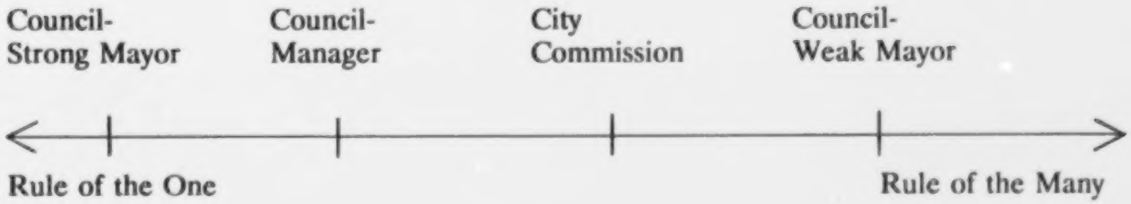
STEP 3. Now looking at your two lists in the previous chart, place a positive sign (+) by the assumptions you consider to be good characteristics for a government to have and a negative sign (-) by the ones you consider to be bad characteristics.

STEP 4. Based on this exercise, which type of government do you believe to be the best for your city or county--one with concentrated power (rule of the one), one with power vested in a few people (rule of the few) or one with dispersed power (rule of the many)? Why?

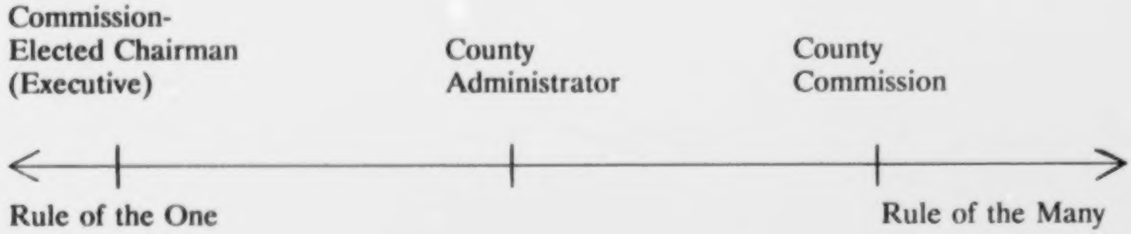
Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #1, STEPS 2 and 3

STEP 1.

Power Continuum #1 (City Forms of Government):


Council-
Strong Mayor
Council-
Manager
City
Commission
Council-
Weak Mayor
Rule of the One
Rule of the Many

Power Continuum #2 (County Forms of Government):

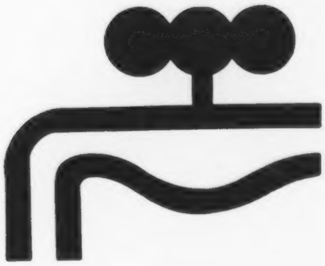

Commission-
Elected Chairman
(Executive)
County
Administrator
County
Commission
Rule of the One
Rule of the Many

STEP 2 and STEP 3.

Concentrated Power	Dispersed Power
+1.	-2.
+3.	-4.
-6.	-5.
+7.	+8.

Unit 2 - Lesson 1

"Basic City Government Services"



Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 2 - Lesson 1

"Basic City Government Services"

RATIONALE:

Of all levels of Florida government, city government has the greatest impact on our daily lives through the provision of basic city services. Many of these essential services are taken for granted and we do not even think of them as part of local government. An investigation of these basic municipal-type services is important in gaining an understanding of city government operations. The funding of these services is examined in Unit 4, "Local Government Finances."

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: City Planning and Zoning Commission, code enforcement, municipal government, ordinance, planning, public safety, public services, urban, rural and zoning;
2. list at least eight basic city government services which affect our lives each day;
3. distinguish municipal-type services provided by cities from those services of the county, state and national governments; and
4. use a telephone directory to locate the city department and phone number for at least five basic city services.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "Student Time Line of a Day's Activities."
2. Activity Sheet #2, "Costs of Basic City Services."
3. Activity Sheet #3, "City Services: Who Do You Call?" and telephone directories containing a listing of city departments (or copies of selected pages for distribution).
4. "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," major services provided and services contracted sections, Appendix D.
5. Optional Activities: Florida League of Cities' videotapes: "The Invisible City," "How Your City Government Works" (city services are addressed on the last portion of the tape), "A Throw Away Society/Solid Waste," "Stormwater . . . Its Effect on You and

Your City," "Your City's Traffic Flow," "Emergency Services . . . What Your City is Prepared to Do For You," "Your City's Water Quality," "The Dangers of Urban Sprawl," "Enjoying Your City Parks and Recreation" and "Recycling In Your City," most of which are available through your county school board's instructional television (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV office.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

Basic city services can be divided into three categories: public safety, public services, and city planning and zoning.

Public safety. In the area of **public safety**, law enforcement is perhaps the most recognizable and necessary service. If our society is to continue, it is important that our state and local laws are enforced. Fire protection, which in some cities includes emergency medical care, provides citizens of the community with a peace of mind while at work, in their homes or on the highways. Animal control and protection units within our cities provide protection for our citizens from dangerous animals, as well as providing protection for the animals from cruel treatment by humans. **Code enforcement** is given the task of ensuring compliance with the various ordinances which have been enacted by city government. (For further details on these services, see Unit 6, Lesson 3 on "Public Safety.")

Public Services. Perhaps the largest number of concerns and requests for services from residents in a city fall in the area of **public services**. These essential services, which we often take for granted, are expensive and continually place a burden on the delivery mechanisms of our cities. Transportation and public works provide us with street and road construction and maintenance, traffic control, signalization, street signs, street lighting, traffic engineering, bicycle paths and parking facilities. Sanitation in recent years has been creating great problems for city officials and our environment. Solid and liquid waste management, air quality, toxic and hazardous waste disposal, and surface water runoff are constantly placing demands on our cities. One solution many cities use to cut down on traffic problems, gridlock and air pollution is to provide public transportation in the form of buses and other means of mass transit. Parks, public recreational facilities and libraries improve the quality of life in our cities. Water purification, sewage treatment plants and cable television are either provided by city employees or provided by private companies through contracts or franchise agreements. Other services provided by some cities include airports,

ports, harbors, public cemeteries, golf courses, public housing assistance, and electric or gas utilities. (For further details on some of these public services, see Unit 6, Lesson 1 on "Water Management" and Lesson 3 on "Transportation.")

Planning and providing proper **zoning** for the future development of a city is one of the most difficult, and often controversial, functions of city government. The quality of life in our cities will depend on the decisions which are being made in these areas by local officials, city staff and **City Planning and Zoning Commissions** or boards made up of citizens from the community. The future of our children and their children is dependent on the sound judgement and foresight of these individuals.

If the young adults in our high schools today are to have a better city to live in, it is essential that they understand the basic services provided by their city government and become active participants in the decisions involving these services.

VOCABULARY:

City Planning and Zoning Commission - a group of citizens appointed by the elected city officials to develop and implement plans for their city's future.

code enforcement - a function of local government to ensure compliance with various ordinances/codes of a city or county government.

municipal government - in Florida, a city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The more familiar term "city," as used in this curriculum, denotes any municipality in Florida.

ordinance - a law of a permanent nature passed by a city or county and enforceable within that government's respective boundaries. (Note: Non-charter county government ordinances, which conflict with ordinances of a city within that county, are not effective within the boundaries of that city to the extent of the conflict.)

planning - the procedure of projecting a design or scheme for the future development of a city or county.

public safety - a category of basic city services provided to citizens, which includes law enforcement, fire protection, animal control and protection, and code enforcement.

public services - a category of basic city services provided to citizens, which includes transportation and public works, sanitation, solid and liquid waste management, air quality, toxic and hazardous waste disposal, surface water management, parks, public recreational services, libraries, water purification, sewage treatment, cable television, airports, ports, harbors, public cemeteries and golf courses.

urban - densely populated.

rural - sparsely populated.

zoning - the division of a city or county into areas (zones) in which the use of the land is restricted by law (zoning ordinance).

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Student Time Line of a Day's Activities."

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Student Time Line of a Day's Activities." Begin this lesson by having the students compile a list, in time line format, of all the activities they did in a day, from the moment they woke up in the morning until the time they went to bed in the evening. The day they choose can be yesterday or a typical day in their lives. Allow students approximately fifteen to twenty minutes to complete their time lines.

After sufficient time is given, ask students to volunteer to share their activities for a given day. As they read each activity, have students in the class suggest whether government was in any way involved in the particular activity and, if so, which level of government was predominately involved: city, county, state or national. Also, ask students to try and identify the particular service provided.

Examples you can expect students to give are as follows:

- turned on the lights - city government (utilities);
- used the toilet - city or county government (sewage treatment);
- used water - city or county government (water management);
- drove to school - state government (drivers license);
- attended class until lunchtime - state government through county school board (education);
- left campus for lunch, stopped for gas - state government (gas tax);
- ate at a fast-food restaurant - state government (business license);
- drove too fast back to school and received a traffic ticket - city or county government (law enforcement);
- Went to the park after school - city or county government;
- Went to library to complete homework - city or county government.

Answers will vary depending on the area and who provides particular local services.

Note: This activity can be expanded upon by having students determine which unit of government is involved using specific newspaper articles or stories.

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #2, "Costs of Basic City Services."

Hand out Activity Sheet #2, "Costs of Basic City Services." The costs for the seven city services listed are based on statewide averages for Florida cities (source: Florida League of Cities' videotape, " The Invisible City," 1988). Allow students time to read and analyze these statistics. Use the following questions for an accompanying discussion to the statistical sheet:

1. Why do some services cost more than others?

2. Can the revenues raised by cities match the costs of these services?

3. What services would you cut if you had to save money? Why?

4. If you were on the City Council, prepare a list of these services in rank order, listing the most essential services first and the least essential last. Explain your listing.

5. What can you do to voice your concerns about the cost of city services?

6. Where can you go to obtain the statistics for your city? Fill in the sheet with the answers you found regarding the costs of these services in your city.

C. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #3, "City Services: Who Do You Call?" and telephone directories containing a listing of city departments (or copies of selected pages for distribution).

For this activity, students will need a city telephone directory containing a listing of city departments or copies of selected pages of the book can be prepared in advance and handed out to the students. If the telephone directories are to be used, students should be instructed the day before to bring them to class. (Note: If the students live in a relatively large city where they might have two phone books, they should only bring the one where they can look up various city services.)

Hand out to the class Activity Sheet #3, "City Services: Who Do You Call?" Using the telephone directories, or copies of the telephone book pages containing a listing of city departments, have students complete the sheet on city services.

After students have completed the exercise, discuss with them how they can make the most effective use of this listing. Suggested examples include: sharing the list with their parents and discussing the various services provided by their city; placing a copy of the list near the phone at home; and adding other numbers to the list which can be useful. Suggest to students that, every time they or their parents make use of the listing, they bring this information to class and share it with the other students.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Collect newspaper articles related to services provided by the city and display these on a bulletin board in the classroom.

2. Invite to class one or more elected city officials, the city manager or clerk, or a city department head, to speak on the topic of services provided by their city. This discussion can focus on the changing role of the city and what services are increasing and which ones have been declining.

3. Prepare a photo essay of a variety of services provided by your city. This activity can be done by several groups of students and then displayed in class and compared to those of other students.

4. Obtain a copy of the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "The Invisible City" (see Optional Activities). Prior to having the students view this tape, use the following questions as springboards to introduce it:

    o What do you think is the most expensive service provided by our cities? (water management) Why is this the highest?

    o How much do you think on the average it costs to outfit one city police officer? ($1,500)

    o If someone had an improper business sign on their property, what area of city government would address this issue? (code enforcement) Why would a sign become an issue? Who would complain? Why?

    Follow-up the tape with a discussion centering not so much on the specifics, but rather, what generalizations the students can conclude after viewing the tape. Some examples the students might come up with are:

    o Why do cities have to provide a wide variety of services?

    o What causes the types of services to vary from city to city?

    o Why do some services cost more than others? What are some of the causes of differences in cost? Why are some costs rising? Are any costs decreasing? Why?

5. Call City Hall (or check "Getting to Know Your City and County Government," assistance available to area schools section, Appendix D) and see if your city provides internships or opportunities for young adults to volunteer after school hours or on weekends to work in city government. If so, students can volunteer for the areas they are most interested in and become involved in the workings of city government. Suggest that students keep a log of their work in the city and bring this to class to

share with their classmates.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Students can be asked to make a list of the significant basic services provided by their city to the citizens.

2. Students can write an essay in which they can answer the following questions related to city services:

   - o Why are your city services so important?
   - o What services are missing in your city?
   - o What services can be improved upon and how?
   - o What can high school students do to have something changed with regard to services in their city?

3. Students who volunteer in their city can maintain a log of the activities in which they participate and obtain an evaluation letter from the supervisor who oversees their work.

Activity Sheet #1, "Student Time Line of a Day's Activities"

Name ______________________________ Date ________________________

On the time line below, select one day, yesterday or any other day, and fill in the blanks with the type of activity you did from the time you woke up in the morning until the time you went to bed in the evening. One example is listed. Your teacher will give you an opportunity to share these activities with your classmates. Your class will then discuss what level of government is involved: city, county, state or national, and what is the service provided.

Time	Activity	Government Involved (Service)
6:00 a.m.	Brushed teeth	City government (water management)
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
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________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________
________	________________	______________________________

Activity Sheet #2, "Costs of Basic City Services"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

The following statistics cover the average costs of providing basic Florida city services within a given year. Review the data below and be prepared to take part in a class discussion. See if you can find out what was spent for each of these services in the past year by your city government.

POLICE PROTECTION

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 680 million per year
(costs you about $ 113 per year)

Training One Police Officer	$ 40,000
One Police Car	$ 10,000 to $ 13,000
One Police Radio	$ 1,000 to $ 2,000
One Police Uniform	$ 1,500

The cost for Police Protection in my city last year was $ _______.

FIRE PROTECTION

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 340 million per year
(costs you about $ 56 per year)

Jaws of Life	$ 4,000
Building/Maintaining Fire Stations	$ 275,000
Safety Equipment	$ 18,000

The cost for Fire Protection in my city last year was $ _______.

WATER SERVICES

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 807 million per year
(costs you about $ 134 per year)

One Fire Hydrant	$ 1,400
Water Quality Lab Operation	$ 322,000

The cost for Water Services in my city last year was $ _______.

SANITATION (GARBAGE) SERVICES

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 257 million per year
(costs you about $ 42 per year)

One Garbage Truck	$ 91,000
Gasoline for Trucks	$ 250 (per month)
Dumping Garbage at a Landfill	$ 6 (tipping fee per ton)

The cost for Sanitation Services in my city last year was $ _______.

TRANSPORTATION/PUBLIC WORKS

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 307 million per year
(costs you about $ 51 per year)

Purchasing/Installing Traffic Lights	$ 17,000 (each)
Installing/Maintaining Street Lights	$ 250 (each)

The cost for Transportation/Public Works in my city last year was $ _______.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 399 million per year
(costs you about $ 66 per year)

Lighted Softball Field	$ 30,000
Tennis Courts	$ 8,200
Picnic Pavilion	$ 10 - $ 19 (per square foot)
Equipped Playground	$ 13,000

The cost for Recreational Facilities in my city last year was $ _______.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Total Spent by Florida Cities = $ 573 million per year
(costs you about $ 95 per year)

Running a City Election	$ 24,000

The cost for General Government Services in my city last year was $ _______.

Activity Sheet #3, "City Services: Who do you Call?"

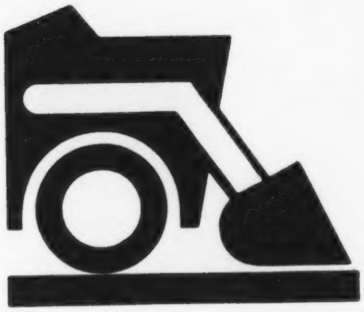
Name ______________________________ Date ___________________________

Using the city departmental listing found in your local telephone directory, complete the following information to assist you and other members of your class in locating various city services.

Service Required	**Department to Call**	**Phone Number**
Reporting a Crime	____________________	_____________
Reporting a Fire	____________________	_____________
Calling for an Ambulance	____________________	_____________
Reporting a Missing Traffic Sign	____________________	_____________
Checking on Recreational Programs	____________________	_____________
Reporting a Faulty Traffic Light	____________________	_____________
Having a Pothole Fixed	____________________	_____________
Obtaining a Building Permit	____________________	_____________
Having Garbage Removed	____________________	_____________
Paying a Parking Ticket	____________________	_____________
Finding Out the Hours of the City Library	____________________	_____________
Reporting a Water Leak in the Street	____________________	_____________
Finding out the Bus Schedule	____________________	_____________

Unit 2 - Lesson 2

"Basic County Government Services"



Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 2 - Lesson 2

"Basic County Government Services"

RATIONALE:

Florida has 67 county governments. Each one is a political subdivision of the state and, as such, provides state services at the local level. Basic county services which are required by the state include: the administration of justice, the care of prisoners and law enforcement, the recording of deeds, the provision of public welfare, and the maintenance and construction of county roads, bridges and drainage facilities. An understanding of these basic county services provided by all counties is essential to any study of county government.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: basic county government services, Sheriff and unincorporated area;
2. identify the five categories of basic county services provided in Florida; and
3. list at least six services provided by their county government.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "Decisions About County Government Services" (may be made into a transparency for use with an overhead projector).
2. Activity Sheet #1, "Reviewing Basic County Government Services."
3. "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," major services provided and services contracted section, Appendix D.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information, acquisition, and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

Basic county services are state services which are provided at the local level by county government, as a subdivision of the state. These services are provided on a countywide basis to citizens in both the incorporated and the **unincorporated areas**. **Basic county government services** provided in Florida can be divided into five primary categories: county court system, public safety, public records, public welfare and transportation.

County court system. The majority of non-jury trials in Florida take place before one judge sitting as a judge of the county court. The county courts, which make-up the county court system, are sometimes referred to as "the people's court," probably because a large part of the court's work involves citizen disputes, such as traffic offenses, less serious criminal matters (misdemeanors), and relatively small monetary disputes. The Florida Constitution establishes a county court in each of Florida's 67 counties. The number of judges in each county varies with the population and caseload of the county, ranging from 35 judges in Dade County to several counties in the state which have only one county judge. The trial jurisdiction of the county courts is established by statute. At the present time, the jurisdiction of county courts extends to civil disputes involving $5,000 or less.

Public safety. A major concern of many county residents is the quality and effectiveness of public safety. The Office of the **Sheriff** not only provides protection for county residents, but also maintains traffic control, handles road patrol within the unincorporated area, serves subpoenas and usually operates the jail. In some counties, the detention/correction facilities are administered by the Board of County Commissioners, as opposed to the Sheriff. Building inspection, ambulance and rescue service, animal control and civil defense are all part of public safety provided by the county. (For further details on these services, see Unit 6, Lesson 3 on "Public Safety.")

Public records. Keeping accurate public records is an important service of the County Clerk's Office. The recording of deeds to property, mortgages, births, deaths and marriage licenses, and the maintenance of court records, are all a part of county recordkeeping. Other important public records are maintained by the county offices of the Supervisor of Elections, Tax Collector and Property Appraiser.

Public welfare. One of the fastest growing areas of county services comes under the category of public welfare. Medical help for the needy, the Public Health Department, disease control, mosquito control, specialized clinics to fight contagious diseases, health inspections and environmental protection are all services which our counties provide.

Transportation. Transportation needs go beyond city limits. The construction and maintenance of the county road system also includes residential streets in the unincorporated areas, rural and urban collectors and minor arterials. The acquisition of right-ofway, road construction design, the construction of principal roadways, and the maintenance and construction of drainage systems throughout a county are essential in a rapidly growing state like Florida. (For further details on these services, see Unit 6, Lesson 4 on "Transportation.")

County government is large and complex, providing a variety of services for citizens. It is most important that we know what those services are and how they affect our lives. As Florida counties become more urbanized (densely populated), they usually expand beyond the basic county services mentioned here and begin to provide more "municipal-type" services, such as fire protection, recreation and the like. This will be explored more fully in Lesson 3 of this unit.

VOCABULARY:

basic county government services - state services provided by county government on a local level and which include the county court system, public safety, public records, public welfare and transportation services.

Sheriff - chief law enforcement officer in a county.

unincorporated area - all land area outside the city limits which is a part of a county, but not incorporated into a city.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Decisions About County Government Services," (may be made into a transparency for use with an overhead projector).

Hand out Student Reading #1, "Decisions About County Government Services," or make it into a transparency. This handout includes a series of decisions about services which may have already been made by the county government. The following questions can be used with the students to stimulate discussion about these decisions:

1. What input could you have in any of these decisions which have been made by the county elected officials?
2. What can you do if you have difficulty with one of the decisions made regarding county government services?
3. How can you become involved personally in changing any of these decisions? What about future decisions?
4. Who can you contact if you wish to see changes made?
5. Why don't more citizens become involved in the decisions made by their county? Is it due to apathy, indifference, the process being too time consuming, frustration or lack of understanding about how to take part in the decision-making process?

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Reviewing Basic County Government Services."

This activity is designed to allow students the opportunity to review and evaluate the basic county government traditional services provided by their county government. Introduce what basic county government services include, using the vocabulary provided. Then, hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Reviewing Basic County Government Services." Briefly discuss the activity and allow students time to review the services listed. Some follow-up questions might be:

1. What service was rated the best? the worst? why?
2. Why are some services provided by the county more effectively and efficiently than government at another level? Explain.
3. Who can you turn to if you wish to see changes made or if you wish to make suggestions regarding county services?
4. Which area of service would you personally wish to do something about? What can you do? What will you do? How?

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Take the class to County Court in your community to observe the way the local judicial system works. Provide students with an observation sheet so they can note what they have seen in court and ask questions related to the field experience.

2. Have students make a photo essay of the basic county government services provided by their county government. Several students can be assigned as a committee to work on this project and present their findings in an oral report, with slides or photos mounted on a poster.

3. Suggest that students select one county government service and become involved in their community in working to enhance the service. An example would be: county road maintenance. Students could be encouraged to form a student group, "Students Against Potholes" (SAP) and to assign various classmates to travel throughout their neighborhoods and document where the potholes are located, photograph them and send their documentation with a letter to the head of the Road Department of their county. They should keep a log of dates when the materials were sent to the county and also any follow-up correspondence received.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to define, in writing, the vocabulary related to this lesson.

2. Have students identify the five categories of basic county government services provided in Florida.

3. Have students list and briefly describe some basic county services provided by their county government.

Student Reading #1, "Decisions About County Government Services"

County government officials and staff make decisions and provide services that affect our lives everyday. Below are some of the decisions that may have recently been made within your county government. Read the list and be prepared to participate in a class discussion directed by your teacher.

1. where a road will be widened
2. the value of your property
3. when and where you can pay for a traffic ticket
4. steps to follow in the event of a natural disaster or emergency
5. if 911 emergency service will be provided
6. where you can obtain a marriage license
7. whether mosquito control protection will be made available in your neighborhood
8. where and when you can register to vote
9. the site for a new detention facility
10. the public bus system schedule and routes
11. where the emergency shelters will be located during a hurricane
12. procedures for obtaining an absentee ballot for voting
13. when your street will be resurfaced and storm drains installed
14. visiting hours at the detention center
15. the length of time it takes to obtain a death certificate, birth certificate or marriage license

Activity Sheet #1, "Reviewing Basic County Government Services"

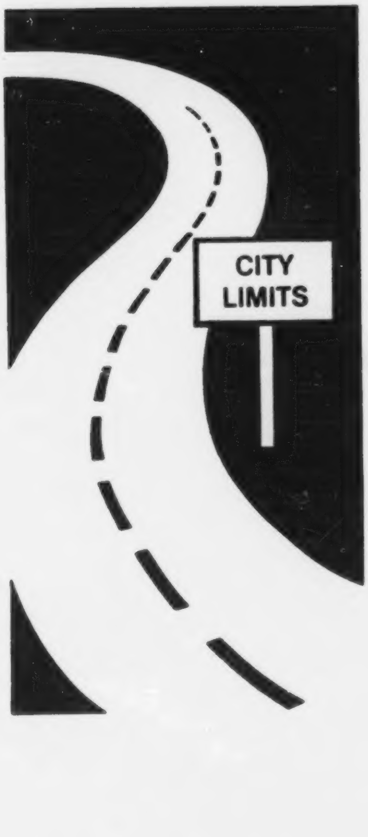
Name ______________________________ Date ______________________

This is your opportunity to review the basic county services which are provided by your county government. Please read each service listed below and carefully rate the service in the space provided. Be prepared to defend your evaluation of this service in class discussion.

BASIC COUNTY SERVICE	EXCEPTIONAL	ADEQUATE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
County Court System			
Traffic Control			
Jail Operations			
Detention Facilities			
Civil Defense			
Recordkeeping			
Voter Registration			
County Health Department			
Mosquito Control			
Road Construction/ Maintenance			
Ambulance and Rescue Service			
Other:			

Unit 2 - Lesson 3

"Evolving City and County Government Services"


CITY
LIMITS

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

"Evolving City and County Government Services"

RATIONALE:

The impact of rapid population growth, federal and state mandates, problems such as increased crime and traffic congestion, environmental concerns, and demands by citizen for increased services and an improved quality of life has led to an evolution in the types and quantity of services provided by city and county governments in Florida. Service boundaries are no longer clear-cut, with certain services the exclusive province of a respective city or county government. As students begin to understand this evolution in service delivery, and the decisions that must be made by local governments, they will be better able to participate in these decisions which impact their daily lives.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of the activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: charter county, franchise agreement, interlocal agreement, mandate and privatization;
2. identify at least six services provided by their city government and six services provided by their county government;
3. explain how local government service delivery has evolved in Florida;
4. use local resources to identify who to contact in city or county government about a particular service; and
5. list two or more ways citizens can influence the quality and level of service delivery.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "Local Government Service Delivery."
2. Activity Sheet #2, "A Closer Look at My City and County Government."
3. Activity Sheet #3, "Who to Contact in City or County Government."
4. Student Reading #1, "What Would You Do With Your County Jail?" and a chalkboard or flip chart.
5. Activity Sheet #4, "Researching City and County Government Services"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

6. "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," major services provided and services contracted section, Appendix D.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two to three days.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The students will use information, acquisition, and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

The types and quantity of services provided by Florida's city and county governments have evolved over time. Service boundaries are no longer clean-cut, with certain services the exclusive province of a respective city or county government. This evolution has been the result of many factors.

In a rapidly growing state, the number of citizens living in both unincorporated and incorporated areas has increased. These residents have demanded improved transportation facilities, affordable housing, clean and available water, regular garbage pick-up and disposal utilities, fire protection, law enforcement, adequate employment opportunities, parking, and the amenities of life, including cultural facilities, libraries, and parks and recreational opportunities.

To meet the requests of residents in the unincorporated areas who desire municipal-type services, some county governments have begun contracting with a city government (**interlocal agreement**) to provide these basic city services to citizens in the unincorporated area. Such services include fire protection, water services and sewage treatment. The citizens of a county also have the opportunity to adopt a **county charter**. With this action, citizens expand the existing responsibility of the county government to provide state services at the local level by adding the requirement for the chartered county to function more as a city in terms of providing municipal-type services. A vivid example of this is seen in Dade County, unique because its charter is contained in the state constitution, where law-enforcement personnel are referred to as "Police Officers" (a typical city service term), as opposed to using the term "Sheriff's Deputies" (a typical county term).

City governments, on the other hand, have begun moving into some basic county government service areas, such as social services, due to the needs of their citizens. While county government provides the basic state social services countywide, city residents have begun demanding service levels that go beyond what the county is able to provide. One example might be a city with a large percentage of retirees. These elderly citizens, often on limited budgets, have increased needs for transportation, housing facilities and health services.

Added to these citizen needs and demands for services, are the problems of pollution, crime, drugs, migrants, traffic congestion, the homeless and immigrants. Many of these issues are jurisdictional in nature, impacting local governments of all sizes. These local governments vary in their ability to address the service needs that arise from these problems. Federal and state government **"mandated"** programs are yet another factor that has impacted local government service delivery.

In addressing these changing and expanding service needs, local governments have responded in a variety of ways. Not only may a county government contract with a city government to provide services to county residents, but a city government may choose to contract with a county government for services to be provided to city residents. Also, one city government may contract with one or more city governments; or one county government may contract with one or more county governments. These interlocal agreements provide a means for sharing the burden of providing certain services. Creative approaches, such as cooperative purchasing programs, are yet another cost-effective means local governments are using to meet citizen needs.

Local governments also contract with the private sector (**privatization**) or establish **franchise agreements** with private business to address their service needs. Privatized services may include fire prevention services, park maintenance, garbage pick-up, recycling, fleet maintenance and even operation of a jail facility or wastewater plant. Cable television services are an example of a common franchise agreement. It should be noted that these operations are still controlled, to the degree of the language of the contract or franchise agreement, by the respective local government. There are areas where basic local government services are provided by a private company independent of the local government.

In addressing this evolution of local government services, it is important that students understand the role citizens play in determining the types, amounts and levels of local government services provided to their local community. Although this is covered in more detail in Unit 3, "Local Government Finances," and Unit 5, "Public Participation in Local Government," students need to know that their future role as an active voting citizen influences service delivery decisions made by city and county governments. Electing capable local government officials who represent the "voice" of the people, participating in public hearings and on local government boards and commissions, and attending local government Council/Commission meetings are all opportunities to influence service delivery decisions.

VOCABULARY:

charter county - counties whose citizens have voted to adopt a charter, often adding the provision of "municipal-type services" in the unincorporated area to their county government responsibilities. As of January 1991, the following were chartered counties in Florida: Alachua, Broward, Charlotte, Clay, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Sarasota, Seminole and Volusia.

franchise agreement - an agreement reached between a private business and a government, where the private company is granted an exclusive privilege to provide a service to the citizens served by that government.

interlocal agreement - a contract between two governments where one government agrees to provide one or more services to the citizens served by the other government for an established fee.

mandate - a state or federal law that requires local governments to expand existing, or implement new, programs and services; if no funding is provided to implement the law, it is referred to as an unfunded mandate.

privatization - a contract between a government and a private business, where the private entity agrees to provide one or more government services for an established fee.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Local Government Service Delivery."

If necessary, briefly review the role of Florida city and county governments in providing basic city and county government services, as provided in Lessons #1 and #2 of this Unit. Using the teacher background provided for this lesson, explain that the distinctions in these services delivery areas have evolved over time so that it is not always clear who provides a particular local government service. Offering several of the reasons for this evolution, lead the students in a brief discussion of how local governments have responded to the increasing demand and needs for various services. Introduce the vocabulary terms as a part of the discussion.

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Local Government Service Delivery." Tell students they are going to discuss the services delivered to citizens in their respective countywide area. Ask them to read the handout. Assign students the task of finding out who provides the specific 21 services listed. It is suggested that students may be assigned one service in teams of two, where one student checks with the county government and one checks with city government. The city governments selected should be limited to the nearest city government to the school, and perhaps one or two other nearby cities for comparison purposes if the school is in a heavily populated area. Team members can be added for this purpose.

Students should be directed to first consult their local telephone directory to note the particular department(s) to contact for the information. They may have to write for the county information if their city is not the county seat of government. A main telephone number and mailing address for the county government and city governments in their school district can be found in Appendix D of this curriculum, "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments." If possible, a visit to City Hall or the County Courthouse would be helpful in gathering first-hand information.

The exercise, which may not be culminated for several weeks if written correspondence is necessary, should result in a follow-up class discussion where the information obtained is shared by each team.

Discussion questions could include the following:

1. What basic county services are being provided by the city government?
2. What basic city services are being provided by the county government?
3. How are these services being provided?
4. What services are privatized? By which local government?
5. What services are provided through a franchise agreement? By which local government?

Any unique or unusual discoveries about the ways services are provided and the types of services provided should also be discussed.

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #2, "A Closer Look at My City and County Government."

Hand out to the class Activity #2, "A Closer Look at My City and County Government." Allow students sufficient time to complete sections A through E, suggesting that they complete sections F and G at home with their parents. Ask them to bring the activity sheet back to class the next day for discussion and completion. Possible follow-up questions include:

1. What unsolved city/county problems were the most common? Was there a consensus? How many different unsolved problems were listed?

2. In what areas has your city/county been successful in meeting the needs of its citizens? What were the most successful areas? Why were these problems solved? Did you or your parents play any role in solving a city or a county problem? If so, explain the involvement of you or your parents? In any of the cases, is there a problem in locating the agency which deals with the problem? Why is this? Did other students encounter similar problems with this agency?

C. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #3, "Who to Contact in City or County Government."

Perhaps the best way to resolve service delivery problems within our communities is knowing who to contact within city or county government for assistance. Many citizens do not know who to contact and, because of this, service problems may never be resolved to their satisfaction. To familiarize students with their local governments, hand out Activity Sheet #3, "Who to Contact in City or County Government," which contains 18 situational statements. This activity will give students an opportunity to research who to contact to obtain assistance with a service delivery problem.

Discuss the activity with students, pointing out that some services are provided only inside the city limits, some services are provided only in the unincorporated area and some services are provided countywide. In some cases, the service may be privately provided. Point out also that various sources are available to assist in finding the proper service delivery contact. Such resources might include: the City Manager, the City Clerk, the County Administrator, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the telephone directory, city and county officials, and resource publications provided by the governments.

When the students have brought their assignments to class, follow-up the exercise with a discussion of their findings. Note any disagreements or any areas of difficulty they encountered.

D. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "What Would You Do with Your County

Jail?" and a chalkboard or flipchart.

Hand out to the class Student Reading #1, "What Would You Do with Your County Jail?" This activity consists of a brief scenario where a county service, in this case law enforcement, does not have adequate facilities (the jail), maintenance or staffing to provide quality service.

Allow students time to read the scenario which discusses the decaying jail in a community. Ask students to brainstorm about some possible suggestions they could make to resolve the problem. List these on the chalkboard or flipchart. The following are some of the recommendations the students might make:

- repair the building
- install air conditioners
- replace the heating and electrical system
- have regular exterminator service
- install smoke detectors and other fire equipment
- reduce the number of inmates by putting a limit on how many can be housed in the facility at one time
- hire and train more corrections officers
- appropriate the necessary money to build a new facility
- close this facility and release non-violent inmates and transfer others to better facilities

Ask students if they agree or disagree with the recommendations made by their classmates. Ask what they would be prepared to do personally to improve the jail, if such conditions existed in their county.

As a follow-up, arrange a field trip to your county jail. Following the trip, discuss the quality of service provided by the local jail. If problems exist, develop a list of steps that students could take in working with local county officials to improve jail conditions.

E. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #4, "Researching City and County Government Services"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

Assign to the class Activity #4, "Researching City and County Government Services," which will provide the students with an opportunity to conduct additional research of city and county government services. Distribute the handout and discuss Part I of the exercise in class, noting the services on the chalkboard which the students have added to the list and ones they have eliminated from the list.

Part II of the activity asks students to select a service to research and then answer related questions about this service. It is suggested that the teacher assign the services, possibly in teams, so that there will be a wide variety of research activities covered. Give students a reasonable amount of time to turn in the assignment. The information could then be shared as part of a class discussion.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Ask students to prepare a scrapbook on city or county government services and use the articles as the basis of discussions and exercises in critical thinking.

2. Invite to class the one or more city or county department heads who oversee the provision of services to the community. Prepare students to ask questions of the speaker to broaden their understanding of the operations of their city or county government.

3. Select a service topic, such as "Services for Senior Citizens," and have students prepare a written or oral report in which they answer the following questions:

   - Does the city or county government have any employees whose responsibility is to provide services for senior citizens? If so, who are the employees and what are their responsibilities? If not, why not?

   - What county facilities and programs are provided for senior citizens? Does your county government assist private organizations that help senior citizens? What programs are needed for senior citizens in the community that are not presently offered?

   Other topics which could be substituted for senior citizens, including the handicapped, indigents or the poor.

4. Divide the class into committees of five or six students each and have them prepare a directory of city and county services which will include the name of the department to contact, the function of this department, the phone number, the address, and the name of a person or persons to contact for the service.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to explain verbally, or in writing, how local government service delivery has evolved in Florida.

2. Have students define the following terms: charter county, franchise agreement, interlocal agreement, mandate and privatization.

3. Have students write a brief report on how local government service delivery has evolved in their community.

Activity Sheet #1, Local Government Service Delivery"

Name ______________________________ Date __________________________

How are the following services provided? If provided directly by your city or county government, place a "D" under the appropriate government(s). If the service is provided per interlocal agreement, place an "I" under the leading government and indicate in parenthesis what government is providing the service. If the service is privatized or provided under a franchise agreement, place a "P" or an "F," respectively, under the government whose residents are receiving the service.

Key:
D = service is provided directly
I = service is provided through an interlocal agreement
P = service is privatized
F = service is provided through a franchise agreement

Service	City Government	County Government
Animal Control		
Emergency/Ambulance Care		
Social Services		
Fire Prevention		
Law Enforcement		
Library		
Drinking Water		
Garbage Collection		
Recycling		
Landfill		
Street Maintenance		
Electric Utilities		
Parks		
Cable T.V.		

Service	City Government	County Government
Parks		
Recreational Facilities		
Sewage Treatment		
Planning		
Building Inspection		
Affordable Housing		
Bus System		

Activity Sheet #2, "A Closer Look at My City and County Government"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________________

Think about the general conditions which exist in your city and county. Does your community have good streets, attractive parks, convenient libraries, an adequate police force, sufficient health care facilities, and so forth? Does your community face traffic problems and gridlock? What is the quality of the water and air?

A. In the space below, list five services which you feel are being well provided to the citizens of your community:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

B. For the services listed in "A," list the local government providing the service by the corresponding number below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

C. In the space below, list the unsolved service problems you feel exist in your community today in their order of importance.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

D. For each of the unsolved service problems you listed in "C," list below the agency or department in your city or county government which is responsible for resolving this problem:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

E. For each of the unsolved service problems listed in "C," what can you personally do?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

F. Discuss the unsolved service problems listed in "C" with your parents and list below some comments regarding their experiences with these services areas:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

G. Discuss the services which you feel are well provided by your city or county government with your parents and list below some of your parent's comments about these services:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Activity Sheet #3, "Who to Contact in City or County Government"

Name ______________________________ Date _________________________________

Using such resources as the telephone book, guides published by organizations like the League of Women Voters, city or county government personnel or other publications, find out who you would contact in your city or county government about each of the following service issues. In the space provided, write in the agency or department and the telephone number or address.

1. You want a bus stop closer to your neighborhood.
2. A street light in your neighborhood is burned out.
3. There is a large pothole and several small ones in the street in front of your home.
4. The closest fire hydrant is some distance from your house and you want one closer to lower your fire insurance costs.
5. Vandals have stolen a stop sign at the corner of your house and you would like to have it replaced before there is an accident.
6. You and your neighbors have discolored drinking water.
7. You want to protest a planned zoning change in your neighborhood.
8. You have a complaint about garbage collection.
9. You are worried about the safety of some playground equipment in the local park.
10. A neighbor is concerned about sanitary conditions in a local restaurant.
11. You and your neighbors want a tennis court built in the local park.
12. The hours your local library keeps do not provide an opportunity for working people to take advantage of the library.
13. You have noticed that many commercial billboards have been placed on your main street.
14. Many vacant lots in your neighborhood are overgrown with weeds and filled with debris.
15. You wish to attend the next City Council meeting but you do not know the time, date or location of the meeting.

16. You wish to find out if a particular proposed ordinance will be on the agenda for consideration at the next county commission meeting.

17. You have noticed that a cover plate at the bottom of a light pole in your neighborhood is missing and some wires are exposed.

18. You received a traffic citation for speeding and must attend traffic court.

Student Reading #1, "What Would you Do With Your County Jail"

Read the following scenario concerning a problem your county faces with its jail.

> Lido County operates a jail that was built in 1948. After 41 years of use, the facility is in disrepair; the heating and cooling system is inadequate, the electrical system is outdated and is a potential fire hazard, and the building is hot in the summer and cold in the winter. Due to overcrowding, the building is operating at 120 percent capacity. Because of overcrowding, many inmates sleep on mattresses placed on the floors of cells. The facility is infested with rodents, flies, roaches, ants and other pests. Fights are almost everyday occurrences and much of this is due to a shortage of corrections officers. The turnover of the corrections staff is high and the morale of those who stay is very low. Fire inspectors have recommended that something be done as soon as possible to prevent a disaster. The fire inspector has even threatened to close the facility unless repairs are made.
>
> County government officials have been faced with other demands and limited funds, thus preventing them from dealing with the problem immediately. The County Administrator has said the situation is a disgrace to the community and the courts have threatened to close the facility if repairs are not made. Despite these concerns, the County Commission has been unable to appropriate the necessary money to initiate the repairs.
>
> Several inmates, through their attorneys, have threatened to bring suit against the county for violating the "cruel and unusual punishment" clause in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

What should be done? What would you do? Make recommendations in class as to how you think this problem should be resolved.

ACTIVITY #4, "Researching City and County Government Services"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

Part I. Below is a partial listing of the services which are provided by many city and county governments. What can you add to the list for your city or county? Is there anything you can delete as not being a service of your city or county government?

Basic City Services

1. Sewer System
2. Parks and Recreation
3. Garbage Collection and Disposal
4. Fire Protection
5. Police Protection
6. Street Maintenance
7. Water Treatment & Service
8. Animal Control
9. Utilities
10. Street and Road Maintenance
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

Basic County Services

1. Social Services
2. Jail
3. Civil Defense
4. Health Department
5. Court System
6. Protection by Office of the Sheriff
7. Conducting and Validating Elections
8. Mosquito Control
9. Maintaining Public Records (property deeds, marriage licenses, etc.)
10. Health Inspections
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.

Part II. Select one of the services provided by your city or county government and use the following questions to learn more about that service as provided in your community.

1. Service Selected:
2. Which government provides the service?
3. Where does that government get the funds to provide the service?
4. What is the total annual cost of providing the service?
5. What is the cost of the service per person served?
6. Who are the department heads responsible for providing this service?
7. Are these leaders elected, appointed, or hired?
8. What are their titles and annual salary range?
9. How does the department assess the effectiveness of their service?
10. How does the department assess the need for their service?
11. What are the problems in bringing the service to those who need it?
12. What changes need to be made, if any, in the cost, quality, or delivery of that service?
13. What's your opinion of this service?
14. What can you do personally to improve it?

Unit 2 - Lesson 4

"Ordinances and Resolutions"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

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Unit 2 - Lesson 4

"Ordinances and Resolutions"

RATIONALE:

The formal exercise of legislative and executive powers by a City Council or County Commission is primarily through the adoption of motions, resolutions and ordinances. To better understand local government operations, it is necessary to know the differences between these actions, what they are and how they are used. In particular, it is important for students to gain a working knowledge of the steps taken for ordinances to become law and how these laws are enforced.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: code, Code Enforcement Board, Code Enforcement Officer, codification, motion, ordinance and resolution;
2. identify the key requirements and procedures for enacting a city or county government ordinance;
3. analyze a city or county government ordinance, identifying why it was passed, to whom it was directed and the penalty for failing to comply with the law; and
4. explain the four approaches to local government code enforcement.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Ordinances."
2. Illustration #1, "Beach Sign" (may be made into a transparency and used with an overhead projector).
3. Student Reading #2, "Reading Local Government Ordinances."
4. Activity Sheet #1, "Evaluating Local Government Ordinances."

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A - The student will use information, acquisition, and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.

Standard G - The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

Motions, resolutions and ordinances. Both city and county governments have lawmaking legislative and executive powers. Actions taken by a City Council or County Commission range from those which are simply motions, to those which involve weighty considerations of great importance. Examples of the former include matters of Council/Commission procedure ("I move that we observe a minute of silence in honor of . . .," "I move that we adjourn"), ceremonial matters ("I move that we recognize the accomplishments of . . .") and legal formalities ("I move that we accept the report," "I move that we approve the audit").

A principal activity of these local governments is the adoption of ordinances and resolutions. The authority to enact such legislation is implicit in the constitutional grant of authority to cities and counties. "The Board of County Commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law." Cities are given "the governmental, corporate and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and render municipal services."

State statutes recognize two types of formal enactments by City Councils or County Commissions: ordinances and resolutions. An **ordinance** is an official legislative action which establishes "a regulation of a general and permanent nature" and which is enforceable as a local law. A **resolution** is a less substantial action and may be "an expression . . . concerning matters of administration, an expression of a temporary character or a provision for the disposition of a particular item of the administrative business of the governing body." Actions of a law-making nature must be accomplished in the form of an ordinance, not a resolution.

County ordinances. Procedures for the adoption of ordinances and resolutions are prescribed by Florida statute. Per Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, county government requirements and procedures for adoption of ordinances are as follows:

1. limited to one subject;

2. subject should be briefly expressed in the title;

3. may not be amended or revised by title only;

4. the enacting clause must read: "Be It Ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of ___________ County";

5. must give "notice," in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, of intent to consider an ordinance at least 15 days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, prior to the designated regular or special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners;

6. the "notice" must state the substance of the ordinance;

7. copy of such "notice" must be available for public inspection;

8. certified copies of ordinances or amendments must be filed with the Florida Department of State by the clerk within 10 days after enactment; and

9. ordinances are effective upon acknowledgement by the Department of State of the filing, or upon a later prescribed effective date.

Emergency procedures for enacting ordinances are also spelled out in the statutes. A waiver of notice requirements nessitates a four-fifths vote of the commission. Emergency ordinances may not be enacted to rezone private real property or to enact/amend land use plans.

Counties are required to maintain a current codification (see vocabulary) of all ordinances and to publish such codifications annually. All ordinances are considered public records and, as such, must be made available to the public.

City ordinances. Per Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, city government requirements and procedures for adoption of ordinances and resolutions are as follows:

1. must be introduced in writing;

2. limited to one subject;

3. the subject must be clearly stated in the title;

4. may not be revised or amended by reference to the title only;

5. must be read by title, or in full, at a public meeting on at least two separate days;

6. must be "noticed," at least 10 days prior to adoption, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city; and

7. "notice" of enactment must state: the date, time and place of the meeting; the title or titles; and the place or places where such ordinances may be inspected by the public. It must also advise that interested parties may appear and be heard at the meeting regarding the proposed ordinance;

8. an affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum present is necessary to enact an ordinance, except that two-thirds of the membership of the board is required to enact

an emergency ordinance;

9. effective 10 days after passage, or as otherwise provided.

Upon final passage, every resolution or ordinance must be recorded in a book for that purpose and signed by the presiding officer and clerk of the governing body.

By future ordinance or charter amendment, a city may specify additional requirements or prescribe procedures in greater detail for adoption of an ordinance or resolution. However, the city does not have the power or authority to lesson or reduce such requirements provided by general law.

Codes and codification. The complete set of ordinances is commonly referred to as the **code**. The process of integrating new ordinances into the existing body of city or county law in a systematic fashion is called **codification**. Most cities and counties have their ordinances recodified on a regular schedule.

Code enforcement. As with laws at all levels, ordinances must be enforced. In Florida, there are four approaches to code enforcement:

1. A law enforcement officer can treat a code violation like any other criminal offense; that is, the law enforcement officer can arrest the code violator and take him/her to the county jail to get fingerprinted and to get a court date established. At court, the Judge may fine or imprison the violator in accordance with the penalty provisions in the local government's ordinance.

2. A Code Enforcement Officer may issue a criminal citation directing the ordinance violator to obtain a court date, and the Judge may, in turn, fine or imprison the code violator in accordance with the penalty provisions of the local government's ordinance. This option essentially eliminates the requirement that the law enforcement officer arrest the code violator and process the violator through the county jail.

3. A Code Enforcement Officer may treat the code violation as a civil infraction. This option permits the Code Enforcement Officer, after a warning, to issue the code violator a citation, directing the violator to either pay a fine or get a court date set to hear the violation.

4. The code violation can be heard by the Code Enforcement Board. Under this option, the person is warned by a Code Enforcement Officer that a code violation exists on the person's property. If the person fails to correct the violation, the violator is placed on notice to appear before the board. If the code violation is not corrected by the time the person appears before the board, the board will give the violator an additional period of time to correct the violation and will fine the violator if he fails to do so. If the violator does not pay the fine, a lien (a legal right to hold property or to have it sold or applied towards payment of a claim) will be placed on

the violator's property. The local government can foreclose a lien to satisfy a fine.

Three of the above options involve "Code Enforcement Officers," a designated employee or agent of a county or city government. A Code Enforcement Officer does not have the power of arrest and does not bear arms. However, the officer is authorized to cite a person who, based upon personal investigation, the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed a civil infraction, a non-criminal violation of a duly enacted code or ordinance which needs to be heard by the county court or a Code Enforcement Board.

VOCABULARY:

code - the current body of ordinances for any city or county government; there are also state or federal codes which must be enforced at the local level, such as building codes.

Code Enforcement Board - a citizens' board that may be appointed by the elected officials of a city or county government to hear violations of codes and ordinances that would otherwise be heard by a county court Judge.

Code Enforcement Officer - investigates potential city or county code violations and, if violations exist, issues citations which may be heard in county court.

codification - the process of regularly integrating new ordinances into the existing body of city or county government law in a systematic fashion.

motion - an act of parliamentary procedure that places a governing body legally on written record with regard to a specific action or topic and which carries the full weight and authority of the governing body.

ordinance - official legislative action of a local governing body that is of a permanent nature and is enforceable as a local law.

resolution - an expression of a local governing body concerning matters of a temporary nature, or a method for the disposition of a particular item of the administrative business of the local governing body.

PROCEDURE:

A. Materials Needed: Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Ordinances."

Introduce the lesson on ordinances and resolutions by sharing with students a series of 29 ordinances from various communities throughout the country. The information for this introduction comes from the Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Ordinances." Observe student response to these and, using the "follow-up questions" at the end of the handout, ask students to give "logical" reasons for some of these unusual ordinances being passed. For example: "All taxicabs must carry a broom and shovel in the District of Columbia" was written before the invention of the automobile. Taxicabs were horse-drawn carriages. To keep the streets clean and sanitary, it was necessary to carry a broom and shovel to collect what the horses deposited on the streets of Washington, D.C.

B. Materials Needed: Illustration #1, "Beach Sign" (may be made into a transparency and used with an overhead projector).

Use Illustration #1, "Beach Sign," to follow-up the opening activity on city and county government ordinances. The sign can be used to stimulate student questions about ordinances. Some possible questions for the students include:

1. Why did the city deem it necessary to place these restrictions on the use of the public beach?

2. What do you think influenced this decision? What groups might be behind or against each of the provisions listed on the sign? Discuss these.

3. Does your community have any signs similar to this one? If so, what are they and where can they be found?

C. Materials Needed: None.

Discuss with the class, in the form of a mini-lecture, the procedural requirements for passing a city and a county ordinance. Information for this lecture can be found in the section, "Background information for Teachers." Follow with a discussion of these procedures, using the following questions for review:

1. Can an ordinance be submitted orally? (no, in writing only) Why do you think this is so?

2. How many subjects can an ordinance deal with? (one per ordinance)

3. Why are ordinances needed? (to meet the needs and demands of the community and to resolve the problems of the city or county government)

4. Can an ordinance be amended or revised? (yes)

5. How many days notice must the public be given prior to the adoption of an ordinance? (15 days for county ordinances; 10 days for city ordinances)

6. How is the information or "notice" about a proposed ordinance given to the public? (by placing public notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the respective city or county)

7. What vote of the City Council or County Commission is needed to enact an "emergency ordinance?" (four-fifths for the County Commission and two-thirds for the City Council)

8. What local government must file certified copies of their ordinances or amendments with the Florida Department of State? (county governments) Within how many days after enactment must they be filed? (within 10 days after enactment)

9. Who signs the city ordinance when it is recorded in a book for that purpose? (the presiding officer and Clerk of the governing body)

10. When do ordinances become effective? (county governments: effective upon acknowledgement of filing or upon a later prescribed effective date; city government: on the date provided by the ordinance or 10 days after its passage)

11. What conditions bring about a new ordinance? (a problem or need of the citizens; have students give some examples)

12. Have there been any new ordinances proposed or passed in your city or county? If so, what are they and why were they proposed or enacted? (answers will vary)

D. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Reading Local Government Ordinances."

Now that students have a basic understanding of why and how ordinances are adopted, this activity allows them the opportunity to read and interpret an ordinance. Hand out Student Reading #2, "Reading Local Government Ordinances." Ask students to read the sample ordinance, being prepared to discuss the questions related to the ordinance. Follow-up with a brief class discussion.

Using the Background Information for Teachers, explain to students how a city or county government enforces its ordinances. Review with the students the four approaches to code enforcement and the role of code enforcement officers in dealing with city or county ordinances. The following information can be useful in this discussion:

- Code enforcement boards may administer the imposition of fines and other non-criminal penalties for non-compliance with municipal ordinances.
- The code enforcement officer is designated by the county or city government

and has the duty of citing code violations. The code enforcement officer cannot arrest anyone but is authorized to issue a citation to a person when, based upon personal investigation, the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a civil infraction in violation of a duly enacted code or ordinance and the county court will hear the charge.

- The maximum civil penalty for a code or ordinance violation cannot exceed $500.

E. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Evaluating Local Government Ordinances."

Hand out to the class Activity Sheet #1, "Evaluating Local Government Ordinances." Point out to the class that Ordinance A has been approved by City Council, while ordinance B is in the proposal phase. Allow students time to read the two articles from local newspapers. (Teachers may wish to substitute articles from their local community newspaper to provide a more relevant example for their students.)

After students have had sufficient time to read the articles, ask them to answer the questions on the handout. Follow-up with a class discussion on the student responses.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. As a class, make a list of five areas of concern in your community. List the concerns in order of importance and recommend an ordinance to resolve the problems you have observed.

2. In teams, have students research the subject dealt with by each ordinance adopted by your city or county government in the past six to 12 months.

3. Ask students to follow the local newspapers and collect articles related to ordinances which have passed, or been proposed, by your city or county government. Have them bring these articles to class for discussion purposes.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to verbally (or in writing) define the terms included in this lesson's vocabulary listing.

2. Have students identify the key requirements and procedures for enacting a city or county ordinance.

3. Ask students to explain the four approaches to local government code enforcement.

Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Ordinances"

The following is a list of unusual city and county ordinances (laws) from around the country:

"No clergyman shall tell a funny story from the pulpit" (West Virginia).

"Dancing cheek-to-cheek is prohibited" (California).

"It is illegal to hunt or shoot camels" (Arizona).

"It is illegal to give a drink of water to anyone unless you have a permit" (New York).

"All taxicabs must carry a broom and shovel" (District of Columbia).

"It is unlawful to march your goose down the main street" (Ohio).

"Turtle racing is prohibited within the city limits" (Florida).

"It is unlawful for a man or a woman to go unshaven" (New Mexico).

"The Fire Department must practice for 15 minutes before attending a fire" (Iowa).

"No one shall walk upon the street without wearing a mask" (Nevada).

"It is a crime to have a deck of playing cards in an apartment located within a mile's radius of an armory" (New York).

"It is illegal to roller skate down a street" (Massachusetts).

"Anyone bathing in public must first have his suit inspected by a police officer" (Michigan).

"It is illegal to lasso a fish" (Tennessee).

"It is against the law to advertise on tombstones" (Virginia).

"It is illegal for more than eight rabbits to reside on the same block" (Alabama).

"Dogcatchers are required to be psychoanalyzed by a psychiatrist to determine if they are qualified to chase stray mutts" (Texas).

"You cannot use or even possess a slingshot" (Florida).

"Nocturnal singing on the streets is forbidden" (Florida).

"Goods from Communist countries must be so marked" (Florida).

"Ex-cons must report to the Police Chief when they move into the city" (Florida).

"Swimming pool owners may not take a dip on Sunday morning or evening if they live near a church" (Florida).

"Residents may not keep more than three cats" (Florida).

"Traffic rules still apply to every person driving any animal" (Florida).

"Roosters merely have to remain silent from 11:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m." (Florida).

"Residents must clean-up after their dogs" (Florida).

"Cats must wear bells audible for at least 50 feet, so as to warn birds that might otherwise end up as dinner" (Florida).

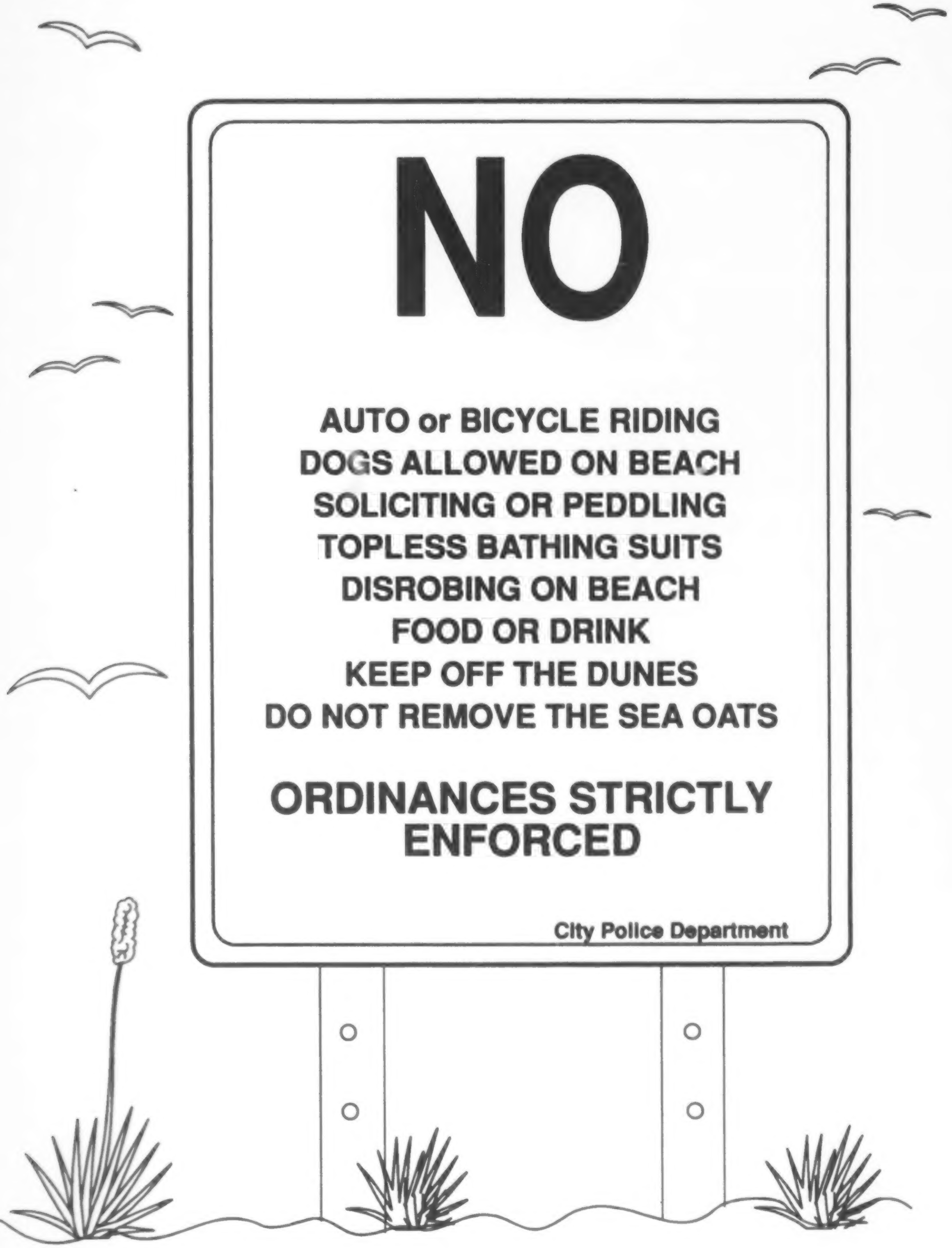
"Bars are banned from serving free lunches" (Florida).

"Theaters may refuse admission to adults not accompanied by children for matinee showings" (Florida).

Follow-Up Questions:

1. Why do you suppose these ordinances were enacted?
2. What do they tell us about the community?
3. Do you know of any similar ordinances in your city or county?

Illustration #1, "Beach Sign"


NO
AUTO or BICYCLE RIDING
DOGS ALLOWED ON BEACH
SOLICITING OR PEDDLING
TOPLESS BATHING SUITS
DISROBING ON BEACH
FOOD OR DRINK
KEEP OFF THE DUNES
DO NOT REMOVE THE SEA OATS
ORDINANCES STRICTLY ENFORCED
City Police Department

Student Reading #2, "Reading Local Government Ordinances"

Read the sample city ordinance and be prepared to discuss answers to the following questions.

1. Briefly summarize the purpose of this ordinance.
2. Why do you think this ordinance was passed? Who do you think contributed to passing this ordinance? Do you think it was necessary? Explain.
3. Why are ordinances passed? What need do they fulfill?
4. To whom do you think this ordinance is directed? Can you name any group which might have caused a city to initiate such an ordinance? Explain.
5. Does the definition of animal sacrifice differ from the dictionary definition? If so, in what way and why?
6. What is the penalty for violating this city ordinance? Do you think this is fair? What penalty would you recommend? Why?
7. Can you relate this ordinance to any similar ordinance that has have been passed in your city or county? If so, explain. Who is affected by your city's or county's ordinance?

Sample City Ordinance

[Title; per charter requirements]

WHEREAS, the residents and citizens of the City, have expressed great concern regarding the possibility of public ritualistic animal sacrifices within the City; and

WHEREAS, the City has received an opinion from the Attorney General of the State, concluding that public ritualistic animal sacrifice, other than for the primary purpose of food consumption, is a violation of state law; and

WHEREAS, the City, has enacted an ordinance, mirroring state law prohibiting cruelty to animals.

WHEREAS, the City, now wishes to specifically prohibit the possession of animals for public ritualistic sacrifice within the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY.

Section 1. Chapter X of the Code of Ordinances of the City, is hereby amended by adding Subsection X, which reads as follows:

Section X. Definitions

1. "Animal" means any living dumb creature.

2. "Sacrifice" means unnecessarily killing, tormenting, torturing, or mutilating an animal in a public or private ritual or ceremony not for the primary purpose of food consumption.

Section 2. Chapter X of the Code of Ordinances of the City, is hereby amended by adding subsection X, which reads as follows:

Section X. Prohibition Against Possession of Animals for Public Ritualistic or Sacrifice.

1. No person shall own, keep, or otherwise possess or sacrifice any sheep, goat, pig, cow, or the young of such species, poultry, rabbit, dog, cat, or any other animal.

2. This section is applicable to any group or individual that kills or sacrifices animals for any type of ritual, regardless of whether or not the flesh or blood of the animal is to be consumed.

3. Nothing in this ordinance is to be interpreted as prohibiting any licensed establishment from slaughtering for food purposes any animals which are specifically raised for food purposes where such activity is properly zoned and/or permitted under state and local law and under rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Agriculture.

Section 3. Repeal of Ordinance in Conflict

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4. Penalties.

Any person, firm or corporation convicted of violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding $500.00, or by a jail sentence, not exceeding sixty (60) days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 5. Inclusion in Code.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall be included and incorporated in the Code of the City, as an addition or amendment thereto, and the sections of this Ordinance shall be re-numbered to conform to the uniform numbering system of the Code.

Section 6. Severability Clause.

If any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this Ordinance shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional by the judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or sections of this ordinance.

Section 7. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall become effective when passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor of the City.

Activity Sheet #1, "Evaluating Local Government Ordinances"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

Following your reading of the attached two newspaper articles on Ordinance A and Ordinance B, complete the questions below.

Ordinance A:

1. Why was this ordinance proposed?

2. Who might be behind this proposal?

3. List three potential accomplishments of this ordinance:

   a.

   b.

   c.

4. Who would benefit from this ordinance?

5. Who would be hurt the most if this ordinance passed?

6. Is this proposal fair? Why or why not? How would you change it?

Ordinance B:

1. Why was this ordinance passed?

2. Who might be behind this ordinance?

3. List three accomplishments of this ordinance:

   a)

   b)

   c)

4. Who benefits from this ordinance?

5. Who is hurt by this ordinance?

6. Is this ordinance fair? Why or why not? How would you change it?

Ordinance A

The Miami Herald, Monday, July 24, 1989
FOLLOW-UP ON THE NEWS
Section BR, page 2

"Task Force Urges Fenced City Pools"

A bitterly divided citizen task force studying swimming pool safety in Coral Springs has decided that fences should encircle the city's pools.

The 17-member panel plans to issue its report next month, said Joyce Campos, assistant city manager and chairman. Five members have rejected the proposal, saying a citywide fence ordinance is not necessary.

"It's been a rather emotional fight," said Ken Robinson, a panel member. Three years ago, his 6-year old son Michael slipped into a backyard swimming pool and suffered permanent brain damage.

During the last 15 years, about 20 children have drowned in Coral Springs. Some parents say the ordinance, which would require four-foot fences around all pools, could save lives. Opponents say it would be too costly and wouldn't guarantee an end to drownings.

"I don't think it's necessary," Mayor Ben Geiger said. "The only solution is closer supervision by parents."

The panel is researching fence costs and trying to locate sources for low-interest loans before presenting its proposal.

Ordinance B

The Palm Beach Post, Friday August 4, 1989
By Joe Brogan, Palm Beach Post Staff Writer
Section B, page 2

"Riviera Tightens Restrictions on Restaurants Adjoining Bars"

Riviera Beach--The party is over for bar patrons who move their good times to restaurants on the same property after last call.

City Council members unanimously approved an ordinance change Wednesday that makes it illegal for bars, lounges and adjacent restaurants to stay open between 2 and 7 a.m. weekdays, when alcoholic beverages can't be served.

On Fridays, Saturdays and national holidays except New Year's Eve, bars and restaurants on the same property must close from 3 to 7 a.m. They must close between 5 and 7 a.m. Jan. 1.

City Manager Otelia DuBose said Thursday that public outcry from neighboring residential areas led to the tightened regulations.

"The problem has been that in clubs and bars with places to eat, people close the bar up and then go to the restaurant and continue their activities," she said.

About 25 to 30 businesses have been notified of the new restrictions, she said.

It also is now illegal for anyone to congregate on parking lots or any other part of such property when the establishments are closed.

"One of the big problems was people would go outside the bars (after closing) and with all the noise and boom boxes (nearby residents) couldn't sleep," DuBose said.

The Club Riviera, 1900 Broadway, was one of the establishments that police responded to regularly, she said.

Unit 3 - Lesson 1

"City and County Government Revenues"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 3 - Lesson 1

"City and County Government Revenues"

RATIONALE:

Local governments use a variety of revenues to pay for the many services provided to their citizens. Each city and county government attempts to balance its revenue sources to produce long-term solvency, while using a revenue mix that is compatible with local circumstances. Local governments, by virtue of the state constitution, have general Home Rule authority in all areas except taxation. The Florida Constitution requires that local governments can only levy taxes that the Legislature has specifically authorized by general law, with the exception of the property tax. To provide all of the programs and services that citizens demand, as well as to meet federal and state requirements, local governments must gather revenue from many different sources. In order to understand how local government revenue is raised, it is necessary to understand the various sources of revenue available to finance the work of city and county government.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: ad valorem (property) tax, contributions and donations, fee, fines and forfeitures, franchise fee, impact fees, intergovernmental revenue, investment income, local option taxes, miscellaneous revenue, occupational license tax, tax, user fees and utility tax;

2. name at least five sources of city and county government revenue;

3. interpret a political cartoon related to government finance;

4. compute the property tax levied on homes in the community; and

5. apply the test of a "good tax" to various revenue sources for local government.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "Interpreting a Political Cartoon."

2. Activity Sheet #2, "Computing Ad Valorem Property Taxes."

3. Activity Sheet #3, "Applying the Test of a Good Tax."

4. Optional Activity: "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," budget

and major revenue sources sections, Appendix D.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information, acquisition, and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard D -	The student will describe the interdependence of people and institutions in economic systems.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problemsolving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: The Florida League of Cities and Florida TaxWatch, Inc. 1989, 10-15.)

There are a variety of ways that city and county governments can raise revenue for the services they provide. However, the Florida Constitution prohibits local governments from levying taxes unless specifically authorized by general law, with the exception of the property tax. The following narrative explains the sources of revenue currently available to finance city and county government operations.

The **ad valorem property tax** is the only tax in Florida that is authorized for levy by city and county governments (also school districts and special districts), per the constitution. The property tax is based on the value of real and personal property. Each year, the county Property Appraiser determines the total value of each parcel of property based on its fair market value. The value of residential property represents only the value of the real estate, which includes buildings and improvements; while commercial property includes these values in addition to all relevant personal property. This value is called "assessed value." After subtracting all lawful exemptions, such as: homestead = $25,000, widow = $500, widower = $500 and disability = $500, the remaining value is called the "taxable value." It is this figure on which ad valorem property taxes are calculated.

The property tax is calculated by multiplying the taxable value of the property (as determined by the county property appraiser) by .001, and then multiplying this number by the rate of taxation, referred to as "mills" or "millage rate." One mill is equal to $1 per $1,000 of taxable value. For example, if you own your own home, and the property appraiser has set the assessed value at $35,000, the taxable value would be $10,000 after subtracting your $25,000 homestead exemption. If your city's millage rate is 5.0 mills, you would owe $50 in property taxes ($10,000 x .001 = $10; $10 x 5.0 mills = $50.00).

Under Florida law, there are limitations on the ability to levy millage. Generally, counties and cities can levy up to ten mills each, or as otherwise prescribed by charter or local legislation within the constitutional limitation. Millage levied above the cap must be approved by referendum (vote of the people).

According to a recent Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) report (A Profile of Florida Municipal and County Revenues), the property tax is likely to remain a significant source of revenue to local government for the following reasons: large revenue generating potential; easily adjustable rates; relatively stable source of revenue; virtually impossible to evade or avoid; the only local tax not constitutionally preempted to the state; deductible from federal income taxes; not earmarked for particular expenditure categories; and not linked to consumption of goods and services. On the other hand, the same study also points out several reasons for the property tax to be viewed as relatively unpopular. Some of the reasons include: the property tax is regressive in relation to current income, and thus has the potential to be a serious burden on fixed- and low-income families; property taxes impose a levy on unrealized capital gains, particularly in residential properties; for many taxpayers, the property tax is a highly visible, large lump-sum annual payment; the influence of inflation and speculation on local property values; and the problems associated with assessment of property value.

During the fiscal year ending in September 30 of 1988, the Florida Comptroller in its annual Florida Local Government Financial Report reported that cities raised slightly more than $970 million in property taxes, or approximately 16 percent of total city revenue. During the same period, counties raised $2.4 billion in property taxes.

The **municipal utility tax** is another powerful local government revenue source. This tax is levied by the city or county on specific utility services and collected by the utility provider, even if the provider is the local government itself. The tax is incorporated into the utility bill and is considered to be relatively less unpopular since it is based on relative consumption and paid in small portions on a monthly basis. According to Florida law, this tax can be levied on the purchase of electricity, telephone and telegraph, water and heating fuels at a rate not to exceed 10 percent. During fiscal year 1987-88, cities in Florida collected $382.7 million in municipal utility taxes, representing 6.5 percent of all city revenues. Approximately $77 million in utility taxes were collected by counties in the same year.

Franchise fees generate revenue in much the same way as the utility tax; however, it is a fee which is usually levied on a company or utility for the privilege of doing business within the local government's jurisdiction and/or for using rights-of-way to transact their business. According to a 1987 Florida League of Cities' survey, franchise fees are levied on electricity, telephone (1 percent maximum), water, sewer, natural gas, cable television (5 percent maximum), solid waste collection, taxis, marinas, mass transit and golf courses. Except where noted above, these fees are generally levied at rates up to 6 percent of gross billings.

User fees or charges for services are defined by the Florida Comptroller as "voluntary payments based on direct, measurable consumption of publicly provided goods and services." These revenues, by far, are the single largest category of city revenues for the majority of

Florida's cities. They account for approximately 40 percent of the average city government budget. In contrast, user fees account for approximately 28 percent of county government revenues on a statewide basis. User fees are derived from charges for water, wastewater, natural gas, electricity, mass transit, garbage collection, recreation, building inspections, public transportation and a variety of other sources. For some services, fees are charged at rates below actual cost and are partially offset by taxes. This is necessary for some services such as public transportation and recreation so that low-income residents are not excluded due to high prices.

Intergovernmental revenue is often referred to as "revenue sharing." These revenues are collected by one government and shared with other governmental units. Due to the steady decline of federal grant-in-aid programs over the past several years as well as the elimination of Federal Revenue Sharing in 1986, state-shared revenue programs have become the most important intergovernmental revenue source. Revenue sharing is primarily funded from various state sources, including: gas tax, cigarette tax and the Intangibles Tax. According to the Florida ACIR, a research arm of the state Legislature, some of the advantages of this source of revenue are: certain taxes are more efficiently collected at the state level from an administrative perspective; local governments can take advantage of the greater revenue-generating capacity of the state; they provide a form of aid that is aimed at redressing the differing fiscal capacities and needs of local government; and they provide compensation for state restrictions on local government revenue-raising capacity or to offset the fiscal impact of state mandates (or required programs). Some disadvantages of intergovernmental revenue, as seen from the local governments perspective, include: the requirement to meet specific conditions in order to receive such monies; and the requirement to spend these appropriations on specific purposes. Inflation tends to reduce the spending power of these monies over time.

Local option taxes are taxes that local governments are granted permission by the state to levy, under certain conditions, such as a majority vote of the Commission or by a vote of the people (a referendum), and with certain stipulations, such as a requirement that the tax proceeds must be shared with other local governments in the jurisdiction, per an established formula. With the exception of the municipal resort tax, which was available to only a handful of cities in Dade and Broward counties beginning in the late-1960s, cities in general do not have specific authority to levy local option taxes within their jurisdictions.

Generally only counties have specific authority to levy local option taxes within their jurisdictions. There are currently four local option taxes in Florida: the Local Option One-Cent Infrastructure Sales Surtax, the Six-Cent Gas Tax, the One-Cent Voted Gas Tax and the Tourist Development Tax. The One-Cent Infrastructure Surtax, by law, can only be spent on infrastructure (defined by statute as: "any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital costs associated with the construction, reconstruction or improvement of public facilities which have a life expectancy of five or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design and engineering cost related thereto"). The Six-Cent Gas Tax may only be expended on transportation-related expenditures. Some cities and all counties may levy these first two local option taxes, upon a successful referendum. The proceeds must be shared with other general purpose local governments in the respective jurisdiction, per a prescribed formula. The One-Cent Voted Gas Tax and Tourist Development Tax may be levied by all 67 counties, but not by cities. The statute language does not require counties to share the proceeds from either tax with their cities, however counties may share their One-Cent Voted Gas Tax proceeds.

According to Florida law, the governing body of a local government may levy, by appropriate ordinance or resolution, an **occupational license tax**, which is paid for the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession or occupation within the jurisdiction of the city or county government. The occupational license tax is designed specifically to raise revenues and should not be confused with business regulatory fees. This tax represents a minor revenue source and, in 1988, represented only 1 percent of all revenues for local government during fiscal year 1987-88.

The **fines and forfeitures** revenue category includes receipts from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and neglect of official duty. Fines include: court fines, library fines, pollution control violations and violations of local ordinances. Forfeitures include: revenues resulting from confiscation of deposits or bonds held as performance guarantees, and proceeds from the sale of contraband property seized by law enforcement agencies. Revenues from fines and forfeitures are usually lower than many people expect. In recent years, this category has represented only about 1.1 percent of total city revenues and approximately 2 percent of total county revenues.

Revenues derived from the investment of cash receipts and idle funds are an important, yet often overlooked, source of local government revenue. Many local governments are recognizing the importance of establishing effective cash management/treasury programs and are restructuring their governmental operation to accelerate revenues, promote aggressive revenue collections and maximize their cash flow. **Investment income** has accounted for approximately 5.7 percent of all city revenues and approximately 7 percent of all county revenues in recent years.

The **contributions and donations** revenue category is comprised of various sources, primarily gifts, pledges, bequests or grants from non-governmental entities. Due to the nature of this category, revenue derived from these sources can fluctuate greatly from one year to the next.

Miscellaneous revenue includes a variety of lesser important sources such as permit fees, non-occupational license fees, rents, royalties, special assessments, the sale of assets, insurance compensation, etc.

VOCABULARY:

ad valorem (property) tax - a local government tax based on the value of real and personal property; the term "ad valorem" means "according to the value of."

contributions and donations - a local government revenue category usually comprised of gifts, pledges, bequests or grants from various non-governmental entities.

fee - a charge in money imposed upon users of a particular governmental service (such as a user's fee), upon developers (such as an impact fee) or upon private parties for the right to conduct certain businesses within an area (such as an franchise fee).

fines and forfeitures - receipts from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and regulations, and for neglect of official duty.

franchise fee - a fee levied on a company or utility for the privilege of doing business within the jurisdiction of a particular local government and/or for using city or county rights-of-way to transact their business.

impact fees - fees charged by local governments against developers as a total or partial reimbursement for the cost of providing additional facilities or services needed as a result of new development (e.g., wider roads, new sewers, etc.).

intergovernmental revenue - often referred to as "revenue sharing," is revenue collected by one government and shared with other governmental units.

investment income - local government revenue derived from the investment of cash receipts and idle funds.

local option taxes - taxes which local governments are granted permission by the state to levy, under certain conditions, such as a majority vote of the Commission or a vote of the people (a referendum), and with certain stipulations, such as a requirement that the tax proceeds must be shared with other local governments in the jurisdiction, per an established formula.

miscellaneous revenue - minor local government revenue sources, such as permit fees, non-occupational license fees, rents, royalties, special assessments, the sale of assets and insurance compensation.

occupational license tax - a tax based on the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession or occupation within the jurisdiction of a particular local government.

tax - a charge in money imposed by government on individuals, organizations or property to raise revenue to support the operation of government and the provision of services (as contrasted with the definition of "fee" above).

user fees - "charges for services"; voluntary payments based on direct, measurable consumption of publicly provided goods and services such as water, wastewater, natural gas, electricity, mass transit, garbage collection, recreation, building inspections and public transportation.

utility tax - a tax levied by a local government agency on specific utility services and collected by the utility provider.

PROCEDURE:

A. Materials Needed: Activity Sheet #1, "Interpreting a Political Cartoon."

Hand out to the class Activity Sheet #1, "Interpreting a Political Cartoon." Have students study the cartoon and answer the questions on the sheet, based on their interpretation of the cartoon. Some possible answers the students might come up with include:

1. Most revenue sources are at the national level of government, while states have the second largest number of sources of revenue and local governments have the fewest sources of revenue.

2. Various sizes and physical conditions of the "chickens" point out how local governments have to struggle for the funds they need to operate efficiently.

3. "Chickens" are used to depict each level of government and the sources of revenue are the "feed" for the chickens.

4. Local governments have to get by with what is left over after the national and state governments have taken their shares of revenue.

Opinions will differ among the students. Answers may vary depending upon the community in which you live.

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #2, "Computing Ad Valorem Property Taxes."

Following a discussion of ad valorem property taxes as the only constitutionally guaranteed source of local government revenue, hand out to the class Activity Sheet #2, "Computing Ad Valorem Property Taxes," which will give students an opportunity to practice computing the property tax in different situations. Have students read the introduction to the handout, making sure they understand the ad valorem property tax computation process. Then ask students to work the three case examples in class. A teacher key is provided.

This activity can be expanded by having students compute the ad valorem property taxes on their own homes. In addition, they can look in the classified ad section of the local newspaper and select several of the ads regarding homes for sale. Using the amount quoted in the ad, the students can figure out the total property tax bill, based on the present millage in their city and county.

C. **Materials needed:** Activity Sheet #3, "Applying the Test of a Good Tax."

Hand out to the class Activity Sheet #3, "Applying the Test of a Good Tax," which deals with applying the test of a "good tax" to various sources of local revenue. Divide the class into six groups, so each group can work on one of the taxes listed. Each group should first review the qualities of a "good tax" and then apply this test to each of the taxes listed.

After 10 or 15 minutes, have one member of each group report to the class what their conclusions were. Discuss these conclusions and interject the following questions:

- Why are some taxes considered fairer than others? How would you define fairness?
- Which of the six taxes had the lowest rating? Why was this so? Can you make any suggestions of possible changes in the tax which would make it a "good tax?"
- What other suggestions can you make for raising revenue in our city or county?

Students can be assigned the task of taking the exercise home and seeing if their parents agree with their conclusions. This can lead to further input on sources of revenue from the adults in the community, as well as the students.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students obtain copies of the budgets of your city and county government and have them make pie charts indicating the major sources of revenue for your community.

2. Hold a student debate on the following topic: "The ad valorem property tax is unfair to people on fixed income."

3. Suggest students prepare a photo essay, illustrating each of the sources of revenue for local government in their community.

4. Invite to class the county tax assessor to discuss the process of setting a value on property within the county. Among the questions students can pursue with the guest are: What factors are considered in setting the value of real estate? Are the factors different for private homes and commercial buildings? What property is exempt from taxation as property? Why? Is this fair? What can a citizen who disagrees with his property value as set by the tax assessor's office do? How often are properties in the county appraised? Why?

5. Have students draw a political cartoon illustrating one or more of the sources of revenue for local government. If there is, or has been, a proposed increase in local taxes, students could consider this as a basis for their cartoon. The cartoons should be made into transparencies and presented by the students to the class for discussion.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to define the vocabulary words for this lesson.

2. Ask students to name at least five sources of city and county government revenue.

3. Have students compute the ad valorem property tax for several examples.

4. Ask students to compile a list of the sources of revenue for local government in their community and determine the importance of each in raising revenue.

5. Let students review local taxes in their community and apply the test of a "good tax" to each one.

Activity Sheet #1, "Interpreting a Political Cartoon"

Name ______________________ Date ______________________

Study the cartoon on the following page and answer the questions based on what is illustrated in the cartoon.

1. What information is given or implied by this cartoon?

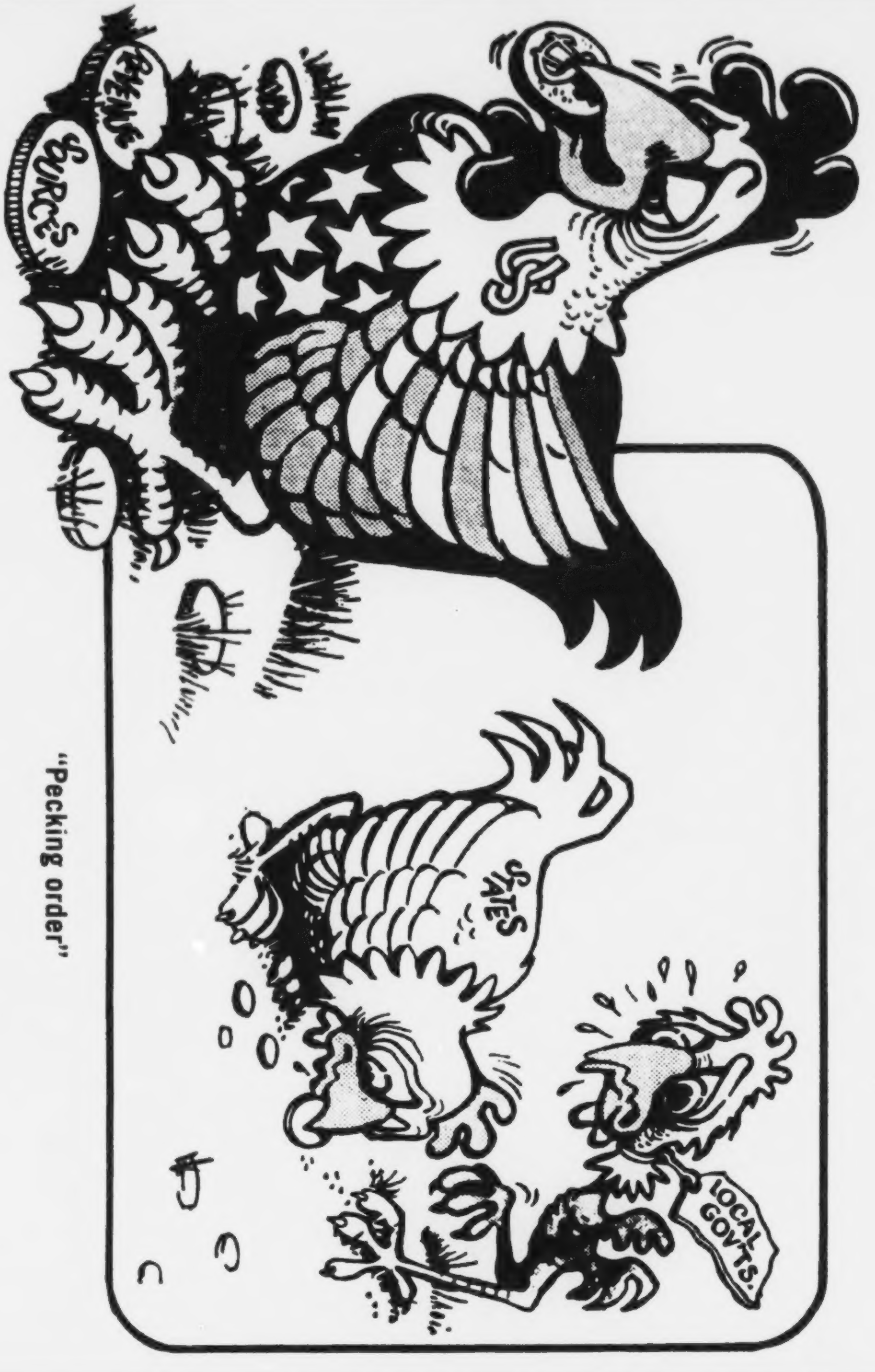
2. How is caricature or exaggeration used in this cartoon?

3. What symbols are used in this cartoon?

4. In a sentence, what is the cartoonist's point of view in drawing this political cartoon?

5. What is your opinion of the effectiveness of this cartoon? Was it persuasive? Was it convincing? Why or why not?

6. Does this cartoon apply to conditions in your city or county when it comes to revenues for local government? Explain.


REVENUE SOURCES
$
STATES
LOCAL GOV'TS.

"Pecking order"

Source: Haynie in The Louisville Courier-Journal

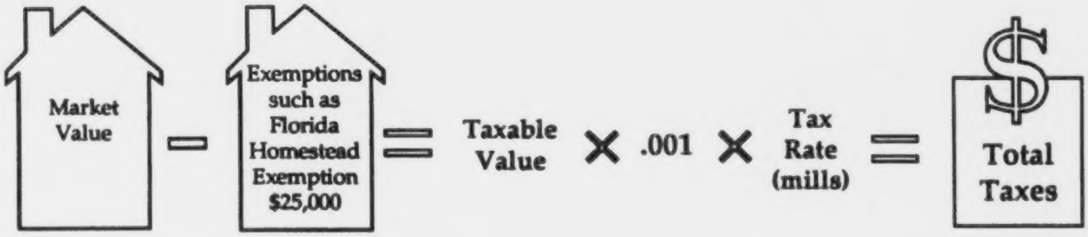
Reprinted with permission, Hugh S. Haynie. Copyright, The Courier - Journal and Louisville Times.

Activity Sheet #2, "Computing Ad Valorem Property Taxes"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

Property taxes for residential property are based on the value of real estate, which includes the land, buildings and improvements (the "assessed value"). Each year, the county Property Appraiser determines the total value of each parcel of property based on its fair market value. Some Florida residents are entitled to exemptions on the value of their property. After subtracting from the **assessed value** all lawful exemptions, such as: homestead = $25,000, widow = $500, widower = $500, and disability = $500, the remaining value is called the "taxable value." The property tax is calculated by multiplying the **taxable value** of the property by .001, and then multiplying this figure by the rate of taxation, referred to as "mills" or "millage rate." One mill is equal to $1 per $1,000 of taxable value.

Review the example below on how to compute ad valorem property taxes and then work the cases listed on the next page to determine how much tax each homeowner has to pay.



Example:

$65,000 - $25,000 = $40,000 X .001 X 5 mills = $200

1. Case #1

Your house is valued at $76,000 by the county Property Appraiser. You are entitled to the standard homestead exemption, as well as the disability exemption due to a war injury. Your city government's millage is 8 mills, while your county government's millage rate is 9 mills. How much ad valorem property taxes do you owe this year?

2. Case #2

You are a widow who owns a townhouse which has been appraised by the county Property Appraiser at a value of $51,000. You are entitled to the standard homestead exemption, as well as the widow's exemption. Your city government's millage rate this year is 10 mills, while your county government's millage rate is 7 mills. How much ad valorem property taxes do you owe this year?

3. Case #3

You are a disabled widow who has lived in Florida for 45 years. Your home is presently assessed by the county Property Appraiser at a value of $95,000. You are entitled to the standard homestead exemption, as well as the disability and widow's exemptions. Your city government's millage is 8.5 mills while the county government's millage rate is 10 mills. How much ad valorem property taxes do you owe this year?

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #2

Case #1 -

$76,000 - $25,500 = $50,500 X .001 X 17 = $ 858.50

Case #2 -

$51,000 - $25,500 = $26,000 X .001 X 17 = $ 433.50

Case #3 -

$95,000 - 26,000 = $69,000 X .001 X 18.5 = $1,276.50

Activity Sheet #3, "Applying the Test of A Good Tax"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

A "good tax" has the following characteristics:

1) the rate of the tax and how it is to be paid is clear and certain;

2) the method of payment and collection is convenient and easy;

3) the cost of collecting the tax is low;

4) the tax is fair and treats all people the same way; and

5) the tax is flexible to the economic conditions which exist at the time it is collected. In good economic times the tax should collect more revenue and in hard economic times it should collect less.

Apply the test of a "good tax" to each of the following tax sources for local government:

Ad Valorem Property Tax

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

Municipal Utility Tax

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

Franchise Fees

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

User Fees

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

Intergovernmental Revenue

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

Occupational License Tax

1)____________________

2)____________________

3)____________________

4)____________________

5)____________________

Based on your findings, rate each of the taxes from this exercise, using the rating scale below. One (1) would be a "poor tax," while a five (5) would be an "excellent tax."

____

1 2 3 4 5

POOR **EXCELLENT**

Unit 3 - Lesson 2

"City and County Government Expenditures"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 3 - Lesson 2

"City and County Government Expenditures"

RATIONALE:

Monies spent by city and county governments normally cover a wide variety of areas. Approved by local elected officials, the specific expenditure areas for local governments are largely dependent upon the desired needs and demands of citizens for certain types and levels of service. Although city and county government budget structures and expenses vary, a basic overview of the general expenditure categories, including their basic components, is an important aspect of understanding the decisions that must be made in local government financing.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. name the 12 general expenditure categories used by Florida city and county governments, listing examples of the basic expense items included in such categories;

2. compare expense items within particular city or county expenditure categories with comparable cost items in everyday life, thereby gaining a realization of the enormous financing decisions faced by city and county governments; and

3. use the five-step economic reasoning process to analyze and research a decision on how monies should be appropriated in a hypothetical budget situation.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Illustration #1, "City Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As A Percentage of Total Expenditures"; Illustration #2, "County Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As A Percentage of Total Expenditures"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

2. Activity Sheet #1, "Cost Comparisons"; and several of the following: catalogs from major retail stores (for example, J.C. Penny's or Sears), flyers or ads for local stores, home guides, newspaper classifieds (containing ads for large items such as homes and cars).

3. Student Reading #1, "Local Government Budget Scenario," (one handout per student); and Activity Sheet #2, "Budget Analysis Worksheet," (one worksheet per group); and a chalkboard.

4. Optional: "A Look At Your City and County Governments," budget and major

revenue sources sections, Appendix D.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATIONSHIP TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information, acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard D -	The student will describe the interdependence of people and institutions in economic systems.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: The Florida League of Cities and Florida TaxWatch 1989, 17-20.)

Although every city and county government's budget structure/ expenditure categories will vary, the expenditure categories addressed in this lesson were selected from specific expenditure groups and subgroups as reported in the Florida Local Government Financial Report for Fiscal Year 1987-88. This report, prepared by the Florida Comptroller's Office, Bureau of Local Government Finance, is a compilation of the annual financial report required from every city and county government in Florida. It may be helpful to tie this lesson back to Unit 2 on Local Government Services, since citizen demands for services play a large part in determining the types and amounts of the individual expenditure categories, as do the available revenues (see Lesson 1 of this unit).

The **General Government** expenditure category includes the legislative and administrative functions of the local government. This includes total expenses for elected officials, the City or County Manager, the City Clerk, finance, administration, legal counsel, comprehensive planning, elections and insurance.

The **Judicial** expenditure category applies only to county government. It includes the county and circuit court system, with expenses related to the Clerk of the Court, the Public Defender, the Court Reporter and eight divisions of court (juvenile court, child support, divorce, probate, etc.) and a portion of the Sheriff's Office.

The **Law Enforcement** category is the largest single expenditure area for Florida's cities and counties, and has shown sizable increases for the past several years. With Florida's growing population and increases in crime, this trend is expected to continue. Statewide in fiscal year 1987-88, cities expended $863.8 million for the operation of their police departments, while county sheriff departments expended $805.8 million and an additional $406.2 million for jail facilities.

The **Fire Control** category includes all expenses associated with fire prevention services, fire departments and contractual payments to other entities for fire-fighting services.

The **Utilities** expenditure category refers to basic user fee services associated with enterprise fund operations (operated like a business) of water, sewer, electric and natural gas. Utilities traditionally are one of the larger portions in most cities' budgets, but are generally not a significant item in county budgets.

Three components fall under the expenditure category of **Solid Waste:** collection, disposal and recycling. The "collection" aspect can take several forms. Many years ago, backdoor collection was the primary method. As personnel costs steadily grew over time, local governments were forced to find cheaper and more cost-efficient methods. Today, the majority of cities and counties use curbside collection, or they contract with a private contractor to perform all or part of the operation. Solid waste "disposal" has become increasingly complex and expensive in recent years, following the passage of numerous state and federal environmental laws. Due to these actions, virtually all cities have gotten out of the landfill business, leaving this function to be performed by counties or independent districts that operate from larger tax or population bases. While "recycling," or reclamation of discarded goods, has been used for many years, it was not until passage of the Solid Waste Management Act in 1988 that it emerged as a major component of solid waste management.

The construction, maintenance and improvement of the road and street network is the most expensive area of the various transportation expenditures (other transportation-related expenses are addressed in Miscellaneous Expenses). Specific expense areas associated with the **Roads and Streets** expenditure category include: roadway and right-of-way operations and maintenance, roadway and right-of-way drainage, street lighting, traffic signs and signals, pavement markings, traffic engineering, and bridge maintenance. Road responsibilities are assigned by the State of Florida through a system termed "functional classification." The functional classification system specifies that cities shall be responsible for the city street network (local residential streets and short-distance connecting roads) and that counties shall be responsible for local streets outside the city limits (the unincorporated area) and collector roads into and through the city (the incorporated area). These responsibilities do not include roads which are part of the state highway system, even though they may fall within the county or city boundaries.

The **Stormwater and Environmental** expenditure category includes the master drainage system, flood control and environmental-related expenses incurred by the city or county government. It does not, however, include costs associated with stormwater runoff attributable to roads and streets, nor roadside drainage. In the past, stormwater-related functions were traditionally handled as a general government service funded through the city's or county's general fund. In the past few years, some local governments have established the stormwater function as a full-fledged utility operation.

The **Economic Improvement** expenditure category is a collection of related services associated with developing and improving the economic condition of the city or county government and their residents. It includes such programs as employment training, downtown development/redevelopment, industrial development, and housing. These expenses are related to only those programs directly served by the city or county government and excludes those performed by independent districts and authorities, which are often located within and named after the city or county.

The **Human Services** expenditure category pertains to those costs associated with the provision for the care, treatment and control of human illness, injury or handicap; and for the welfare of the city or county and their residents. This category includes all costs to operate hospitals, health and rehabilitation, diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses, and economic assistance to the indigent. The function of human service assistance is primarily funded and administered by county governments (as a function of state government) and by independent authorities and districts. This category was severely impacted by the elimination of the federal General Revenue Sharing (GRS) program in October 1986.

The **Culture and Recreation** category combines expenditures for libraries, parks, recreation, cultural services, special events and special recreation facilities. Historically, over half of these expenditures have been for recreational activities and facilities statewide.

Debt Service is shown as a separate category due to the reporting requirements of the Florida Comptroller's Local Government Financial Report. This category reflects those funds expended toward principal, interest and various handling fees associated with the long-term debt of municipal or county bond issues. The four basic issues are: general obligation (G.O.) bonds, revenue bonds, general revenue bonds and special tax bonds. G.O. bonds are also known as "full faith and credit bonds." Since the power to levy and collect property taxes provides the basic security to these bonds, they require voter approval to issue them. G.O. bonds are typically used to finance general-purpose public buildings, roads and criminal justice facilities. Revenue bonds are obligations in which repayment of the debt service is entirely from user fees of an enterprise operation (operated like a business), such as water, wastewater, electric, parking garages, civic centers, stadiums and airports. A general revenue bond is a cross between a G.O. and a revenue bond. Like a revenue bond, it does not require a referendum yet, like a G.O. bond, it has the full faith and credit of a specific or a percentage of all general fund, non-ad valorem revenues. The special tax bond, like G.O. bonds, is often used for general government purposes. Special tax bonds are payable from a specifically pledged tax, usually a local option sales tax or tourist tax.

The **Miscellaneous Expenses** expenditure category consists primarily of smaller budget functions or those which are not widely used by a significant number of city or county governments. These include: airports, port facilities, commercial docks, mass transit systems, traffic flow enhancement services, parking facilities and miscellaneous general government services not itemized within that category.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Illustration #1, "City Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures"; Illustration #2, "County Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures"; and a chalkboard or flipchart.

Using the Teacher Background Information, introduce the lesson with a discussion on what it takes to operate a city. Lead off with the scenario that the students are a group of citizens who have just recently incorporated as a municipal government. Faced with limited revenues as a "new" city, ask the students what expenditures they feel the city would need to incur to begin operation. As the students throw out suggestions, the teacher should write the items on a chalkboard or flipchart.

When the teacher determines that the students' examples reflect at least eight of the 12 expenditure areas, hand out to the class Illustration #1, "City Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures." Use the pie chart as a visual foundation from which to lead a discussion on the general expenditure categories for cities in Florida. Hypotheses may be formed on why certain categories are so large (Utilities - growing population), why others are growing (Law Enforcement - increased crime) or may increase in the future (Solid Waste - requirements of Solid Waste Management Act of 1988). It is important for the students to realize that the establishment of these expenditures is largely based on citizen needs and demands for certain types and amounts of services, balanced by the available revenues, state and federal requirements, and obligations such as bond issues, personnel payroll/benefits, etc.

Using a listing of the city expenditure categories prepared in advance (either on a flipchart or a portion of the chalkboard covered over), write the expenses suggested by the students under the appropriate category. Allow students to add to their list, if so desired. (It is suggested that a hard copy be made of these lists for later referral.) Students could discuss other factors that could affect future expenditures. Some such factors could include demands by residents for expanded services, state or federal requirements (mandates), growth or emergencies.

For comparison purposes, hand out Illustration #2, "County Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures." Encourage a brief discussion, asking why the county statewide expenditure percentages vary extensively from those of the cities, particularly in such areas as Human Services, and may be compared similarly in others, such as Law Enforcement. Possible responses include: Unlike cities, counties must provide certain state services as a subdivision of the state. The Law Enforcement expenditure category is a growing expense for both cities and counties due to increasing crime throughout Florida and is a traditional service of both cities and counties.

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Cost Comparisons"; and several of the following: catalogs for major retail stores (for example, J.C. Penny's or Sears), an assortment of flyers or other newspaper ads for local retail stores, home guides, several copies of the newspaper classifieds (containing ads for large items such as homes and cars).

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Cost Comparisons." Ask students to review the two-page handout and then list in the second column items that they are familiar with in their daily lives with comparable cost to those items in the first column. The students may use the catalogs, flyers and classified ads to assist them in comparing costs of items (the exact dollar figure is not important). Examples might include:

Portable Police Radio	$ 1,000	200 portable AM/FM radios (one for every senior)
Back Hoe	$30,000	a Porshe
Lighted Softball Field	$80,000	a new home

Allow approximately 10 minutes, then ask students to verbally share their responses, taking one cost item at a time. A discussion should then follow on the importance of those items in column one to a quality law enforcement program, a quality fire program, etc. A realization of the enormous financing decisions (both in terms of numbers of items and cost) faced by even the smallest city or county government should be the goal of such a discussion.

Note: Teachers may find it helpful to prepare their own varied list of items in advance to interject suggestions into the discussion, should students be unable to think of enough comparable items.

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Local Government Budget Scenario," (one handout per student); and Activity Sheet #2, "Budget Analysis Worksheet," (one worksheet per group); and a chalkboard.

Discuss the process of using economic reasoning to reach decisions. Ask: "If you were a City Councilmember or a County Commissioner and had to make a decision on how to spend money, what steps would you take to ensure that your decision was a wise one?" During the discussion, point out the following five steps that can be taken, using economic reasoning, to reach a well thought out decision:

1) Define the problem;

2) List alternative solutions;

3) Establish criteria to compare the alternatives;

4) Evaluate the alternatives (cost-benefit analysis); and

5) Make a decision.

Divide the class into five small groups and distribute Student Reading #1, "Local

Government Budget Scenario," to every student and one Activity Sheet #2, "Budget Analysis Worksheet," to each group. Using the worksheet, instruct each group to follow the five-step economic reasoning process to determine how the city's budget of $1.5 million should be allocated. Point out that there is no "right" budget allocation since individual students, like the members of the Council or Commission, may have different sets of priorities with respect to the goals and needs of the community. Each group should select a "recorder or record keeper" (to fill out the information on the worksheet) and a "presenter" (to share their group's results orally with the class).

The teacher may offer assistance in advance, or while the groups are working, with regard to the kinds of information that should be written on the worksheet. For example:

a) What is the problem? The Council does not have enough money for all the projects that have been suggested because the local government only has $1.5 million to spend without a tax increase. Each elected official would want to obtain facts about each cost estimate to be sure that the estimates are accurate.

b) Each group should list at least two or three possible combinations of projects, each combination being one possible alternative.

c) Remind students to write down their criterion. In determining the criteria, students must ask themselves how they will judge which plan is the best. What do they think are important community goals--better fire protection? improved recreational facilities and programs? increased police protection? increased parking in downtown? better roads? a larger jail? adequate health care programs for needy citizens?, etc.

d) When students evaluate the alternatives, they will be making judgements about how well a particular spending plan meets each criterion. It will quickly become evident that more facts are needed to judge the degree of impact. For the purposes of this exercise, tell students they can assume that, as Councilmembers, city staff will provide them with additional information, when needed.

e) As elected officials, students must make the best choice possible and be ready to explain why they voted for a given combination of projects. This is a forced choice problem. Councilmembers and Commissioners do not have the option of cutting out all projects.

After students have had ample time to complete their budget analysis worksheets, have each group give a brief oral report on their decision-making process. Have them explain why they feel they selected the best spending plan. List all the recommendations on the chalkboard as alternatives for the entire class to consider. On another part of the chalkboard, list the various criteria used by each group to evaluate the alternatives (similar criteria can be consolidated to reduce the number of listings). Then ask students to vote on the best alternative presented. Discussion could follow on how well the decision process worked, how students felt about a forced choice, how they feel about giving input to their

City Councilmembers and County Commissioners on budget issues affecting them, etc.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Contact the chief administrative officer of your city or county government for a suggested speaker to address the class on local government expenditures. Questions that might be raised by the students include: What is the relationship between revenues and the types of expenditures incurred by the local government? How do citizen demands for specific services impact on the types and amounts of city or county expenditures? Where are some of the other pressures for expenditures (such as state or federal requirements, personnel salaries/benefits, emergency preparedness, bond indebtedness, etc.)? How does the city or county determine the dollars spent within a particular expenditure category?

2. Obtain copies of the city or county budget and have students make a pie chart (similar to the pie chart in Lesson #1) indicating the major expenditure categories for their city or county government.

3. Encourage students to individually, or in groups, research a specific expenditure category through discussions with and "shadowing" of city or county department staff, site visits to the operational sites (for example, the water treatment plant, the fleet management facility, the planning department, the police or sheriff's headquarters, or a fire station) or extended reading. Ask them to share their impressions with the class through oral presentations, reports/essays, or art (drawings, photographs, poetry, crafts, skits or dramatizations, etc.).

4. Have students do taped interviews with citizens, using a prepared list of questions concerning opinions about city or county expenditures? Such questions could include: In what areas do you think your city or county should be spending more dollars? . . . less dollars? Do you feel you have a say in where your city or county government revenues are spent? Why or why not? What can you personally do to change the distribution of expenditures in your own locality? These interviews could be shared with the class and lead into discussions regarding citizen knowledge about local government expenditures, citizen involvement in their city's or county's expenditures and agreement/disagreement with the citizens interviewed regarding the focus of city or county government expenditures.

5. Ask students, for extra credit, to write an essay on "Local Government Expenditures - the Issues." The types of questions that might be examined in the paper include:

   - Why do cities need a "record keeper" like the city clerk?
   - Do cities and counties need an administrator or manager?
   - How much law enforcement or fire protection is necessary?
   - Is recreation a luxury or something necessary to our health and quality of life? Should it be provided by the city, by the county, by the private sector or through a combination?
   - Do we need to provide public libraries? Can citizens obtain their reading materials through private sources as readily and cheaply?

- Should city and county governments provide museums, art galleries or other cultural facilities?
- Should citizens of the city and county fund incentives to stimulate private business, i.e. economic development?
  Why or why not?
- Should city and county government offer options for garbage pickup, such as backdoor and curbside, even though one may be more costly?
- In the face of limited funds, is it fair to reduce expenditures for items needed by a particular population, such as the aged (for example, recreational center programs) or the poor (for example, housing "fix up" programs)?
- Should the city and county be responsive to the homeless and provide adequate shelter on a regular basis?
- What part can citizens play in influencing their local government's expenditure choices?

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to compile a list of the 12 city and county government expenditure categories and summarize the basic expense items included in each category.

2. Have students prepare and give a brief presentation (either written or oral) on their city and county governments' primary expenditures, identifying where they would fall under the 12 general expenditure categories.

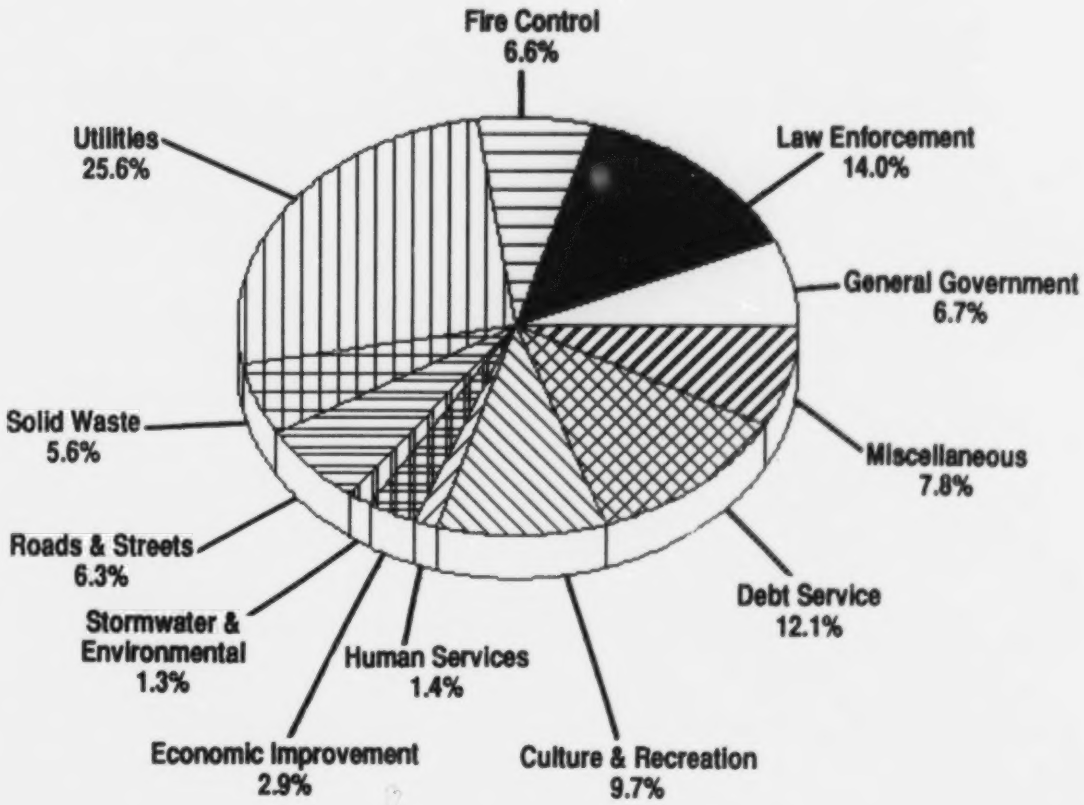
3. Students can make hypotheses about the relationship of the expenditures of their municipal or county government to the service needs of the citizens.

4. Ask students to prepare an action plan for their city or county government to economize, or acquire more, resources.

5. Ask students to apply the five-step economic reasoning process in making personal expenditure decisions based on their available revenues (allowance, part-time job, etc.).

Illustration #1, "City Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures." *

(Source: Compiled by the Florida League of Cities from Florida Comptroller's Florida Local Government Financial Report, FY 1987-88.)



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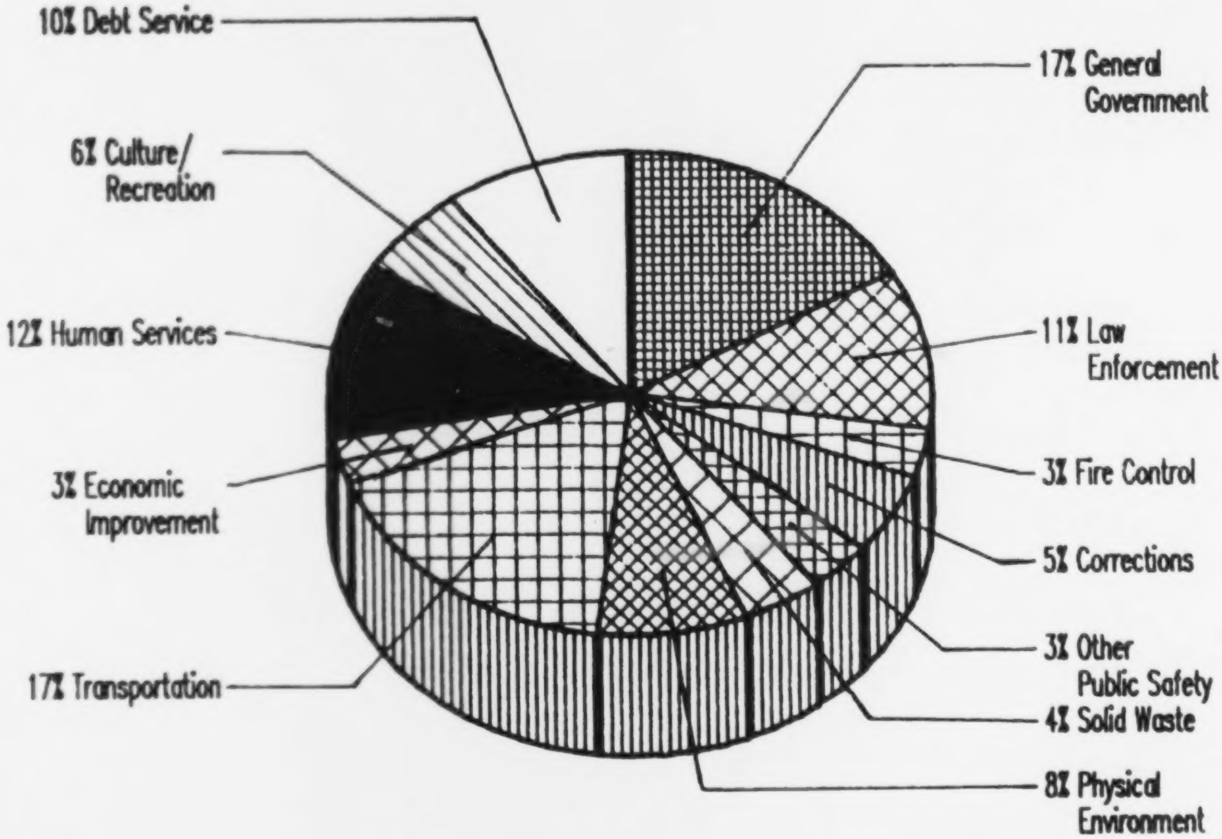
* Since these numbers are a collective of all Florida cities, they can be construed as simple averages. They are not intended to be recommended as rule-of-thumb expenditure proportions.

Illustration #2, "County Government Expenditure Categories, Fiscal Year 1987-88, As a Percentage of Total Expenditures." *

(Source: Compiled by the Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations from Florida Comptroller's Florida Local Government Financial Report, FY 1987-88.)



* Total percentage does not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Activity Sheet #1, "Cost Comparisons"

Name ______________________________ Date ________________________________

Using the selected city or county government expenditures below, list an every day item with comparable cost in the corresponding blank. Note: these are approximate 1989 cost figures (need to adjust for inflation).

	Average Cost	Comparison Item
Law Enforcement		
Police or Sheriff's Department: Police/Deputy's Car	$ 12,500	______________
Portable Police Radio	1,000	______________
Uniform	1,500	______________
Fire Control		
Fire Department: Fire Truck	$220,000	______________
Fire Station Maintenance (1 year)	10,000	______________
Safety Equipment for Fire Fighters	5,000	______________
Utilities		
Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation	$ 450	______________
Water Meter	1,000	______________
Solid Waste		
Waste Disposal: Garbage Truck	$ 70,000	______________
Back Hoe	30,000	______________
Roads and Streets		
Traffic Light (Purchase/Install)	$ 20,000	______________
Street Light (Purchase/Install)	6,000	______________

Culture and Recreation

Recreational Facilities & Activities:

Lighted Softball Field	$ 80,000	____________
Playground	13,000	____________

Student Reading #1, "Local Government Budget Scenario"

You are a member of the City Council in a city of 8,000 people (or a County Commissioner from a county of 26,000 people). Over the last eight years, the city (or county) has experienced a population growth of about 20 percent. In order to provide the needed additional services, it has been necessary to increase the property tax rate for the past two years. Citizens are becoming angry about continuing increases.

The funds for the most urgent items in the budget for the forthcoming year have already been appropriated. There is approximately $1.5 million left to allocate and 10 important programs that various citizen groups have urged the Council (or Commission) to approve:

Program 1

Several areas of the community are low-lying and experience flooding whenever it rains heavily for a period of time. Homeowners and businesses in these sections are demanding that adequate drainage ditches and holding ponds be provided to detain the stormwater runoff until it has time to be absorbed into the ground. Cost of building the drainage ditches and ponds: $150,000.

Program 2

The local high school has been experiencing increases in the use of drugs, including alcohol, by students. It is believed this has contributed to increased absenteeism, drop outs and vandalism. The counseling office is overwhelmed and has requested that a law enforcement liaison program be established with the area schools to educate students against the use of drugs, to coordinate with school staff and to take preventative steps to develop a positive working relationship with students. Cost for a school liaison law enforcement officer: $35,000

Program 3

Numerous complaints have been received about the lack of parking in the downtown. Downtown business owners are threatening to move to area malls if the situation does not improve. A recent parking study indicated that changing the street-side parking spaces from horizontal to angled spaces with meters and adding a 150-space parking lot would meet the downtown parking needs for the next five years. A city-owned piece of ground is available for the parking lot, but would require removal of a former library building in need of repair. Cost for removal of the building, construction of the parking lot, realignment of the street parking spaces and the addition of parking meters: $200,000.

Program 4

The local arts community has been using the old library building for its programs under a renewable lease agreement. For several years they have been pushing for renovation of the building for use as a community arts center, claiming that all ages would benefit from the expanded art, dance and musical programs that could be offered. This is the same building located on the downtown property targeted for a parking lot. Cost of renovating the center: $450,000.

Program 5

There have been increases in the number of fires served by the Fire Department. These have resulted in extensive property damage and several severe injuries. The Fire Chief has stated that he is understaffed and in need of more up-to-date equipment to meet these added demands. He has expressed concern that he might not be able to respond readily to a particular fire, should his resources be stretched thin at a given moment. Cost of additional fire personnel and equipment: $350,000.

Program 6

One section of the community has developed very rapidly, and sewer lines are at capacity. Citizens are complaining about the unpleasant odors, and many think a satellite treatment plant is needed. Federal funds are available, on loan, for initially building the plant, but the community will have to pay for its operation. Cost of one year's operation of a treatment plant: $600,000.

Program 7

In several poorer neighborhoods, the houses are in need of general repair (wiring, plumbing, carpentry work, roofing, etc.) to make them safer and more livable. Some citizens have recommended that a housing "fix up" program be established using volunteers, with the city (or county) providing the cost of materials. Cost to provide materials for a one year housing "fix up" program: $50,000.

Program 8

Several heavily-traveled roads have been targeted for improvement, including lane widening and resurfacing. Such improvements will result in decreased traffic congestion, safer road conditions and improved wear and tear on the citizen's automobiles. Cost for targeted road widening and resurfacing: $600,000.

Program 9

The state has required, by law, a recycling program, which will reduce trash disposal in the landfill by 20 percent within the next five years. Faced with stricter state and federal guidelines concerning landfills and a current landfill almost at capacity, this appears to be a viable alternative. Cost for implementing the recycling program in its first year: $100,000.

Project 10

City (or county) government employees are feeling the pinch of the rising cost of living.

They are demanding a 10 percent raise. Estimated cost of the employee pay raise for the first year: $200,000.

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF ALL PROGRAMS...$ 2,735,000

You have been a good Councilmember or Commissioner--one who tries to study the issues and is concerned about the welfare of all the members of your community. You would also like to be re-elected. Which combination of programs totalling approximately $1,500,000 do you think is the best alternative for the community? Use the "Budget Analysis Worksheet" as a guide while making your decision.

Activity Sheet #2, "Budget Analysis Worksheet"

Name ________________________________ Date __________________________

Step 1: Define the problem (Why does a choice have to be made?)

Step 2: List alternative solutions (What are some possible choices?)

Step 3: Establish criteria to compare the alternatives (How will the alternatives be evaluated?)

Step 4: Evaluate the alternatives (How good is each alternative?)

Step 5: Make a decision (Which alternative is best and why?)

Unit 3 - Lesson 3

"City and County Government Budgets"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 3 - Lesson 3

"City and County Government Budgets"

RATIONALE:

A budget is a management tool used to anticipate and plan revenues and expenditures. This written policy allocates projected city or county government revenues to program priorities during a given fiscal year. It is developed through the combined efforts of governmental staff, citizens, and city or county government officials.

The specific budget process will vary among Florida local governments, depending upon their size, the types of services provided, projected needs for maintaining and/or expanding services, and revenues available. However, developing an understanding of the three basic approaches used to develop a budget and the process involved is important for students in their future role as citizens participating in city and county government.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: appropriation, capital budget, fiscal year, line item budgeting, operating budget, program budgeting, zero base budgeting and Truth in Millage Act (TRIM);
2. summarize the basic steps of the local government budget development process, within the framework of a typical budget calendar; and
3. participate in the roleplay of a city budget hearing.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "City of Ashmore Proposed Budget."
2. Optional: Illustration #1, "Sample TRIM Notice."
3. Optional: "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," budget and major revenue sources sections, Appendix D.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATIONSHIP TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A - The student will use information, acquisition, and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.

Standard D - The student will describe the interdependence of people and institutions in economic systems.

Standard G - The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: The Florida League of Cities and Florida TaxWatch, Inc. 1989, 5-8.)

A budget is a management tool used to anticipate and plan revenues and expenditures. This written policy allocates projected city or county government revenues to program priorities during a given fiscal year. It is developed through the combined efforts of governmental staff, citizens, and city or county government officials. Florida law requires that local governments balance their revenues and expenditures.

A city or county **operating budget** addresses projected revenues and operating expenditures (see Lessons #1 and 2 in this unit) for a given fiscal (not calendar) year. Development of an operating budget generally uses one, or a combination of, the following three approaches: line item budgeting, program budgeting or zero base budgeting.

Line item budgeting (also called traditional or incremental budgeting) is the simplest and most common budget development method. This process uses individual expenditure categories, such as the various types of salaries, fringe benefits, goods, services, and operation and maintenance costs that are purchased by a governmental entity. It is useful as an accounting control; however, it is not useful in management planning because its focus is at such a detailed level.

Program budgeting is designed to fund the total cost of goals established by the elected officials. This approach provides opportunities to prioritize and select among various programs and service alternatives.

Zero base budgeting essentially builds the annual spending plan from scratch. Programs or services are ranked in priority order on the basis of how effectively and efficiently each accomplished the city or county government's goals and objectives. The lowest ranked may be eliminated, funded at a lower level, or redirected to a program or service that better reflects the stated goals.

In addition to the operating budget, city or county officials must consider a **capital budget**. A capital budget reflects the budget year expenditures required to implement the local government's capital program. The capital program is usually a five- to seven-year plan outlining, in priority, the city's or county's necessary capital improvements (road resurfacing, construction of new fire stations and other construction or public works projects) and the method of financing. Once the capital program has been established, projects move forward each year for consideration in the capital budget.

An important consideration in the budgeting process is the recognition of the additional operating costs associated with the completion of a capital project. For example, additional personnel (staffing) costs must be reflected in the operating budget if a new fire station is funded and to be completed under that year's capital budget.

The specific budget development process will vary among Florida cities and counties, depending upon their size, types of services provided, projected needs for maintaining and/or expanding services, and revenues available. However, the process generally contains certain steps, guided by a **budget calendar**.

A typical calendar and budget process is outlined below:

January - March

- Development of guiding policies by municipal or county government officials;
- Development of a budget calendar;
- Preparation of revenue estimates for the upcoming fiscal year (see Lesson #1 in this unit).

April - July

- Submission of funding requests (based on desired level of service) by each municipal or county department;
- Budget workshops (public discussions of needs), involving the elected officials, budget staff, city or county department personnel and citizens;
- Development of a tentative budget (tentative spending plan), i.e. a prioritization of needs/planned expenditures (see Lesson #2 in this unit) within the range of revenues projected to be available.

August - September

- Advertisement to the taxpayers of the proposed budget and property tax rate (millage rate);
- Formal public hearings (open to everyone) on tentative budget and millage rate;
- Formal adoption by elected officials of the final budget and millage rate at public hearing.

October 1st and beyond

- Budget implementation;
- An analysis of prior year expenditures to determine the levels of service provided and how well needs were satisfied by such expenditures (post-audit review).

A major component of the budget process is the setting of the ad valorem tax millage (see Lesson #1 of this unit) necessary to raise the required property tax revenues for the upcoming fiscal year. The setting of the millage involves a formal process, defined in the Florida Statutes, commonly referred to as **TRIM (Truth in Millage Act)**. The TRIM process requires a specific method of tax rate calculation, notice (printed form), advertisement and proceedings for public hearings.

The effect of TRIM is to inform taxpayers that their property taxes are changing (up or down) and why (the cause), and how the proposed new tax rate compares to the "rolled-back" rate (the rate of property tax required to raise the same tax revenues in the upcoming budget year as in the current year). If there is no increase in revenue requirements in the budget year, the proposed new tax rate (millage) will generally be lower than the current rate because of increased property assessments and the value of new construction being added to the tax roll (more property value in dollars upon which to mathematically compute the millage rate percentage).

Local governments are required by the state to have independent audits at the end of a budget fiscal year to review what that budget plan achieved. These audits are filed with the Florida Comptroller's Office.

VOCABULARY:

appropriation - revenues set aside for a particular expenditure purpose.

capital budget - a five- to seven-year financial plan that reflects the budget year expenditures required to implement a city's or county's capital program (construction and public works projects) and the method for financing such projects.

fiscal year - a one year budget time period. For Florida cities and counties, the fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30. In contrast, the state fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

line item budgeting - a budget development process that uses individual expenditure categories, such as the various types of salaries, fringe benefits, goods, services, and operation and maintenance costs.

operating budget - an annual spending plan that uses projected revenues to fund city or county government operations for a given fiscal year.

program budgeting - a budget development process where various programs and service alternatives are selected and prioritized in order to fund the total cost of goals established by the city or county officials.

zero base budgeting - a budget development process where programs or services are ranked in priority order based on how effectively and efficiently each accomplished the local government's goals and objectives. Low-ranked programs or services may be eliminated, funded at a lower level or redirected to another category that better reflects the city's or county's stated goals.

TRIM - the Florida Truth in Miilage Act establishes a formal process whereby the ad valorem (property) tax millage is established during the local government budget process. The TRIM process requires a specific method of tax rate calculation, notice (printed form), and advertisement and proceedings for public hearings (Chapter 200, Florida Statutes).

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "City of Ashmore Proposed Budget."

Hand out Student Reading #1, "City of Ashmore Proposed Budget." Explain that students are going to have the opportunity to participate in a budget workshop for the City of Ashmore, a fictitious Florida city, population 284,000. The anticipated revenues for this budget year are falling $2 million short of the proposed expenditure items. The purpose of the budget hearing will be for the City Councilmembers to listen to testimony and arguments for or against certain expenditure items from city departmental staff and interested citizens. Then, they must reach a majority vote (at least one more than half of the number on the Council) on whether to eliminate or reduce the amount of certain expenditure items to cut the budget by at least $2 million.

Appoint five to eight students to assume the role of the City Councilmembers; one student to play the City Manager, the chief administrator; one student to be the City Clerk (the "official record keeper"); several students to assume the role of various city departmental heads, such as budget, legal, law enforcement, fire, public works, housing and community development, community (human) affairs, cultural affairs and parks/recreation; and several students to assume the role of elderly citizens, parents of school-age children and representatives of the arts community. Ask the remaining students in the class to assume the role of general citizens from the community (their positions on the budget items would be left up to them, but encourage them to pick specific issues ahead of time to add variety). Encourage a brief discussion among students to help "set the stage" for the various positions on the budget issues. For example, the elderly citizens may be particularly concerned about the expenditure items of public safety and community (human) affairs expenditures, which might include special services for the elderly, such as bus transportation to the doctor, the grocery store, etc. Parents of school-age children might be specifically interested in fire safety programs or parks and recreation. The arts community representatives might be concerned about the theater or museum and cultural affairs administration. Other citizens, such as business owners, might be concerned about certain public works projects or economic development, while representatives of the poor might want to speak in support of housing initiatives.

Based on the population figure, students can assume the City of Ashmore is a major urban community. However, they may also choose to define other variables about the community, including geographical location, population make-up, current happenings, etc., which might influence budget decisions. The more creative the students are in laying the groundwork for this exercise, the more involved and interested they will tend to be.

Set up a "mock" City Council budget meeting, with one Councilmember selected to chair the meeting as Mayor. Parliamentary procedure should be followed and maintained by the Clerk, who also takes notes on the proceedings. The City Manager should be asked to introduce the budget issues, explaining the $2 million shortfall and the purpose of the hearing. Comments from city staff first, and then from the audience (the citizens), may be taken in an orderly fashion, as directed by the Mayor. These presentations, which may be made from a pro or con position, should begin with the individual stating his/her fictitious name and who he/she represents (a particular city department, a parent of a high school student, a homeowner's association, downtown merchants, or the like). Presentations should be limited to two or three minutes each.

Questions may be addressed by Councilmembers to presenters at any time during the proceedings. Encourage Councilmembers to use their budget worksheets to make comments and to adjust expenditure figures. After an established time period has lapsed (should be set in advance and announced to all participants), all presentations should stop and Councilmembers may deliberate their decision for five minutes, establishing three alternative adjusted budgets. They must then take a vote on the adjusted budget (the Mayor does not vote at this time.) In the case of a tie vote, the Mayor may cast the deciding vote. If no majority consensus is reached, the Councilmembers should eliminate one adjusted budget option and take a re-vote.

The exercise may be concluded with a general discussion of why the budget process is so difficult (so many demands and limited dollars) and what students might do to get more involved in their city or county government's budget process (see Possible Follow-Up Activities).

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students attend a city or county government budget hearing, take notes, and report back to the class on the key budget items under discussion at that particular meeting. Also, the student(s) may wish to share observations on how the actual budget hearing compared to the "mock" budget hearing held in class.

2. Select one of the budget categories and invite a city or county department head to address the class on the historical and future financial needs of that category as it relates to the local government budget. The speaker should be asked to include information on how that particular category has changed over time, why the needs have changed (population growth, special interest group demands, federal or state mandates, expansion in type of services, etc.) and how well the projected needs have been matched by the dollars actually appropriated. The speaker may also be asked to share how he/she, as a local government staff member, participates in the budget process.

3. Invite the county property appraiser to bring a copy of a recent TRIM (Truth in Millage) notice to class. Ask him to point out the various entities in your county area receiving ad valorem property taxes and to explain the information provided by the notice to the taxpayers. (Note: See sample TRIM notice included in this lesson here for comparison purposes.)

4. If the local budget process is currently underway in your community, have students bring newspaper clippings to class dealing with the budget for class discussion. If there are some controversial or pressing budget issues, a debate might be conducted with arguments for and against. Facts on the issues could be researched by the students, in advance.

5. Have students establish a one month personal budget, using revenues earned through an allowance or employment (students may use the minimum wage based on a 20-hour week, if not actually employed). Expenditures, which cannot exceed the available revenues, could include room and board, utilities, phone, transportation, medical, clothes, personal grooming, recreation, social, pet care, savings, etc. Dollar figures used may be actual or estimated, using figures provided by parents (based on a percentage of the total family expenses) or based on the local market. Students may wish to share their reactions and the process used to match expenditures to the revenues available.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Through a simple matching exercise, ask students to match the following terms with the appropriate definition: appropriation, capital budget, fiscal year, line item

budgeting, operating budget, program budgeting, Truth in Millage Act (TRIM) and zero base budgeting.

2. Suggest that students write a brief essay on the budget process and identify at what points they, as citizens, can play a part in shaping the budget outcome.

Student Reading #1, "City of Ashmore Proposed Budget"

The following lists the estimated revenues available to your Florida city (population 284,000) for the upcoming fiscal year. The City Council has proposed certain expenditure items, but is over budget by $2 million. Various departmental city staff and citizen groups are expected to appear at the upcoming budget hearing regarding items in the proposed budget. The City Council must decide whether to totally delete or to reduce the dollar amount of certain budget items to reduce the expenditures by at least $2 million, and therefore match the revenues available.

REVENUES	**$'s (in millions)**
Property Tax	50.0
Municipal Utility Tax Fund	10.0
Franchise Fees	6.0
Other Fees, Charges, Transfers	5.0
State Revenue Sharing	16.0
Cigarette Tax	1.5
One Cent Gas Tax	1.5
License Fees	5.5
Fines and Forfeitures	2.0
Interest Earnings	2.5
Building Fees	3.0
Transfer From Parking Fund	1.0
Aviation Authority	1.0
TOTAL ANTICIPATED REVENUES	**$ 105.0**

EXPENDITURES	**$'s (in millions)**
Mayor/City Council Offices	1.0
City Clerk's Office	1.0
Administration	3.0
Legal	2.0
Revenue and Finance	4.0
Internal Audit	1.0
Purchasing	1.0
Management Information Systems	4.0
Citywide Programs (Training)	1.0
Police/Public Safety	6.0
Fire	25.0
Public Works	18.0
Roads and Streets	10.0
Stormwater Management	6.0
Housing and Development Coordination	6.0
Community (Human) Affairs	1.0
Cultural Affairs Administration	.5
Theater/Museum	.5
Convention Facilities	1.0
Parks/Recreation	15.0
TOTAL PROPOSED EXPENDITURES	**$ 107.0**

Illustration #1, Sample Trim Notice

HOW TO READ YOUR TRIM NOTICE

NOTICE OF **PROPOSED** PROPERTY TAXES

DO NOT PAY
THIS IS NOT A BILL

EXAMPLE: Your taxes are proposed to rise $100 over last year. Why?

TAXING AUTHORITY	YOUR PROPERTY TAXES LAST YEAR	YOUR TAXES THIS YEAR IF PROPOSED BUDGET CHANGE IS MADE	A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED TAXES AND BUDGET WILL BE HELD:	YOUR TAXES THIS YEAR IF NO BUDGET CHANGE IS MADE
County	$400	$500	Your county has proposed to up its tax rate by 1 mill to fund a budget increase. This is responsible for $50 of the tax hike—the difference between columns 2 and 3	$450
City	$250	$350		$315
School District	$330	$425		$385
Water Mgmt. District	$ 40	$ 50	The remaining $50 of the tax hike is because of the assessment increase on your property from $65,000 to $75,000 See below.	$ 50
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	*FOR DETAILS ON INDEPENDENT SPECIAL DISTRICTS AND VOTER APPROVED DEBT, CONTACT YOUR TAX COLLECTOR AT:	COLUMN 3
	SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATION			SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR EXPLANATION

	ASSESSED VALUE	EXEMPTIONS	TAXABLE VALUE
• YOUR PROPERTY VALUE AS OF JANUARY 1	$75,000	$25,000	$50,000
• LAST YEAR'S ASSESSED VALUE $65,000			

Unit 4 - Lesson 1

"Key Local Government Officials - Elected and Appointed"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 4 - Lesson 1

"Key Local Government Officials - Elected and Appointed"

RATIONALE:

City and county governments have a certain degree of leeway in determining whether the key officials making up their governments will be elected or appointed. The Florida Constitution prescribes that the governing board, the Board of County Commission and the City Council, and the county officials (Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections and Tax Collector) must be elected, unless specified otherwise by county charter or by special act (county officers only) approved by the voters. Some key official positions, by their very nature, are appointed, such as the City Manager or County Administrator. In this lesson, students become acquainted with and learn the roles of these key local government officials and deal with the advantages and reasons for certain positions being elected or appointed.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: City Clerk, City Councilmember/City Commissioner, City/County Attorney, City Manager, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Administrator, County Commissioner, Finance Director, Fire Chief, Mayor, Police Chief, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections and Tax Collector;

2. match descriptions of local government duties with the appropriate name of the key official (or officials) who perform those duties; and

3. present several reasons and/or advantages for certain key local government officials being elected or appointed.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "Key Local Government Officials in the News" (can be made into a transparency for use with an overhead projector); and a chalkboard.

2. Student Reading #2, "Elected and Appointed Key Local Government Officials - A Discussion."

3. Optional: Contact the Florida League of Cities for more details on the key city government officials contained in this lesson, as well as for information on other staff positions in city and county government.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard G - The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Sources: Constitution of the State of Florida, as revised, 1969; Florida Statutes, as of the 1990 legislative session; Florida Asslciation of Counties; Florida League of Cities; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, revised 1989.)

Key City Government Officials. Key city government officials include: Mayor, City Councilmember/City Commissioner, City Manager, City Clerk, Finance Director, Fire Chief, Police Chief and City Attorney. (Note: For clarification, some of these positions may also be found in county government--particularly the chartered counties--however they are more common to city government.)

Mayor. Formal qualifications for the office of Mayor may be specified in the individual charter. Typically, the sole stated qualification is that one be a qualified elector (voter) of the city. In some communities, a higher minimum age is required (such as age 21 or 25); otherwise, the only age requirement is that which is implicit in the qualified elector requirement (age 18). Other qualifications required by some cities include a requirement that one have been a resident of the city for some minimum period and a property ownership requirement.

The method of selection of the Mayor is specified in the city charter. It will be either by popular **election** of the city voters or by **appointment** of the City Council. In some cities, the Mayor is elected by popular vote for a two-year or four-year term; in others, the City Council elects one of its members as Mayor, usually on an annual, rotating basis; as a unique example, the Council of the City of Pensacola may appoint any citizen except the City Manager to be Mayor.

The office of Mayor has all the powers designated to it by the charter, or delegated to it by the Council, provided that these designated or delegated powers are not inconsistent with the charter or other prevailing authority (state and federal constitutions and laws). The Mayor must look to the charter and to specific delegations of authority by the Council for most of the position's formal powers; in addition, some powers and duties are assigned to Mayors by Florida law and by national law. In general, the Mayor should claim and should attempt to exercise only those powers for which explicit authorization is found in one or another of these sources.

The role of the Mayor varies widely from one city to another. At one extreme, the Mayor may be solely a ceremonial figure, there to play certain ceremonial roles but playing no part at all in policy-making and administration. At the other extreme, the office of Mayor may be designed (by charter provisions) as the chief executive position of the city, analogous to the President's role in national government; in this event, the Mayor will enjoy significant powers in both the legislative process and the administrative functions of the city government.

The Mayor may receive a salary and/or reimbursement of expenses, as provided by charter or by ordinance.

In general, the role of the Mayor and the relationship of the Mayor with Council is determined by the basic form of city government used by the city. See Unit 1, Lesson 4, "Basic Forms of Local Government," for a description of the different forms of city government and how Mayor-Councilmember configurations can vary.

City Councilmember. A City Councilmember is a member of the **elected** City Council, the governing body responsible for the policy-making function of city government. Per Article VIII, Section 2(b), Florida Constitution, "each municipal legislative body shall be elective." City legislative bodies in Florida are titled Councils, Commissions, or Boards of Aldermen. The choice of title for the legislative body and corresponding key official has no legal significance; whether "Councilmember," "Commissioner," or "Alderman," the functions and powers are the same.

Members may be elected at-large or from districts. The number of Councilmembers varies from three to 19, with five being the most common number. In many Florida communities, the Mayor is recognized as the presiding officer of the Council, whether as a voting or non-voting member; in others, a City Councilmember is elected by the Council as its "president" and presiding officer.

In all cities, the charter sets the qualifications for its members; they are quite similar to those for Mayor. Terms of office for Councilmembers are either two or four years. In some cities, all Council seats are elected simultaneously; in others, Council elections occur on a "staggered" basis. With two-year terms, all Council seats must be elected simultaneously, of course. The staggered-term system serves to eliminate the possibility of an entirely new and inexperienced Council being elected at one time.

City Councilmembers may receive a salary and/or reimbursement of expenses, as provided by charter or ordinance.

A vacant Council position may be filled either by appointment or by special election. Rules concerning the filling of vacancies are usually contained in the city charter.

City Manager. The council-manager form of city government (established by charter) provides for a separation of legislative and executive powers. Legislative authority is vested in the Council, while a City Manager, **appointed** by the Council, serves as chief administrative officer. Depending on local preference, this management position may also be titled "Administrator." The choice of title has no significance in Florida law.

Specific duties performed by the City Manager are spelled out in the charter, however they may be very similar to those of the County Administrator, which are suggested by state statute. These duties include carrying out city policy established by Council, supervising and coordinating the various city departments, appointing and removing department directors, preparing the operating and capital budgets for Council consideration, and making reports and recommendations to the Council.

Suggested education and employment background for this position includes a bachelor's degree in business or public administration, with a master's degree preferred, and three years of experience as an assistant administrator or previous experience as an administrator.

City Clerk. The city charter should delineate the central duties and responsibilities of the City Clerk, a department director. These responsibilities generally include the facilitation of Council meetings, taking and transcribing the minutes of Council meetings, and being responsible for all or most official records (records retention) and any archives program. Additional duties may be assigned by ordinance or by the Clerk's supervisor (Mayor or City Manager). These additional duties could include those of Treasurer (handling the collecting and investment of city monies), Purchasing Officer, Clerk to the city Board of Elections (to conduct city elections), and the issuance of licenses and permits, as well as other administrative functions.

In most Florida Cities, the City Clerk is **appointed** by the City Council or by the City Manager. In some cities, one person is designated as both City Manager and City Clerk. In a handful of Florida communities, for example the City of Umatilla, the Office of Clerk is an **elective** office.

In many small Florida communities, the City Clerk functions as a general city administrator. In such a city, with a part-time Mayor and no City Manager, the City Clerk is chief administrative officer. In addition to previously mentioned duties, therefore, the clerk will administer the personnel ordinance, prepare the city budget, interview and recommend candidates for employment, process citizens' complaints, and make recommendations to the Council on various matters affecting the city. For this reason, the position of City Clerk is of particular importance in those Florida cities which have neither a strong Mayor nor a City Manager.

It is suggested that the City Clerk hold a high school or bachelor's degree and have considerable experience in office management or public administration.

Finance Director. A city Finance Director organizes and coordinates the fiscal administration of the city. The Finance Director is **appointed**. Duties of the Finance Director include: receiving, recording and depositing funds to various city accounts; participating in the preparation of the annual citywide budget; planning and directing the central accounting system; supervising and/or preparing financial reports and records; administering various insurance policies; investing idle funds; and exercising supervision over special funds. The functions of the collection and investment of city monies may be handled by a separate Treasurer position in larger cities.

Suggested training for the position of Finance Director includes a bachelor's degree in business or public administration or a related field and five years of experience in governmental budgeting and management, including three years of supervisory experience.

Fire Chief. The Fire Chief is a city department director with responsibility for overseeing the firefighting, inspections, rescue, training and other activities necessary to the provision of fire services to the public. The Fire Chief is **appointed** by the City Council or City Manager.

Recommended education and training background for the position of Fire Chief include a bachelor's degree, with a master's degree preferred, in fire science administration and 12 years of progressively responsible firefighting experience, including three years in a major command capacity.

Police Chief. The Police Chief is a department director with responsibility for overseeing the operations of a city law enforcement agency, including patrol, detective, criminal intelligence, identification, communications and other related activities. The Police Chief is generally **appointed** by the City Council or the City Manager; in some few cases, such as the City of Marianna, the Police Chief may be **elected**.

It is recommended that a candidate for the position of Police Chief hold a bachelor's degree in criminology and have 12 years experience in progressive responsible police work, including three years in a major command capacity.

City Attorney. In most cities in Florida, the Council **appoints** a City Attorney for legal counsel. An Attorney may be a full-time employee, a part-time employee or may be hired on a retainer, working on a case-by-case basis. One attorney may also represent more than one jurisdiction. An Attorney must possess a Juris Doctorate from an accredited law school and should be a member of the Florida Bar (a statewide professional group for attorneys), qualified to practice in federal and appeals court. The Council will determine the attorney's compensation.

The City Attorney is primarily a legal advisor. At the request of the legislative body or of designated staff members, the City Attorney renders opinions on legal issues affecting the city. The Attorney gives legal counsel on the drafting and implementing of ordinances and should keep the Council and staff informed of new laws or judicial opinions which could affect the city in any way. The Attorney also may represent the city government in court, although cities often employ other additional counsel to handle court cases.

The City Attorney serves at the pleasure of the Council and handles whatever responsibilities are designated to the office. In some cities, the Council is quick to involve the Attorney in varied aspects of policy-making and administration; in other cities, the Attorney's services are resorted to only when a legal issue absolutely requires it.

Key County Government Officials. Key county government officials include those of County Commissioner, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of

Elections, Tax Collector, County Administrator and County Attorney. Counties have historically been considered administrative and service branches of the state, with their central organization established by the constitution. Article VIII, Section 1, of the Florida Constitution addresses the County Commissioners and county officers.

County Commissioner. Except when otherwise provided by county charter, the Florida Constitution requires that the governing body for each county be an **elected** Board of County Commissioners. The Board is composed of five or seven County Commissioners, who serve staggered terms of four years. A candidate for the office of County Commissioner must, at the time of qualification, be a resident of the respective county district. Each County Commissioner from an odd-numbered district is elected at the general election in each year, the number of which is a multiple of four (4). Each County Commissioner from an even-numbered district is elected at the general election in each even-numbered year, the number of which is not a multiple of four (4). In both cases, the Commissioners are elected to a four-year term, which begins on the second Tuesday following the election.

Each Commissioner receives a salary, the amount of which is specified by state statute, based on the population of the county. In addition, compensation is made for population increments over the minimum for each population group, per a formula.

If operating under the County Commission form of government, County Commissioners perform both legislative and administrative activities. The Commission members usually have powers to define what problems the county will confront, adopt a county budget, pass ordinances and administer county functions. For more details on the function of the County Commission, see the Teacher Background section of Unit 1, Lesson 4, "Basic Forms of City and County Government."

County Officers. There are five county officers designated by the Florida Constitution as being **elected** officers. These include: Clerk of the Circuit Court, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections and Tax Collector. When provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, county officers may be chosen in another manner (such as by **appointment**) or abolished, if the duties are transferred to another office. The term of office of each county officer, not otherwise provided by law, commences on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, following the election.

These independent executives share policy and administrative responsibility with the County Commissioners. With the Commission formulating policy and administering county government as a whole, the independently elected county officials carry out the policies in their functional areas. Since these administrators are independently elected, it is not uncommon for policy differences to occur.

Each county officer receives a salary, the amount of which is specified by state statute, based on the population of the county. In addition, compensation is made for population increments over the minimum for each population group, per a formula. An additional $2,000 per year special qualification salary is available to each officer who meets the certification requirements established by their corresponding state agency, i.e. the Supreme Court (Clerk of the Circuit Court); the Florida Department of Revenue (Property Appraiser and Tax Collector); the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (Sheriff); and the Florida Department of State, Division of Elections (Supervisor of Elections). To qualify, the officer must complete the requirements six years after first taking office and complete a continuing education course each year thereafter to remain certified.

Clerk of the Circuit Court. The Clerk has custody of a seal, which serves as the official seal of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in each respective county. The seal is used for authentication of all documents or instruments and must be registered with the Florida Department of State.

Duties of the Clerk of the Circuit Court are divided into three major categories: clerk of the circuit court and county courts, county recorder and clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and accountant and auditor of the Board of County Commissioners.

As an officer of the courts, the County Clerk has the responsibility for the clerical part of the courts' business. The Clerk keeps the courts' records and seal, issues process, enters judgements and orders, attends court, gives certified copies from the record and performs other court-related duties. The Clerk of the Circuit Court is required to keep a progress docket in which the filing of each pleading, motion or other paper, and any step taken in connection with each action, appeal or other preceding before the court is filed. Separate progress dockets may be maintained for civil and criminal matters.

When not otherwise provided by county charter or special law, the Clerk of the Circuit Court serves as county recorder and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. In such duty, the Clerk is responsible for keeping the Board minutes and an index thereof, for recording all instruments required or authorized by law to be recorded by the county government, and for performing other duties as the Board may direct. All instruments must be recorded by the Clerk in one general series of books called "Official Records."

As the accountant of the Board of County Commissioners, the Clerk is the chief financial officer for the county and serves as county comptroller and treasurer. As auditor of the Board of County Commissioners, the Clerk sees that sound accounting practices are being followed, that there is adequate internal control of the county's finances and that the county government's budgetary policies are being carried out.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court must keep an office at the county seat of the county. In those counties in which the Clerk feels such offices to be necessary, branch offices may be established in places other than the county seat. The official records of the county government must be maintained by the Clerk and/or deputies to the Clerk and kept at the county seat. The Clerk of the Circuit Court and any appointed deputy/deputies must reside at the county seat or within two miles thereof.

The suggested educational and training background for the Clerk of the Circuit Court is the same as that of the City Clerk. It is suggested that the Clerk hold a high school or bachelor's degree and have considerable experience in office management or public administration.

Property Appraiser. The county Property Appraiser is the county officer charged with determining the market value of all property within the county, with maintaining certain records connected therewith and with determining the tax on taxable property after taxes have been levied. Each Property Appraiser is responsible for preparing the real property assessment roll and the tangible personal property assessment roll (including household goods and all other taxable personal property), following regulations and using forms developed by the Florida Department of Revenue.

Sheriff. Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:

1. execute all process of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and the Board of County Commissioners;
2. execute such other writs, processes, warrants and papers directed to them;
3. attend all terms of the circuit court and county court held in their counties;
4. attend all meetings and execute all orders of the Board of County Commissioners;
5. be conservators of the peace;
6. suppress tumults, riots and unlawful assemblies in their county with force and strong hand when necessary;
7. apprehend, without warrant, any persons disturbing the peace and carry them before the proper judicial officer that further proceedings may be had against them according to law;
8. have authority to raise the power of the county and command any person to assist them, when necessary, in the execution of the duties of their office;
9. be ex officio timber agents for their county; and
10. perform other duties as may be imposed on them by law.

The Sheriff is also required to keep an execution docket which contains a list of all executions, orders and decrees, in relation to the collection of moneys, and a statement of all moneys credited on such orders, executions and decrees, and when and to whom and by whom such were paid.

Upon adoption of an ordinance by a majority of the County Commission, the Sheriff may be designated the Chief Correctional Officer of the county correctional system. In such role, the Sheriff may appoint other officers, as deemed necessary, and as are required by rule of the Florida Department of Corrections. As Chief Correctional Officer, the Sheriff or designee must enforce all existing state law and administrative rules of the department concerning the operation and maintenance of county jails.

The color combination of forest green and white was adopted by state statute as the official color for use on the motor vehicles and motorcycles used by the various Sheriffs of Florida and their deputies. For purposes of uniformity and in aid of the recognition of their official identity by the public, a badge in the shape of a five-pointed star with a replica of the great seal of Florida, with the map of Florida superimposed thereon inscribed in the center, is designated as the official badge to be worn by Sheriffs and their deputies.

Each Sheriff must certify to the Board of County Commissioners a proposed budget of expenditures for the carrying out of the powers, duties and operations of the office for the ensuing fiscal year of the county. The fiscal year of the Sheriff commences on October 1 and ends on September 30 of each year.

Supervisor of Elections. A Supervisor of Elections must be elected in each county at the general election in each year, the number of which is a multiple of four (4). The Supervisor is elected for a four-year term, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, following the election. Before performing any duties, the Supervisor of Elections must take the oath prescribed in Article II, Section 5, of the Florida Constitution and give a surety bond, payable to the Governor, in the sum of $5,000, conditioned on the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

The Supervisor is the official custodian of the registration books and has the exclusive control of matters pertaining to registration of electors. In addition to the registration records in the county seat, a set of indexes or registration records must be kept in each city of over 25,000 population. The indexes will enable the Supervisor, or the Supervisor's deputy, to provide registration services to the electors (voters) in such cities.

Each Supervisor is authorized to obtain an impression seal approved by the Florida Department of State. An impression of the seal, with a description thereof must be filed with the department.

Tax Collector. In 64 of Florida's 67 counties, the Tax Collector is **elected** by the electors to a term of four years. In the counties of Dade, Broward and Volusia, the Tax Collector is **appointed** by the County Commission.

The duties of the Tax Collector are prescribed in a variety of statutes and in the rules and regulations adopted by various state agencies to carry out those laws. Essentially, the Tax Collector has the legal duty to collect state and local government revenue (see Unit 3, Lesson 1, "City and County Government Revenues") from the taxpayers in each respective county and then distribute it to the appropriate state agency or local governing body. These local governments include the county government, city governments within the county, any special taxing districts within the county and the school board. Tax Collectors have the duty to make sure that they are good stewards of the money, pending distribution to the state agencies and local governments, by investing such monies wisely.

County Administrator. County Administrators are specifically addressed in Chapter 125, Part III, Florida Statutes, the "County Administration Law of 1974." Additional information may also be found in Unit 1, Lesson 4, "Basic Forms of City and County Government," in the Teacher Background section on county administrator form of government.

A County Administrator serves as the administrative head of the county, responsible for the administration of all departments of the county government which the Board of County Commissioners has authority to control.

County Administrators qualify by administrative and executive experience (similar to that of the City Manager) and the ability to serve as the chief administrator of the county. The County Administrator must be **appointed** by an affirmative vote of not less than three members of the Board of County Commissioners. The County Administrator may be removed at any time by an affirmative vote, upon notice of not less than three members of the Board, and after a hearing, if requested by the County Administrator.

The County Administrator need not be a resident of the county at the time of appointment, but during tenure in office must reside within the county. The compensation of the County Administrator is fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, unless otherwise provided by law.

The office of County Administrator is deemed vacant if the incumbent moves residence from the county or is, by death, illness or other casualty, unable to continue in office. A vacancy in the office is filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Board of County Commissioners may appoint an acting administrator, in the case of vacancy or temporary absence or disability, until a successor has been appointed and qualified or the Administrator returns.

The County Administrator may be responsible for the administration of all departments responsible to the Board of County Commissioners and for the proper administration of all affairs under the jurisdiction of the Board. To that end, per state statute, the Administrator may have the following specific powers and duties to:

1. administer and carry out the directives and policies of the Board of County Commissioners and enforce all orders, resolutions, ordinances and regulations of the Board;
2. report to the Board on action taken pursuant to any directive or policy and provide an annual report to the Board on the state of the county, the work of the previous year and any recommendations as to actions or programs;
3. provide the Board, or individual members thereof, upon request, with data or information concerning county government and provide advice and recommendations on county government operations to the Board;
4. prepare and submit to the Board, for its consideration and adoption an annual operating budget, a capital budget and a capital program;
5. establish the schedules and procedures to be followed by all county departments, offices and agencies in connection with the budget, and supervise and administer all phases of the budgetary process;
6. prepare and submit to the Board, after the end of each fiscal year, a complete report, with recommendations on the finances and administrative activities of the county for the preceding year;
7. supervise the care and custody of all county property;
8. recommend to the Board a current position classification and pay plan for all positions in county services;
9. develop, install and maintain centralized budgeting, personnel, legal and purchasing procedures;

10. organize the work of county departments, subject to an administrative code developed by the Administrator and adopted by the Board, and review the departments, administration and operation of the county government and make recommendations pertaining thereto for reorganization by the Board;
11. select, employ and supervise all personnel and fill all vacancies, positions or employment under the jurisdiction of the Board, with department heads requiring confirmation by the Board;
12. suspend, discharge or remove any employee under the jurisdiction of the Board, pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board;
13. negotiate leases, contract and other agreements, including consultant services, for the county, subject to approval of the Board;
14. see that all terms and conditions in all leases, contracts and agreements are performed, and notify the Board of any violation;
15. order, upon advising the Board, any agency to undertake any task for any other agency on a temporary basis;
16. attend all meetings of the Board, with authority to participate in the discussion of any matter; and
17. perform such other duties as may be required by the Board of County Commissioners.

County Attorney. The County Attorney functions much as the City Attorney and the position has the same educational training requirements. The County Attorney is always **appointed**.

Standards of Conduct for Local Officials. City and county government officials are governed by both formal and informal standards of conduct. Informal standards of conduct exist as social norms of the nation, the community, particular community and professional groups, and the particular agency or body of the city or county government of which an individual is a part. Formal standards of conduct exist as constitutional provisions, laws, ordinance and resolutions, and, for employees, administrative rules and regulations.

In Florida, many formal standards of conduct for city and county officials are embodied in the Constitution and in state law. These standards include operating under the "Sunshine Amendment" (Article 2, Section 8, Florida Constitution) and the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employers (Chapter 112, Part III, Florida Statutes). The Sunshine Amendment requires that there be an independent commission (the Commission on Ethics) to investigate complaints concerning breaches of public trust by public officers and employees other than judges. Foremost among the goals of the Code of Ethics is to promote the public interest and maintain the respect of the people in their government. The Code is also intended to ensure that public officials conduct themselves independently and impartially, not using their offices for private gain other than compensation provided by law. While seeking to protect the integrity of government, the Code also seeks to avoid the creation of unnecessary barriers to public service.

VOCABULARY:

City Clerk - a city department director with responsibility for maintenance of all official records (the official record keeper); directs the operation of the records retention and archives programs, facilitates Council meetings, records and produces minutes, and may conduct city elections; in smaller cities, may perform duties essentially the same as the City Manager; may be elected or appointed.

City Councilmember/City Commissioner - a member of the City Council/City Commission, the policy-making body of city government; must be elected, per the Florida Constitution; may also be called City Alderman.

City/County Attorney - directs and provides legal counsel to the city or county government; always appointed.

City Manager - appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the city government, under the jurisdiction of the City Council; found only with the council-city manager form of government.

Clerk of the Circuit Court - one of the five county officers identified in the Florida Constitution as being elected (although a county charter or special act may specify otherwise), who may serve in three capacities: as Clerk of the Circuit Court and county courts; as county recorder and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners; and as accountant and auditor of the Board of County Commissioners.

County Administrator - appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the county government, under the jurisdiction of the County Commission; found only with the county administrator form of government.

County Commissioner - a member of the County Commission, the governing body of county government; must be elected, per the Florida Constitution, except when otherwise provided by county charter.

Finance Director - directs, organizes and coordinates the fiscal administration of the city government; always appointed.

Fire Chief - a city department director with responsibility for overseeing the firefighting, inspections, rescue, training and other activities necessary to the provision of fire services to the public; is appointed by City Council or the City Manager.

Mayor - may be the presiding officer of City Council, the policy-making body of the city; at one extreme, may be solely a ceremonial figure and, at the other extreme, may be the chief executive of the city; may be elected or appointed.

Police Chief - a city department director with responsibility for overseeing the operations of a city law enforcement agency, including the activities of patrol, detective, criminal intelligence, identification, communications and other related programs; usually appointed.

Property Appraiser - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), is charged with determining the market value of all property within the county, with maintaining certain records connected therewith and with determining the tax on taxable property after taxes have been levied.

Sheriff - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), is the chief law enforcement officer in county government and may also be designated by the Board of County Commissioners as the Chief Correctional Officer responsible for the county jail.

Supervisor of Elections - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), has the sole responsibility for registering and maintaining official records of the qualified voters in the county.

Tax Collector - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), has the legal duty to collect state and local government revenues from the taxpayers in their county and then distribute it to the appropriate state agency or local governing body.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Key Local Government Officials in the News" (can be made into a transparency and used with an overhead projector) and a chalkboard.

The collection of headlines and articles included in Student Reading #1, "Key Local Government Officials in the News," can be made into a transparency and used with an overhead projector or used as a handout.

Ask students to read the two-page handout, identifying the names of city or county officials. The names of the officials identified can be written on the chalkboard.

Then, discuss the following questions as a class:

1. Do you know what job is performed by the city and county government officials mentioned in the materials?
2. For any of the jobs described, do you think the individuals need any special training or background experiences in order to do the job? What other qualifications do you think should be required, such as being a certain age, being a resident of the particular city or county, etc.?
3. Which of the positions, if any, do you think are unique to city government? Which of the positions, if any, do you think are unique to county government?
4. Which of the positions do you think are elected ones? appointed ones? or may be elected or appointed positions?
5. How much is the average citizen impacted by the work performed by these key officials? Can the positions be ranked according to the level of impact they have on citizens and the community?
6. What are the reasons and advantages of these various key officials being elected or appointed positions?

The teacher can list the responses given by students to questions #1 through #4, adding the information in abbreviated form under the appropriate official's name. The teacher should fill in any gaps to the discussion, as necessary, and correct incorrect assumptions on the part of the students, using the Teacher Background information. Be sure every key local government official position mentioned in this lesson's vocabulary is introduced to students. Students can be asked to look for and bring to class other news articles from local papers regarding these key officials.

In addressing question #6, possible benefits of having appointed positions include: practitioners can be recruited from a pool of professionally trained candidates; incumbents could more easily make unpopular decisions; important decisions made by office holders are apt to invite more input from other public officials; and generally, the office holder can be more objective and less "political" in his/her decisions. Benefits of having elected positions include: decision-makers are more sensitive to majority wishes; accountability for decisions is more easily ascribed; decision-makers, being expected to act quickly, can make faster decisions in emergency situations; and in general, citizens feel more control over the actions of the office holders. Obtaining copies of charters or inviting local government speakers can enhance the information provided here.

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Elected and Appointed Key Local Government Officials - A Discussion."

Hand out Student Reading #2, Elected and Appointed Key Local Government Officials - A Discussion." This activity sheet offers students a brief review of 16 key city and county government officials and their roles (as included in the Teacher Background section). It also identifies whether the positions are generally elected or appointed. Divide the class into 10 groups. Assign each group one or two key local government official positions as follows:

Group 1: Mayor; Group 2 - City Councilmember and County Commissioner; Group 3 - City Manager and County Administrator; Group 4 - City Clerk and Clerk of the Circuit Court; Group 5 - Finance Director; Group 6 - Fire Chief; Group 7 - Police Chief and Sheriff; Group 8 -City and County Attorney; Group 9 - Property Appraiser and Tax Collector; Group 10 - Supervisor of Elections. Using the description provided, ask students to provide a brief presentation on the key local government official (or officials) assigned to their respective group. The presentation should include a description of the job performed by the official and identifying whether the position is generally found in city or county government, and if it is usually an elected or appointed position. Support should be offered for the reasons or advantages of it being an elected or an appointed position.

As students work on their presentation, the teacher may visit each group to answer any questions the students have. After about 15 minutes preparation time, one member of each group should be called up to give their presentation. The teacher should be prepared to supplement or correct any information provided by the groups.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students investigate what key local government positions exist in their own city or county government and whether they are appointed or elected positions. This research could include interviewing the respective officers, inviting speakers to class, or obtaining a copy of the city or county charter, if applicable. This information could be shared with the class.

2. Have students develop a class bulletin board focusing on key local government officials. Newspaper clippings that refer to key local government officials, identified pictures of area key officials, local government official campaign literature and job descriptions obtained from the city or county government personnel office could be included.

3. Suggest that students select one area key local government official position to research in greater detail. The type of information to be collected could include: local name used for position (for example, if the City Manager is referred to as "City Administrator"); qualifications and educational/training requirements; if an elected or appointed position; salary range; term of office (if elected); duties; expanded roles (filing two positions, such as Clerk and Treasurer); supervisory responsibilities, etc.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. In multiple choice format, ask students to demonstrate knowledge of the meanings of the terms included in this lesson's Vocabulary section.

2. Ask students to match descriptions of local government duties with the appropriate name of the key official (or officials) who perform those duties.

3. Have students present several reasons and/or advantages for certain key local government officials being elected or appointed.

Student Reading #1, Key Local Government Officials in the News"

Tampa Tribune, Tampa, 9/1/90

Mayor may veto sign extension

By Nadine Smith, Tribune Staff Writer

TAMPA - Mayor Sandy Freedman is expected to veto an ordinance approved by the City Council Thursday that would give business owners an extra year to comply with a 5-year old law that forces the removal of hundreds of billboards.

News-Chief, Winter Haven, 11/17/90

E.L. City Council to elect new mayor

EAGLE LAKE - The Eagle Lake City Council will meet on Monday at 7 p.m. at Eagle Lake City Hall.

The council traditionally meets a second time in November to install newly elected council members. Incumbent councilmen Dennis Blanchard and Merrell C. "Mickey" Petty were re-elected in the recent city elections.

Other business will include the election of a mayor and vice mayor.

Sun-Sentinel, Ft. Lauderdale, 10/24/90

Boca Asks for cutback on gasoline

By Julia Mc Laughlin, Staff Writer

BOCA RATON - City Manager Robert LaSala is asking employees to try to conserve gas because of the dramatic increases in fuel prices.

Stuart News, Stuart, 7/30/90

The Paper Chase

Officials: Public record seekers should be specific, courteous

By Donna Pazdera of the News staff

PORT ST. LUCIE - The stack of requests on Sandra Johnson's desk is testimony of the insatiable hunger for public records.

In a month, Johnson, the city clerk, will get about 225 written and walk-in requests for meeting minutes, agendas, and copies of city codes and ordinances.

Holmes County Advertiser, Bonifay, 9/12/90

Commissioners adopt tentative budget, millage

Shannon Turnstall

The Holmes County Board of County Commissioners adopted its tentative budget and tentative millage rates for 1990-91 during the September 5 commission meeting.

The board also voted to authorize Supervisor of elections Marlin Register to seek quotations on the cost of air conditioning the voting place for Precinct 12.

Miami Herald, 12/4/88

Cities ask for help on trips to jail

By Tananarive Due, Herald Staff Writer

Police forces in Northwest Dade are wasting too much time transporting prisoners downtown and need help from the county, Medley Mayor Tobie Wilson told the Dade League of Cities on Thursday night.

Hialeah Gardens Police Chief Charles Rogers said although he sometimes gets help from Hialeah and Medley police, his three-man force can't make the trips back and forth. Travel and booking delays can take as long as three hours, he said. As a result, some minor offenders are released instead of booked.

Wakulla News, Crawfordville, 2/15/90

Board Seeks New Attorney

Wakulla County Commissioners voted 5-0 Wednesday, February 7 to advertise for a new, full-time county attorney who can direct more of his or her attention to the ever growing number of legal questions faced by the commission.

Clerk Harold Thurmond was asked by the board to advertise in the Florida Bar News as well as The Wakulla News.

The county is asking for an attorney with a minimum of three years of litigation experience. The individual must also have experience with labor and personnel law, contract law, human rights, purchasing, ordinance preparation and civil law litigation.

South Lake Press, Clermont, 12/14/89

Lake County Delegation meeting

By Virginia Poch

TAVARES - Lake county's representatives in the state House and Senate were present to hear from local officials about various issues Monday morning, Dec. 4th at the packed School Board offices at 201 W. Burleigh Boulevard.

The Lake County Sheriff's Department, represented by Sheriff George Knupp and Captain Claude Gnann, argued for stronger laws concerning the discharge of firearms near homes.

The Sheriff also asked for tougher state regulations in the administrative hearings on owners of liquor stores or those that sell alcohol, such as convenience stores, regarding the sale to minors, a second degree misdemeanor.

The [City of] Eustis officials also asked about the property appraiser's deletions of the original tax income estimate after cities have approved the budgets. The Appraiser's office had no way of tracking the problem, they said.

Orlando Sentinel, Orlando, 11/1/90

Women gaining in Edgewater

Mayor, 2 council seats at stake in election

By Pat LaMee of the Sentinel Staff

Belle Glade, 4/5/90

Mathis will run for City Commission

by Colin S. Clark, staff reporter

Belle Glade - Bill Mathis will run for a seat on the City Commission in the September elections after 33 years in city government.

The former City Manager, Chief of Police and Public Safety Director said the most important reason for his decision was his commitment to his home.

Mr. Mathis will run for the seat Mayor Tom Altman is vacating.

Winter Park Outlook, Winter Park, 4/19/90

Orange County Commission Lunch planned for Winter Park businesses

By Sara Roen, Media Relations Committee

You live near them, you voted for them and now you can "do lunch" with them. They are the members of the Orange County Commission, the men and women who make up the governing authority on issues governing our community.

Tampa Tribune, Tampa, 3/14/90

Commission silent on cuts

Officials ignore request to trim budget by 5%

By Preston Trigg, Tribune Staff Writer

TAMPA - In an effort to trim an expected $28 million deficit next year, Hillsborough County Administrator Larry Brown has proposed laying off workers, closing county offices and cutting aid to charities and social service programs.

Brown also asked the county's constitutional officers, such as the sheriff and property appraiser, to reduce their budgets by 5 percent and, for the most part, the offices have complied.

Island Reporter, Sanibel, 9/28/90

City insures itself

Insurance policies for a number of city services and departments were renewed last Tuesday by Sanibel's City Council.

Last September Renee Lynch, Sanibel's finance director, and Robert Pritt, the city attorney, conducted an extensive review of available coverages and costs.

Okaloosa News Journal, Crestview, 11/30/88

Crestview Council takes no action on firetruck request

By Jim Fletcher

It wasn't what members of the North Okaloosa Fire District wanted to hear, but it was the action of Crestview's City Council nevertheless.

Actually, the council's action was no action and it effectively answered the Fire District's question about help in acquiring a new fire truck.

Crestview Fire Chief Dalton "Doc" Brannon admitted his department could use such a truck. "The one we have now, that's similar to it," said Brannon, "is a 1969 model. Trucks more than 10 years old do nothing to improve your insurance rating.

Student Reading #2, "Elected and Appointed Key Local Government Officials - A Discussion."

Read the following descriptions of various key local government officials. Your teacher will assign one or more positions to your group. Some of these positions are elected, per a requirement of the Florida Constitution, some by their very nature are appointed positions, and others may be appointed or elected positions, depending on the preference of the citizens (specified by charter or by special act). Your group should prepare a brief presentation on the particular position(s) assigned, which describes what job the official performs and identifies if it is generally found in city or county government, and if it is usually an elected or appointed position. Support should be offered for the reasons or advantages of it being an elective or an appointed position.

Key city government officials:

MAYOR

1. May be the presiding officer of the City Council, whether voting or non-voting.
2. Formal qualifications are specified by city charter and may include being a qualified elector (voter) of the city, a higher minimum age requirement (such as age 21 or 25), being a resident of the city for some minimum period or a property ownership requirement.
3. Method of selection is either by popular **election** of the registered city voters or by **appointment** of the City Council, as specified in the city charter.
4. Powers are delegated by charter or delegated by the City Council.
5. Role may vary depending on the form of government; at one extreme, may be solely a ceremonial figure and, at the other extreme, may be the chief executive of the city.

CITY COUNCILMEMBER

1. A member of the City Council, the policy-making body of city government.
2. Is **elected** by the city registered voters, per the Florida Constitution, either at-large or from a district.
3. May also be referred to as City Commissioner or Alderman.
4. May serve as Mayor or president of the City Council.
5. Qualifications are set by city charter and are quite similar to those of Mayor.
6. May serve for two-year (elected simultaneously with other Councilmembers) or four-

year term (elected on a "staggered" basis).

CITY MANAGER

1. Is found in a city operating under the council-city manager form of government.

2. Serves as chief administrative officer (executive power), **appointed** by City Council.

3. Responsible for the overall management operation of the city, including carrying out city policy established by Council, supervising and coordinating the various city departments, appointing and removing department directors, preparing the operating and capital budgets for Council consideration, and making reports and recommendations to the Council.

4. May also be referred to as "City Administrator."

CITY CLERK

1. A department director who serves as the official record keeper of the city.

2. In most Florida cities, is **appointed** by the City Council or City Manager; in a handful of cities, is an **elective** office.

3. Position is generally established by charter.

4. In some cities, may be designated as both City Clerk and City Manager.

5. Responsibilities generally include the facilitation of Council meetings, taking and transcribing the minutes of Council meetings, directing the operation of the records retention and archives programs and conducting city elections; additional duties may be assigned by ordinance or by the supervisor (the Mayor or City Manager), including those of Treasurer, Purchasing Officer and the issuance of licenses and permits; in small cities, may function as a general city administrator.

FINANCE DIRECTOR

1. Organizes and coordinates the fiscal administration of the city.

2. Duties may include receiving, recording and depositing funds to various city accounts; participating in the preparation of the annual citywide budget; planning and directing the central accounting system; supervising and/or preparing financial reports and records; administering various insurance policies; investing idle funds; and exercising supervision over special funds.

3. Is an **appointed** position.

FIRE CHIEF

1. A city department director.
2. Has responsibility for overseeing the firefighting, inspections, rescue, training and other activities necessary to the provision of fire services to the public.
3. Is **appointed** by the City Council or City Manager.

POLICE CHIEF

1. A city department director.
2. Has responsibility for overseeing the operations of a city law enforcement agency, including patrol, detective, criminal intelligence, identification, communications and other related activities.
3. Is usually **appointed** by City Council or the City Manager; may be an **elected** position.

CITY ATTORNEY

1. Is **appointed** by City Council.
2. Directs and provides legal counsel to the city government.

Key county government officials:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

1. A member of the Board of County Commissioners, the governing board of the county government.

2. Must be **elected,** per the Florida Constitution, unless otherwise specified by county charter.

3. Must, at the time of qualification for the office, be a resident of the respective county district.

4. Elected to a four-year term, either at-large or from districts.

5. Receives a salary established by state statute.

6. As a member of the Board, usually has powers to define what problems the county will confront, adopt a county budget, pass ordinances and administer county functions.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

1. One of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being **elected**; when provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, may be chosen in another manner, such as **appointment**.

2. Shares policy and administrative responsibilities with the County Commissioners, carrying out policy in the respective functional area.

3. Receives a salary established by state statute.

4. Duties may be divided into three major categories: clerk of the circuit court and county courts, county recorder and clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and accountant and auditor of the Board of County Commissioners.

PROPERTY APPRAISER

1. One of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being **elected**; when provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, may be chosen in another manner, such as **appointment**.

2. Shares policy and administrative responsibilities with the County Commissioners, carrying out policy in the respective functional area.

3. Receives a salary established by state statute.

4. Charged with determining the market value of all property within the county, with maintaining certain records connected therewith and with determining the tax on taxable property after taxes have been levied.

SHERIFF

1. One of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being **elected**; when provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, may be chosen in another manner, such as **appointment**.

2. Shares policy and administrative responsibilities with the County Commissioners, carrying out policy in the respective functional area.

3. Receives a salary established by state statute.

4. The chief law enforcement officer of the county government and may also be designated by the Board of County Commissioners as the chief correctional officer, responsible for the county jail.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS

1. One of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being **elected**; when provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, may be chosen in another manner, such as **appointment**.

2. Shares policy and administrative responsibilities with the County Commissioners, carrying out policy in the respective functional area.

3. Receives a salary established by state statute.

4. Has the sole responsibility for registering and maintaining official records of the qualified voters in the county.

TAX COLLECTOR

1. One of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being **elected**; when provided by county charter or special law approved by the vote of the electors (the voters) of the county, may be chosen in another manner, such as **appointment**.

2. Shares policy and administrative responsibilities with the County Commissioners, carrying out policy in the respective functional area.

3. Receives a salary established by state statute.

4. Has the legal duty to collect state and local government revenues from the taxpayers in their county and then distribute it to the appropriate state agency or local

governing body.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

1. Found only with the county administrator form of government.
2. Appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the county government, under the jurisdiction of the County Commission.
3. Must be appointed by an affirmative vote of not less than three members of the Board of County Commissioners; may be removed at any time by an affirmative vote, upon notice of not less than three members of the Board, and after a hearing, if requested.
4. Must reside within the county during tenure in office.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

1. Is **appointed** by the County Commission.
2. Directs and provides legal counsel to the county government.

Unit 4 - Lesson 2

"City and County Government Elections"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 4 - Lesson 2

"City and County Government Elections"

RATIONALE:

There is certain basic information about local government elections of which every citizen should be aware. This lesson introduces citizens to this background on Florida city and county government elections, as well as offers some information on qualifying as a candidate in such elections.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: bond referendum, County Canvassing Board, election, Election Board, election district, elector, general election, non-partisan, partisan, polling place, precinct, primary election, public office, recall election, special election, "straw-ballot" referendum, Supervisor of Elections, The Florida Election Code and voter registration;

2. recall basic information concerning local elections in Florida; and

3. apply basic, local election information to practical situations.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections"; and "Activity Sheet #1, "How Local Elections Work."

2. Activity Sheet #2, "Key Election Terms."

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard G - The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

There is certain basic information about city and county government elections of which every citizen should be aware. In the first activity of this lesson, students are offered background, through Student Reading #1, on Florida local government elections. This information includes an introduction to The Florida Election Code, which is a compilation of the state's election laws. This code covers voter registration, elector qualifications, election districts, precincts, election dates, election administration, types of elections and candidate qualifications for elected city and county government positions. From this reading, students are asked in Activity Sheet #1 to demonstrate a working understanding of Florida's basic election laws, as they apply to local government, by responding to written questions. Activity Sheet #2 gives students the opportunity to demonstrate recognition of the terms (see vocabulary) common to local government elections through a matching exercise. Opportunities for students to enhance their knowledge about local elections can be found in the "Possible Follow-Up Activities."

The sources for Student Reading #1 include: The Florida Municipal Officials' Manual, a publication of The Florida Institute of Government and The Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, compiled with the assistance of the Florida League of Cities, first edition 1987, revised 1989; and The Florida Election Code, Chapters 97-106 of the Florida Statutes. Copies of The Florida Election Code in pamphlet form may be obtained from the county Supervisor of Elections or from the Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, The Capitol, Room 1801, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

VOCABULARY:

bond referendum - an election held to see if electors agree with the issuance of bonds (debt incurring instruments) for financing a particular local need or program.

County Canvassing Board - the board which canvasses election results for errors and problems; comprised of the Supervisor of Elections, a county court Judge who acts as chairman and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

election - the selection of a person or persons for office by vote; or public vote upon an issue or proposition.

Election Board - the clerk and inspectors appointed to conduct an election.

election district - a division of a county or city for electoral purposes.

elector - a qualified voter.

general election - an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

non-partisan - an election in which candidates do not run under the banner of a political party; i.e., city elections.

partisan - an election in which candidates run under the banner of a political party; i.e., county elections.

polling place - the building which contains the polling room in which ballots are cast for an election.

precinct - one of a fixed number of districts of a city or county, divided for voting purposes.

primary election - an election held, preceding the general election, for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county or district office. The first primary is a nomination or elimination election; the second primary is a nomination election only.

public office - any federal, state, county, city, school, or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

recall election - an election for the purpose of removing a member of the governing body of a city or charter county government.

special election - an election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in a national, state, county or district office.

"straw-ballot" referendum - an election by which local officials may obtain a non-binding expression of public opinion regarding a public issue.

Supervisor of Elections - the county officer identified by the Florida Constitution as having the sole responsibility for registering and maintaining official records of the qualified voters in each of Florida's 67 counties.

The Florida Election Code - that portion of the state statutes covering the laws that pertain to elections.

voter registration - the process by which citizens formally record their eligibility to vote in all elections.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections"; and Activity Sheet #1, "How Local Elections Work."

Hand out to students for homework, the day prior to doing the activity in class, Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections." This four-page handout is a reading containing general information about local government elections in Florida.

The next class day, ask students if they have any questions regarding the reading. Clear-up any misconceptions regarding the information. When necessary explanations have been given, hand out Activity Sheet #1, "How Local Elections Work." The sheet contains a listing of 12 incomplete statements which refer to the information in Student Reading #1. Ask students to complete the worksheet based on their reading assignment the night before. The teacher should move around the classroom, checking to make sure students clearly comprehend the activity and answering questions, as needed.

When enough time has elapsed and students have completed the list of open-ended questions, conduct a class discussion. Call on different students to share their answers with the class, correcting any errors or omissions. A teacher key is provided.

B. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #2, "Key Election Terms."

If necessary, review the background material provided in Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections," placing an emphasis on the terms that are bolded (Vocabulary). Ask students to clear their desks. Hand out Activity Sheet #2, "Key Election Terms." Explain to the students that this exercise will help them assess their knowledge of the terms associated with local government elections. Direct students to match the 19 terms listed with the definitions on the next two pages by writing the appropriate letter in the space provided. After sufficient time, go over the correct answers with the class. A teacher key is provided. Through the questioning of students, make sure that they have a good understanding of the terms listed.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Invite the county Supervisor of Elections to address the class on local elections. It would be helpful to give Student Reading #1 to the supervisor in advance. In this way, the Supervisor will know what the student are already familiar with in terms of local elections and then this information can be expounded upon. If there is a city within the county that conducts their own city elections, the designated city election supervisor could also be invited to address the class.

2. Acquire from the Division of Elections, Florida Department of State, the pamphlet, "Florida Voter's Guide." The pamphlet explains additional topics of interest, such as absentee registration and voting, who can be pollworkers, etc. These topics might be of interest to your students. To obtain a copy write to:

   Florida Department of State
   Division of Elections
   Room 1801, The Capitol
   Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

3. Encourage students to follow local elections in the media, sharing newspaper clippings, campaign literature, etc. with the class.

4. Students could write a paper or give an oral presentation on the differences between city and county government elections. Research for the paper or presentation could be done though an interview with the county Supervisor of Elections or deputies, available city election supervisors, the City or County Clerk, and by writing to the Florida Department of State, Division of Elections, or to respective local governments in the area (see "Getting to Know Your City and County Governments," mailing address section, Appendix D).

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Provide paper and pen, open-ended test questions in which students, given real-life problem situations dealing with local elections, can apply basic information contained in this lesson.

2. Provide paper and pen test questions in which students demonstrate their recall of the meanings of the basic terms contained in the Vocabulary section.

Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections"

(Sources: The Florida Election Code, Chapters 97-106, Florida Statutes; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, rev. 1989, II-E-1 - II-E-4.)

Voter registration is the process by which citizens formally record their eligibility to participate in all **elections**, where a person or persons is selected for office or where an issue or proposition is decided by vote. The registration of voters and maintenance of voter registration records are the sole responsibility of the respective county **Supervisor of Elections**, with the Secretary of State serving as the chief election officer of the state.

An permanent single registration system is provided for the counties and cities of Florida. Under this system, each Supervisor must maintain a location for the registration of voters at the county seat and in each city of over 25,000 population.

Voter qualification is a matter which is controlled in preemptive fashion by state law. Qualified voters (**the electors**) must be: at least 18 years old, a citizen of the United States, and a permanent resident of Florida and of the county. To qualify to participate in all city government elections, a person must be a duly registered elector and reside within the boundaries of the city.

An **election district** is a division of a county or city for electoral purposes. A **precinct** is one of a fixed number of districts of a city or county divided for voting purposes. In the absence of a court order or court-enforced agreement requiring one particular arrangement, a city or county government may conduct elections: on an at-large (citywide or countywide) basis; within districts, either single-member or multi-member; or through a combination of at-large and district positions. Populations of election districts must be approximately equal, and districts may not be gerrymandered for purposes of racial discrimination.

Each county election precinct, election district and polling place in the state, as defined and fixed, is recognized and continued by the state. The Board of County Commissioners in each county, upon recommendation and approval of the Supervisor of Elections, may alter or create new districts or precincts. Each precinct should be composed of contiguous and compact areas and should be numbered. The Supervisor designates a polling place at a suitable location within each precinct. The district or precinct may not be changed thereafter, except with the consent of four members of the Board of County Commissioners. The Board, with the concurrence of the Supervisor, may arrange the boundaries of the precincts in each city within the county to conform to the boundaries of the city, subject to the concurrence of the governing body of the city. City electoral districts may be defined in the city charter or by ordinance.

A **general election** must be held in each county on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even-numbered years, to choose a successor to each elective county (also federal, state and district) officer whose term will expire before the next general election and, except as provided in the Florida Constitution, to fill each vacancy in elective county office for the unexpired term. City government election dates may be set by charter or by ordinance, with selected dates varying widely from one city to the next. In the event of an emergency due to flood or hurricane, the Governor may suspend a city election by executive order, with a new date set by ordinance.

In each year in which a general election is held, a first **primary election** for nomination of candidates of political parties must be held on the Tuesday nine weeks prior to the general election. The primary election also provides for the nomination of County Commissioners by the qualified electors of such county at the time and place set for voting on other county officers. In each year in which a general election is held, a second primary election for nomination of candidates of political parties where nominations were not made in the first primary election are held on the Tuesday five weeks prior to the general election. The names of the candidates placing first and second in the first primary election are placed on the ballot in the second primary election for each contest in which no candidate receives a majority of the votes.

It should be noted that elections held to elect city government officials, with the exception of the consolidated City of Jacksonville - Duval County, are **non-partisan**, i.e., candidates do not run under the banner of a political party. All county government elected official are **partisan**, i.e., candidates do run under the banner of a political party.

The respective Supervisors of Elections, or their deputies, conduct county elections. City elections may be administered either by city officials or by the county Supervisor of Elections. A city may choose to administer its elections through a city elections board or other appropriate city officials, such as designating the City Manager or City Clerk as the election supervisor. In such cases, the county Supervisor of Elections is responsible to deliver the necessary records and equipment to the appropriate city official prior to the election and to collect them after the election. On the other hand, a city may seek an arrangement with their respective county Supervisor of Elections, whereby the Supervisor will administer the city elections. In either event, the city must reimburse the county for the actual costs incurred, including the costs of printing and delivery of municipal ballots.

The responsible governmental body shall see to it that a United States flag, to be provided by the County Commission, is flown at each polling place and must bear the expense thereof.

As noted above, the county Supervisor of Elections is authorized to designate within each precinct a **polling place**, the building which contains the polling room in which ballots are cast. Public, tax-supported buildings must be made available for use as polling places when requested by the Supervisor of Elections. In addition, each polling place must be accessible to and usable by elderly persons and physically handicapped persons. School boards and city governments are required to cooperate in the implementation of this provision.

Individuals may not qualify as a candidate for city or county **public office** whose name appears on the same or another ballot for another office, whether federal, state, county or city, the term of which or part thereof runs concurrently with the office for which they are seeking to qualify. Individuals may not qualify as a candidate for city or county public office if they hold another elective or appointive office, whether state, county or city, the term of which or any part thereof runs concurrently with the term of office for which they are seeking to qualify, without resigning from such office not less than 10 days prior to the first day of qualifying. At the time of qualifying for office, each candidate for a constitutional office (such as the county officers) must file a full and public disclosure of financial interests pursuant to Section 8 of Article II of the Florida Constitution, and each other candidate must file a statement of financial interests. Candidates for public office must take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in writing and must put in writing their political party affiliation, as well as make other statements regarding such political parties. The provisions of any special act to the contrary notwithstanding, persons seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a county office must file qualification papers with, and pay the qualifying fee to, the Supervisor of Elections of the county (unless qualifying under the alternative method by submitting the necessary petitions or signatures or qualifying as a write-in candidate). The Supervisor must, immediately after the last day for qualifying, submit to the Florida Department of State a list containing the names, party affiliations and addresses of all candidates and offices for which they qualified.

Each person seeking to qualify for nomination or election to a city office must pay, at the time of qualifying for office, an election assessment. The assessment is an amount equal to one percent of the annual salary of the office sought. Within 30 days after the close of qualifying, the qualifying officer must forward all amounts collected to the Florida Department of State for deposit in the Elections Commission Trust Fund. Any person who is unable to pay the election assessment without imposing an undue burden on personal resources may, upon written certification of such inability given under oath, be exempt from paying the election assessment.

Candidates for countywide office or for city government offices are limited to receiving no more than $1,000 in contributions from an individual, a political committee or a committee of continuous existence. There are state statutes regulating the use of campaign funds, political advertising and campaign behavior, which are found in **The Florida Election Code**, the state statutes covering the laws that pertain to elections.

At least 20 days prior to the holding of any election, The Supervisor of Elections must appoint two **Election Boards** for each precinct in the county. However, only one Election Board may be appointed if that is all that is necessary. Each Election Board should be composed of three inspectors and a clerk. The inspectors and clerk must take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to the effect that they will perform the duties according to law and will endeavor to prevent all fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the election. The Supervisor of Elections must conduct training classes for inspectors, clerks and Deputy Sheriffs, prior to each first primary, general and special election, for the purpose of instructing such persons in their duties and responsibilities as election officials.

The Election Board conducts the voting. If more than one board has been appointed, the second board, upon the closing of the polls, comes on duty and counts the votes cast. Upon completion of all counts in all races, triplicate certificates of the results are drawn up by the inspectors and clerk at each precinct, upon a form provided by the Supervisor of Elections. The three certificates, signed by the inspectors and clerk, are delivered securely sealed: to the Supervisor for immediate publication; to the county court judge; and to the Supervisor's office for filing, enclosed in the ballot box together with the oaths of inspectors and clerks.

A County Canvassing Board, which canvasses the election results for errors and problems, is composed of: the Supervisor of Elections; a county court Judge, who shall act as chairman; and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. The canvass, except the canvass of absentee electors' returns, is made from the returns and certificates of the inspectors. All returns must be made to the board on or before noon of the day following any primary, general, special or other election. The Supervisor of Elections transmits to the Florida Department of State, immediately after the County Canvassing Board has canvassed the returns of the election, a list containing the names of all county and district officers nominated or elected, the office for which each was nominated or elected, and the mailing address of each. At the same time that the results of an election are certified to the Department of State, Division of Elections, the County Canvassing Board must file a report with the department concerning the conduct of the election, including a report of any problems that occurred.

Other types of local elections include: special elections, recall elections, bond referendums, and "straw ballot" referendums. A **special election** is an election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in a national, state, county or district office.

Recall elections are elections for the purpose of removing a member of the governing body of a city or charter county government from office. These officials may be removed from office through a process of petition and referendum. Grounds for removal are stated as the following: malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, drunkenness, incompetence, permanent inability to perform official duties and conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

A **bond referendum** is an election held to see the if electors agree with the issuances of bonds (debt incurring instruments) for financing a particular local need or program. The City Council or County Commission, by resolution, calls a bond referendum to decide whether a majority of the electors participating is in favor of the issuance of bonds. A referendum may be held on the day of another planned election or may be held as a separate bond election. Thirty days notice must be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation at least twice, once in the fifth week and once in the third week, prior to the week in which the referendum is to be held. If there is no newspaper of general circulation, notices must be posted in no less than five places within the territorial limits of the city or county.

A **"straw-ballot" referendum** is an election by which local officials may obtain a non-binding expression of public opinion regarding a public issue. Such referenda may be governed by the city or county charter or by ordinance.

Activity Sheet #1, "How Local Elections Work"

Name ______________________________ Date ______________________________

Using the information provided in Student Reading #1, "City and County Government Elections," complete the statements below.

1. A Florida county has experienced a large increase in population over the last few years. Most of the increase is due to people moving in from other parts of the United States. In order to get these people to vote and participate in local affairs, the county Supervisor of Elections should conduct a ____________________ drive.

2. If a person moves into a new neighborhood within a county, they should contact ______________________________ to record the change of address for voting purposes and to be assigned a new election precinct.

3. A ____________________, upon recommendation and approval of the Supervisor of Elections, may alter or create new election districts or precincts.

4. City government election dates may be set by ______________________________ or by ______________________, with selected dates varying widely from one city to the next.

5. In the absence of a court order or court-enforced agreement requiring one particular arrangement, a city or county government may conduct elections in the one of the following three ways: a) ______________________, (b) ____________________, or (c) ______________________.

6. The ________________________ is authorized to designate a polling place within each precinct.

7. Elections held to elect ____________________ government officials are non-partisan.

8. A ________________________ must be held in each county in ____________ -numbered years to elect county officers whose terms are scheduled to expire.

9. County Commissioners are nominated as candidates for office at the ____________ election.

10. Recall elections are elections for the purposes of removing a member of the governing body of a ______________ government or ______________ government.

11. Your local County Commission wants to refurbish and add on to the central administration building complex. The county hopes to issue bonds to finance the project, so they have called for a ______________________________.

12. The City Council is faced with a decision in which good arguments have been given on each side of the issue. The Council can conduct a ____________________ to obtain a non-binding expression of public opinion regarding the issue.

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Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #1

1. voter registration
2. the office of the Supervisor of Elections
3. Board of County Commissioners
4. charter, ordinance
5. on an at-large (citywide or countywide) basis; within districts, either single-member or multi-member; or through a combination of at-large and district positions
6. Supervisor of Elections
7. city
8. general election, even
9. primary
10. city, charter county
11. bond referendum
12. "straw-ballot" referendum

ACTIVITY SHEET #2, "Key Election Terms"

Name ______________________________ Date ________________________

Match the terms below with the correct definition on the next page by placing the corresponding letter in the blank provided.

ELECTION TERMS

1. The Florida Election Code ____
2. voter registration ____
3. election district ____
4. precinct ____
5. general election ____
6. primary election ____
7. recall election ____
8. bond referendum ____
9. "straw-ballot" referendum ____
10. Election Board ____
11. special election ____
12. Supervisor of Elections ____
13. polling place ____
14. elector ____
15. County Canvassing Board ____
16. public office ____
17. partisan ____
18. non-partisan ____
19. election ____

DEFINITIONS

a. a division of a county or city for electoral purposes

b. an election held to see if electors agree with the issuance of bonds for financing a particular local need or program

c. one of a fixed number of districts of a city divided for voting purposes

d. the process by which citizens formally record their eligibility to vote

e. an election for the purpose of removing a member of the governing body of a city or charter county government from office

f. that portion of the state statutes covering the laws that pertain to elections

g. an election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in a national, state, county or district office

h. an election by which local election officials may obtain a non-binding expression of public opinion regarding a public issue

i. an election in which candidates run under the banner of a political party

j. the selection of a person or persons for office by vote; or public vote upon an issue or proposition

k. an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county and district offices, and for voting on constitutional amendments

l. the building which contains the polling room in which ballots are cast for an election

m. any federal, state, county, city, school, or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors

n. the clerk and inspectors appointed to conduct an election

o. the county officer identified by the Florida Constitution as having the sole responsibility for registering and maintaining official records of the qualified voters in each of Florida's 67 counties

p. an election held, preceding the general election, for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county or district office

q. a qualified voter

r. an election in which candidates do not run under the banner of a political party

s. the board which canvasses election results for errors and problems; comprised of the Supervisor of Elections, a county court Judge who acts as chairman and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #2

1. f
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. k
6. p
7. e
8. b
9. h
10. n
11. g
12. o
13. l
14. q
15. s
16. m
17. i
18. r
19. j

Unit 5 - Lesson 1

"Citizen Involvement in City and County Government"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 5 - Lesson 1

"Citizen Involvement in City and County Government"

RATIONALE:

At the heart of local government and Home Rule is local self-government by the citizens. A quality city and county government, and thus the quality of life in the community, can only be obtained through having knowledgeable citizens who actively participate in their local government. As residents of the community and future leaders in their respective communities, it is important that Florida students understand the various roles and means through which they can be involved in their local government and can influence local decisions.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: advisory committees; boards and commissions; lobbying; and strategic planning;

2. use effective lobbying techniques in devising a strategic plan to accomplish a particular goal;

3. analyze the boards, commissions and advisory committees established for a particular Florida city, evaluating how well they advance the democratic goal of citizen participation; and
4. name at least five career opportunities provided by the local city or county government.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Student Reading #1, "Effective Lobbying Skills"; Student Reading #2, "Steps to Formulating a Lobbying Strategy"; Activity Sheets 1 - 5, "Action Plans I - V," (five copies, one for each group); and Activity Sheet #6, "Worksheet for Strategic Planning," (five copies, one for each group).

2. Student Reading #3, "City Commissions, Boards and Advisory Committees in Destin, Florida"; Activity Sheet #7, "Local Government Boards, Commissions and Advisory Committees"; and a chalkboard.

3. Student Reading #4, "Career Opportunities in City and County Government"; and Activity Sheet #8, "Careers in Local Government Interview Form."

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two to three days.

RELATIONSHIP TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

At the heart of local government, Home Rule calls for local self-government by the citizens. This means that, ideally, local public policy and resulting decisions are a product of the input of all the citizens of the community, i.e., true democracy. A quality city and county government, and thus the quality of life in the community, can only be obtained through having knowledgeable citizens who actively participate in their local government. This involvement may come through: expression in public hearings or at City Council and County Commission meetings; the casting of votes for local elected officials or for issues affecting the cities and counties; participation on a local government commission, board or advisory committee; involvement in the political process as a candidate for a city or county government office; or through actual employment with the city or county government.

When participating in public hearings or City Council/County Commission meetings, an active citizen may wish to influence the vote and action to be taken on a particular issue. To do so may involve offering public testimony and/or developing a "**strategic plan**," i.e., steps that need to be taken to bring the issue and the desired action to the attention of the elected officials, the media and other citizens/community groups who might offer further support. Such testimony and strategic planning is referred to as **lobbying**. As defined by The Random House Dictionary, lobbying means "to solicit or try to influence the votes of members of a legislative body," which in these instances is the local government's Council or Commission.

If a citizen wishes to participate directly in city or county government, one means is to serve on a local government **commission**, **board** or **advisory committee**. In the case of cities and charter counties, the charter generally states the local government's power to create commissions, boards and advisory committees when such needs arise, and includes the powers, duties and composition of any such permanent bodies. Temporary bodies may be created and abolished by resolution or administrative order. The Clerk or City Manager/County Administrator should have available a listing of such active groups in a particular community and can pass on the names of interested citizens to the governing body.

Commissions and boards sometimes are assigned significant powers of policy-making and/or administration. Advisory committees serve an important function in providing expertise in certain areas of city or county concern. Usually established at the request of the Council or Commission, they may be made up of both citizens and Council/Commission members and may deal with issues and problems which are deemed worthy of special consideration and advisement. Committees add another degree of local government responsiveness to the public interest. They provide an excellent opportunity for citizens to actively participate in the operation of their local government. Advisory committees are not of the same significance as commissions or boards, lacking the power to make or administer policy on their own. Instead, advisory committees take up matters that deserve the extra attention and consideration that only a group of interested, concerned citizens can render.

The duties and powers, composition, and the amount of any remuneration and expenses for such commissions, boards or advisory committees should be determined by the City Council or County Commission if not specified by charter or state law. Members, which may vary in number, are usually appointed by the Council or Commission and must reside in the geographical jurisdiction of the local government making the appointment. City or county employees will often staff the boards or committees, providing expertise and information where needed. Such commissions, boards or advisory committees may include: planning and zoning boards, code enforcement boards, historic preservation commissions, community beautification committees, and recreation and park committees, among others. It should be noted that commissions, boards and advisory committees, and the individual members thereof, are subject to open-meetings ("Sunshine Law") and public-record laws (see Unit 3, Lesson 1). Individual members may be required to comply with financial-disclosure laws, also.

Careers in local government are quite varied, depending on the type and size of the city or county government. Students may gain an idea of the variety of jobs available at the local government level by reviewing the various services offered by city and county governments (see Unit 2). Local governments, like businesses, have a personnel office with which one would file an application for employment and where one could obtain a listing of personnel positions. For elected positions, the City Clerk or County Clerk of the Circuit Court can provide the necessary qualification requirements. As political offices, these positions would involve registration and qualifying, a campaign and an election (see Unit 4, Lesson 1).

VOCABULARY:

advisory committees - usually established at the request of the Council or Commission, these local government committees deal with issues and problems which are deemed worthy of special consideration and advisement; may be made up of citizens and City Council/County Commission members; unlike boards and commissions, these committees lack the power to make or administer policy on their own.

boards and commissions - local government-appointed citizen groups which are sometimes assigned significant powers of policy-making and/or administration; for example, Planning and Zoning Boards, Code Enforcement Boards or Historic Preservation Commissions.

lobbying - to solicit or try to influence the votes of members of a legislative body, such as the City Council or County Commission.

strategic planning - development of a plan of action, including specific lobbying steps to take within an established time frame, to achieve a particular goal or goals.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, Effective Lobbying Skills"; Student Reading #2, "Steps to Formulating a Lobbying Strategy"; Activity Sheets #1 - 5, "Action Plans I - V," (five copies, one for each group); and Activity Sheet #6, "Worksheet For Strategic Planning," (five copies, one for each group).

Explain to the students that, at the heart of local government in Florida, Home Rule calls for local self-government by the people. This means, ideally, that local public policy and the resulting decisions are a product of the input of all citizens in the community (true democracy). One way to participate in this decision-making process is to "lobby" the City Council or County Commission in order to influence them in their position and resulting vote taken on a particular issue. This is generally done in the form of testimony given at a public hearing or Council/Commission meeting and through strategic planning of the steps that need to be taken to bring the issue and desired action to the attention of the elected officials, the media and other citizen/community groups who might offer further support on the issue.

Hand out Student Reading #1, "Effective Lobbying Skills." Point out to students that the handout offers basic communication techniques and behaviors that are keys to effective lobbying. Section I of the handout addresses oral testimony, such as would be used when presenting information in a public hearing. Section II addresses communicating verbally with public officials and staff on a particular issue, and Section III addresses written communication. Allow students time to read the handout, then briefly discuss the information provided. Ask students to offer reasons why they feel such behavior would prove helpful (in the case of the "do's") or hurt their cause (as in the case of the "don'ts"). Encourage students to add other points that they feel are important to effectively influencing others.

Tell students that effective lobbying is not the result of one individual, but rather an organized effort of citizens with common interests and concerns. Such an organized effort necessitates a plan or strategy, where each "player" understands his/her role and the order of steps to be taken to achieve the desired goal. Hand out Student Reading #2, "Steps to Formulating a Lobbying Strategy." Briefly review the list as a class. Then, tell the students that they will be given an opportunity to formulate such a lobbying strategy.

Divide the class into five groups. Give each group one of the five Action Plans, Activity Sheets #1 - 5, "Action Plans I - V," and one copy of Activity Sheet #6, "Worksheet for Strategy Planning." Each group should be instructed to read their "Action Plan Scenario," and begin laying out a strategic plan to achieve the desired goal, as identified in their particular scenario. Each group should select one of their members to be a recorder and to fill in the information as laid out on the worksheet. A presenter for each group should also be selected to share the strategic plan with the class upon completion of the exercise. Student Reading #2 should serve as a guideline in completing the worksheet. Stress to students that these are fictional situations and that there are no absolute right or wrong approaches, as long as the general guidelines for effective lobbying (see Student Reading

#1) are followed. Fictional roles can be identified for the person responsible and the timetable and costs are merely rough estimates, because of the limited research information available to students.

Allow about 20 minutes for the exercise. The presenter for each group should then be asked to summarize their group's Action Plan Scenario, followed by a presentation of the strategic plan that was developed in response. After each presentation, class members can be asked to supplement the plans with additional suggested steps.

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #3, "City Commissions, Boards and Advisory Committees in Destin, Florida"; Activity Sheet #7, "Local Government Boards, Commissions and Advisory Committees"; and a chalkboard.

Explain to students that in an ideal democratic society, public policy should be the product of input from all citizens. One way for citizens to provide such input, particularly at the local government level, is to participate in a city or county government commission, board or advisory committee. Using the Teacher Background, explain the key difference between commissions and boards and advisory committees, in terms of policy-making power and administration. Also, stress that some of these bodies may be standing or permanently established, while others are temporary in nature. The variety of qualification requirements and types of boards, commissions and advisory committees vary substantially across the state.

Hand out Student Reading #3, City Commissions, Boards and Advisory Committees in Destin, Florida," which consists of a two-page newspaper article, a description of 12 citizen advisory groups and a sample application. Explain that the handout illustrates how one Florida city, the City of Destin, has established their appointed boards, commissions and advisory committees to maximize citizen participation in local government decision-making and to gain valuable input and expertise from such individuals. After allowing students time to read the handout, conduct a brief discussion on the value of having such boards, commissions and advisory boards. As students mention reasons, write them on the chalkboard. Ask students if they think it would be interesting to serve on such volunteer bodies and which subject matters they find the most interesting. This exchange should be kept to a brief time period, serving to set the stage for the activity.

Hand out Activity Sheet #7, "Local Government Boards, Commissions and Advisory Committees." Instruct students to respond to the handouts' nine questions. After adequate time has elapsed, discuss the student responses as a class.

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #4, "Career Opportunities in City and County Government"; and Activity Sheet #8, "Careers in Local Government Interview Form."

Hand out Activity Sheet #4, "Career Opportunities in City and County Government." Tell students that the sheet contains a list of 67 Florida city and county government general job descriptions. Point out to students that working for a local government probably represents one of the most personal ways to demonstrate citizen participation in city and county government activities. Emphasize that local governments offer many enriching and satisfying careers.

After students review the list, ask them to individually select one of the positions in which they have an interest. They are then to see if that particular job exists in their local city or county government. If it does not, they are to keep choosing until they find one that does exist locally. They can check to see if the job exists in their local area by calling the Personnel Department of one of the local governments.

Once they make a selection, students are to find a person locally that does that job and schedule an interview to learn more about the position. Hand out Activity Sheet #8, "Careers in Local Government Interview Form," to be used as a guide during the interviews. Review the 17 questions with students, pointing out that these are suggested questions that may be used in the interviews. Students can also add their own questions.

After the interviews are completed, students may present their findings through class presentations. An interesting approach would be to have students address the class as if they were actually the city or county employee, describing their own work, job conditions, background, etc.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students submit their career interview to the school newspaper for publication.

2. Suggest that students cover a local government issue of concern to youth. They could follow the issue through the local media, through attendance at a City Council or County Commission meeting, or through interviewing local officials and/or staff. They could report to the class as the issue progresses.

3. Have a local elected official from city or county government address the class on lobbying techniques that they feel are the most persuasive.

4. Suggest that students attend a meeting of one of a local government's boards, commissions or advisory committees. Students can gather evidence supporting the claim that such volunteer groups are an excellent way for the average citizen to get involved in local governmental affairs.

5. Have students develop skits acting out some of the lobbyist techniques described in the lesson.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to respond to the following questions:

    a. What functions do local government boards, commissions and advisory committees perform? Are they necessary?

    b. Which of these boards, commissions or advisory committees currently exist in your local city or county government? Are new ones needed? Which ones? Which committees would you like to serve on and for what reasons?

    c. If you were to participate in one such committee, what would be the prime objectives to be attained by the committee? How would these objectives be accomplished?

2. Ask students to write an essay explaining how they would like to become involved in local government and why it is important for them to be involved.

3. Ask students to assume they are recruiting for local government (city or county) and are addressing a high school group on the merits of careers with the government. What would they say? The presentation should include different types of jobs, compensation, long-term opportunities, qualifications of applicants, etc.

Student Reading #1, "Effective Lobbying Skills"

(Source: "Effective Lobbying" workshop developed for the Florida League of Cities by Marilyn Crotty, Florida Institute of Government. Modified and reprinted with permission.)

Section I: Do's and don'ts for presenting oral testimony to the City Council or County Commission.

Do -

1. Be prepared; do your research and know your subject.
2. Prepare sufficient copies of your statement and deliver them in advance, if possible, or hand them out at the time of your presentation;
3. Provide an outline or summary of your formal statement.
4. Address the group in your opening statement (madam chairman, Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen . . .), indicating who you are and who you are representing (such as a homeowners' association, for example).
5. Speak naturally, summarizing your views without digressing or mumbling.
6. Be aware of what has been said by previous speakers so as to avoid repetition.
7. Emphasize the positive, pointing out the benefits of your particular position.
8. Use visuals if they help to clarify your position, making sure they are legible and can be clearly seen by all parties;
9. Know when to stop.
10. Be prepared for questions and respond carefully; be honest, admitting it if you do not know the answer; promise to get back with the information and follow through.

Don't -

1. Repeat yourself.
2. Elaborate too much about any one segment of your position statement.
3. Use speakers who make poor impressions.
4. Threaten or embarrass any Councilmember or Commissioner.
5. Argue or bicker with Councilmembers or Commissioners.

6. Be inattentive to comments from the other side or to Council/Commission debate.

7. Fail to express your appreciation to members and staff for their thoughtful attention to your presentation.

Section II: Guidelines for meeting with Councilmembers or Commissioners (or local government staff).

1. Know who you need to see first.
2. Call for an appointment, being flexible in the times you are available and scheduling as far ahead as possible.
3. Be on time and be prepared to wait for a busy Councilmember or Commissioner.
4. If with a group, appoint a single, articulate and organized spokesperson.
5. Be prepared--know who you are talking to and the background of the issue under discussion.
6. Understand the local government policy-making process.
7. Never underestimate the power of a staff member; enlist their help; always be courteous.
8. Prepare your case and be clear about what substance or decisions you want to emerge from the meeting.
9. Be brief and to the point.
10. Never lie; if you do not know the answer, admit it and promise to get back with the information; follow through.
11. Be courteous and friendly, never embarrass or threaten a Councilmember or Commissioner.
12. Acknowledge the existence and arguments of opposing sides of a controversial issue.
13. Before leaving, try to summarize the major points of your discussion and agree on follow-up actions, if any.
14. Thank the official for his/her time and concern.
15. Follow-up the visit, preferably in writing.

Section III: Guidelines for corresponding With Councilmembers and Commissioners

1. Letters should be clear, brief, courteous and factual.
2. Make sure your signature is legible and be sure to include a return address.
3. Be original; never use form letters or send photocopies as originals; making a letter personal counts.
4. Introduce yourself or your organization.
5. Usually, limit your letter to a single subject.
6. Explain why the particular issue or position is good or bad for your interest.
7. Back up your position with facts and figures, but never exaggerate.
8. Include newspaper articles which apply to the issue, if they help your position.
9. Ask for a reply regarding the Councilmember's or Commissioner's position on the issue.
10. If that reply is noncommittal, write again, but avoid any threats or undue pressure.
11. If the Councilmember or Commissioner supports your position, follow-up with a letter of appreciation and some further factual "ammunition" to help the cause along.
12. Keep writing and urge others to write.
13. Don't underestimate the importance of a phone call; they count, too.

Student Reading #2, "Steps to Formulating a Lobbying Strategy"

(Source: "Effective Lobbying" workshop developed for the Florida League of Cities by Marilyn Crotty, Florida Institute of Government. Modified and reprinted with permission.)

1. Identify and define the issue that you are supporting.

2. Firm up your group's position on the issue, compromising on any differences.

3. Define your overall goal.

4. Identify the lobbying steps that must be taken to reach that goal, which includes gathering the facts about your position through research, identifying and meeting with other possible supporters, building a relationship with the decision-makers (personal meetings, letters and phone calls), tapping the media, providing testimony at public hearings or Council/Commission meetings, responding to the other side, etc.

5. Identify who will fill the necessary roles in your strategic plan; the person or persons who will carry out the specific steps.

6. Lay out the timetable; the time frame within which the steps must be accomplished; be specific.

7. Identify any costs involved.

8. Identify other people or organizations that need to be consulted and that may lend support; build your coalition.

9. Identify the key decision-makers (Councilmembers, Commissioners, City Manager or County Administrator, local government staff, etc.), keeping the list as short as possible; begin developing a working relationship with these key players.

6. Identify what key decision-makers' interests are positively affected by your position.

7. Follow the decision-making process from beginning to end; be sure to thank those who lend support, no matter what the outcome.

Activity Sheet #1, "Action Plan I"

Opportunity Beach, Florida (population 7,500) has been an incorporated city with a council-weak mayor form of government for the past 15 years. An amendment to the city charter is on the ballot which would change the form of government to a council-manager form. Plan an action campaign to pass the amendment.

Activity Sheet #2, "Action Sheet II"

After a two year study, the City Council of Schwinn, Florida has decided to construct an extensive bike path system throughout the city. It will require an additional 1/4 mill in property taxes to finance the project. A referendum is on the ballot authorizing the property tax increase. You are a member of a biking club and, therefore, very supportive of the project. Plan an action campaign to pass the referendum.

Activity Sheet #3, "Action Plan III"

Optimistic County, Florida has a large following for the arts. However, there is no facility available in the county that is large enough or equipped to draw the desired performers (orchestra, ballet, plays, etc.). The County Commission has proposed a $1.5 million bond issue to finance the construction of a community arts facility. A bond referendum must be approved by the voters to issue the bonds. Plan an action campaign to pass the referendum.

Activity Sheet #4, "Action Plan IV"

Smalltown, Florida has been growing steadily for the past 10 years. The city is now providing parks and recreation services to a large number of residents in the unincorporated part of the county surrounding the city. In order to continue to provide the current service level in parks and recreation to the residents of the city, a user fee has been proposed where everyone will pay a small fee for the use of certain facilities, such as pools, the golf course and the community center. Under the proposal, county residents in the unincorporated area would pay a larger fee for using facilities provided by the city taxpayers. Develop an action plan to ensure implementation of the recreation and parks user fee by the City Council.

Activity Sheet #5, "Action Plan V"

The County Commission of Cleanup County, Florida has decided to enact a mandatory recycling program. Large areas of the county are rural and have not been required to separate their trash and garbage in the past. Rather, an optional drop-off center is all that has been available. You are an avid supporter of environmental issues and feel the recycling program is crucial to cleaning-up the community. Plan an action campaign to increase acceptance of this new policy.

Activity Sheet #6, "Worksheet for Strategic Planning"

Name ______________________________ Date ________________________

Overall Goal	Objectives Within Goal	Steps To Be Taken	Person Responsible	Timetable	Cost	Other People/Organizations To Be Consulted

Student Reading #3, "City Commissions, Boards and Advisory Committees in Destin, Florida"

Destin Log, January 20, 1990
"City of Destin, 5 years later, 12th in a series"
By Cindi Brownfield
Section A, page 1
(Reprinted with permission.)

CITY COMMITTEES 'VALUABLE ASSET'

Citizens have always been a big part of city government in Destin.

Following the first Destin City Council election five years ago, a number of residents volunteered to help establish the city's laws and services. Just three nights after the first city council meeting in January 1985, five advisory committees organized to start the process.

"We had five committees meeting on one night," said City Clerk Fran Beaird. "There were meetings at the fire station, the community center, the library and the (fishing) rodeo building. One met in a car."

The work had just begun.

In the early days of city government, certain committees--such as the Planning commission and the Harbor Board--met two or three times a week. Committee members often worked long into the night trying to establish laws that would truly serve the best interests of city residents.

"Thank goodness for the people who volunteered," said City Council Chairman Bill Phillips. "It would have been impossible to make the progress we did without highly dedicated and qualified volunteers."

Today, there are 16 standing committees, commissions or boards and two special committees that advise the council. They are the Airport Committee, the Board of Adjustment, the Cemetery Committee, the Census Awareness at the Local Level (CALL) Committee, the Charter Review Committee, the Community Services Committee, the Employees' Thrift Plan/Investment Trustees Committee, the Environmental Committee, the Fiance Committee, the Harbor Board, the Library Board, the Planning Commission, the Public Safety Committee, the Public Works Committee, the Recreation Committee, the Senior Citizens Recognition Committee, the Utilities Committee and the Waterways Committee.

"They continue to be a valuable asset to the city," Phillips said.

Some of the committees meet monthly--others more often, other less often. The groups discuss topics relating to their committees and make recommendations to the council. Planning for the future of Destin is an important job often tackled by committees.

City staff members echoed Phillips' praise of the committee members and their work. Committees often perform jobs and conduct studies that would otherwise have to be done by employees.

Committee members are appointed by council members. Terms of office are the same as the appointed councilman. There is no pay.

Phillips said Destin has never had a shortage of volunteers for committees. Citizens here have always been more involved in city government than those in other cities, he said.

The majority of the people live here by choice. Because of that, they want to make it the best place for not only themselves and their children but for their grandchildren as well," Phillips said.

And, while the council does not always follow the advice of its committees, the recommendations are considered very seriously, the chairman said.

"I think it means a lot more to the citizens of Destin when a decision has been made by a group of their peers," he said.

City officials will honor current and past committee members at a reception following the Town Hall meeting Monday, February 12. The meeting begins at 7:00 p.m.

(Source of listing and application: City of Destin, not dated. Modified and reprinted with permission.)

The following is a brief description of some of the City of Destin's standing city boards, commissions and advisory committees:

AIRPORT COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four (4) year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To review, research and advise the City Council on the various matters affecting the operation and possible future development of the Destin Airport.

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT - Seven (7) members, each serving three-year terms. Duties: To hear and decide upon applications for variances or special exceptions to Ordinances; to hear and decide appeals when it is alleged that there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of any zoning Ordinances.

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To review, research and advise the City Council on the various matters affecting the operation and future development of the Community Center including, but not limited to, maintenance and improvements to existing facility; relationship of present Community Center tenants with the city's management structure; use of existing and future facilities for both community and private activities; and purchase of additional property for expansion. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To work with individuals, agencies, organizations and city officials to improve the appearance, aesthetics and the environmental condition of the city, including making recommendations to the City Council regarding projects which would benefit all citizens of and visitors to the city. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

GENERAL SERVICES COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To assess the need for and recommend to the City Council actions or projects relating to matters of general interest including, but not limited to, insurance, employee benefits, acquisition of new City Hall property, and the like. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

HARBOR BOARD - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms, consisting of the following: One (1) commercial fisherman; one (1) charter boat fisherman; one (1) developer; one (1) pleasure boat owner; one (1) environmentalist; one (1) sports fisherman; and one (1) layman. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To inventory all existing and potential sources of pollution; to monitor the overall condition of Destin Harbor; to review and recommend plans for future growth development of Destin Harbor, including the review of projects requested to be located on the harbor. The board recommends actions to the City Council.

PLANNING COMMISSION - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To act in an advisory capacity to the City Council on matters relating to zoning, land use, growth management and the future development of Destin.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To assess the need for and recommend to the City Council projects relating to matters of public safety including, but not limited to, traffic signals, street lights, crosswalks and the like. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To identify and review various functional areas relating to public works, including street construction and maintenance, public parking areas, sidewalks, city rights-of-way and the like. The Committee makes recommendations to the City Council. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

RECREATION COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To identify and recommend to the City Council projects relating to recreational matters, including the need for additional parks and recreation programs and facilities for citizens of and visitors to Destin. The Committee also shall perform such duties and services as may be assigned to it by the City Council.

UTILITIES COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To assess, research and recommend to the City Council matters relating to utility expansion and franchising.

WATERWAYS COMMITTEE - Seven (7) members, each serving four-year terms. Term shall be consecutive with the Councilman making the nomination. Duties: To review plans for development on the waterways of Destin, excluding Destin Harbor, and including Choctawhatchee Bay, bayous and other estuaries. The committee reviews projects requested to be located on the waterways and recommends actions to the City Council.

CITY OF DESTIN, FLORIDA
QUALIFICATIONS FOR SERVING ON CITY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS OR COMMITTEES

1. Name: ______________________ Home Phone: ______________
2. Home Address: ______________________________________
   Own ____ Rent ____
3. Business: ______________________ Bus. Phone: ______________
4. Business Address: ______________________________________

5. Brief Resume of Education and Experience (attach if desired): ______________
   ____
   ____

6. Are you a registered voter? Yes ____ No ____
7. How long have you lived in Destin? Yrs. ____ Mos. ____
8. Do you hold a public office? Yes ____ No ____

9. At the present time, do you serve on a City Board, Commission or Committee?
   Yes ____ No ____
   If yes, please identify: ______________________________

10. PLEASE CHECK THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SERVING:

    ______ Airport Committee
    ______ Community Services Committee
    ______ General Services Committee
    ______ Planning Commission *
    ______ Public Works Committee
    ______ Senior Citizens Recognition Committee
    ______ Board of Adjustment *
    ______ Environmental Committee
    ______ Harbor Board *
    ______ Public Safety Committee
    ______ Recreation Committee
    ______ Utilities Committee
    ______ Waterways Committee

11. Please list your qualifications to serve on the above board(s), commission(s) or committee(s): ______________________________
    ____

12. Would you consider serving on a committee other than the one(s) you selected above? Yes ____ No ____

SIGNATURE: ______________________ DATE: ______________

NOTE: Application is effective for one year from date of completion. If you have any questions, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (904) 837-4242.

* Financial Disclosure Form is required.

Activity Sheet #7, "Local Government Advisory Boards, Commissions and Advisory Committees"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

One way the average citizen may participate in the local government decision-making process is as an active member of a city or county government board, commission or advisory committee. The purpose of these volunteer bodies is to investigate and gather information about a specific area of public concern and then recommend courses of action to the governing body of the city or county. In the case of boards and commissions, the participants may even be involved in setting policy or administering a city program. Examples include: planning and zoning boards, code enforcement boards, historic preservation commissions, community beautification committees, and recreation and park committees.

1. If you had the power to establish various city or county boards, commissions or advisory committees for your local area, what different volunteer groups would you propose, based on local issues or needs?

2. What qualifications would you think people should have in order to serve on one of the boards, commissions or advisory committees you listed in #1?

Now look at the system the City of Destin has (Student Reading #3) and answer the following questions:

3. What do you think about the efforts to gain increased citizen participation in Destin?

4. Do you think such an effort would work in your community? Why or why not?

5. If a local government tried to get the same level of participation from their citizens, how might they encourage individuals to volunteer for appointment?

6. Does Destin's application form seem to favor any type of person? Why do you think so?

7. What kind of person do you think serves on a local government board, commission or advisory committee? Why do you think so?

8. Does Destin's program seem to provide a good opportunity for the average citizen to participate in the development of selected public policy for the city? Why?

9. What additions or changes regarding boards, commissions and advisory committees might you suggest to this city?

Student Reading #4, "Career Opportunities in City and County Government"

(Source: Florida League of Cities' salary survey, not dated. Modified and reprinted with permission.)

The following are general descriptions of some Florida city and county government jobs, accompanied by the general education and training requirements for such positions. Not all cities or counties will have such positions available and this is not a complete listing of all the careers available in local government. Job titles may vary from local government to local government.

Accountant - Entry level professional accounting work in the preparation, analysis and verification of fiscal records. Bachelor's degree in accounting or business administration with major coursework in accounting.

Administrative Assistant - Administrative work assisting a department head or the City Manager/County Administrator. Studies, analyzes and evaluates the organization, develops recommendations; identifies and solves administrative and management problems. Provides technical assistance to other personnel in implementing new or modified systems. Bachelor's degree with experience in public administration preferred.

Administrative Secretary - Clerical work involving complex work methods. Prepares, processes and maintains specialized reports, records and forms. Interprets rules, regulations and procedures of the unit to which assigned. Maintains office files, prepares departmental reports and statistical data. Requires graduation from high school and two years of responsible clerical experience.

Animal Control Officer - Performs outdoor field work involved in the capture, detention and disposition of unlicensed, stray, uncontrolled or dangerous animals. Receives and responds to calls requesting assistance with animals. Enforces local animal ordinances and state or federal laws within specified area. Requires high school education, with Florida driver's license and some experience in handling animals.

Automotive Mechanic - Journey-level work in the overhaul and repair of light-, medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. Troubleshoots electronic/electrical and mechanical systems; replaces and repairs vehicle components. Requires a high school diploma and three years experience in vehicle maintenance.

Bookkeeper - Accounting work in the maintenance of financial records. Duties include posting accounts; classifying accounting documents; preparing payroll-related reports, payroll sheets and purchase orders; performing clerical tasks; and balancing accounts and ledgers. High school with special training or courses in accounting, bookkeeping and office practices and at least two years experience in full-time accounting duties.

Budget/Finance Director - Directs, organizes and coordinates the fiscal administration of the organization. Bachelor's degree in business, public administration or a related field and five years experience in governmental budgeting and management, including three years of supervisory experience.

Building Inspector - Inspects new and existing buildings and structures to enforce building, grading and zoning laws and approves plans, specifications and standards. Observes conditions and issues notices for necessary corrections. High school and five years of specific vocational experience is required with the ability to meet the requirements of the Southern Standard Building Codes.

Building Maintenance Worker - Manual work performing semi-skilled and unskilled jobs involving building maintenance, repair and construction tasks. Includes performing minor repairs; use of standard hand tools; installation and maintenance of signs or irrigation systems; cleaning of rooms, floors and grounds; and unloading of trucks. Ability to understand and follow oral/written instructions. Valid Florida driver's license.

Building Official - Responsible for directing the administration of building, electrical, plumbing, gas, mechanical, zoning and flood control codes and related ordinances. Directs, reviews plans and supervises the issuance of permits. Bachelor's degree in building construction, architecture or civil engineering and five years experience in inspections, codes and ordinance administration.

Buyer - Purchases machinery, equipment, tools, parts, and other supplies or services and reviews requisitions. Requires a minimum of two years experience in large-scale public or private purchasing and an Associate of Arts (AA) Degree in business administration or a related field.

Carpenter - Journey Level - Skilled work in rough and finished carpentry. Work in construction, repair and estimation of required materials. Requires a high school diploma and two years experience.

Cashier - Receives cash or deposits, verifies amounts, records receipts in receipt book, and prepares funds for deposit. Prepares daily cash reports and maintains files. Requires high school graduation and experience in bookkeeping or in maintaining accounting records.

City/County Attorney - Directs and provides legal counsel to the organization. Requires possession of a Juris Doctorate from an accredited law school. Member of the Florida Bar, qualified to practice in federal and appeals court. Five years experience as a practicing attorney in legal research and trial work.

City/County Clerk - Department director with responsibility for maintenance of all official records. Directs the operation of the records retention and archives programs, facilitates Council/Commission meetings, records and produces minutes, and may conduct city elections. In smaller jurisdictions, the City Clerk may perform duties essentially the same as the City Manager, and may be elected or appointed. High school or bachelor's degree with considerable experience in office management or public administration.

City/County Engineer - Professional engineering work in the field of civil engineering. Bachelor's degree with specialization in civil engineering, and five years of professional civil engineering experience in highway design, construction, drainage and land development, including three years of supervisory/administrative experience. Requires registration as a Professional Engineer in the State of Florida.

City/County Treasurer - Professional financial management work in the investing, collection and custody of city/county monies and receipts. Plans, organizes and controls all investment and cash management programs; monitors accounting, budgeting and forecasting of revenues; authorizes disbursements; and approves and signs checks for expenditure of funds. Bachelor's degree in accounting or finance with five years of full time professional and supervisory experience in accounting or fiscal management.

City Manager/County Administrator - Appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the city or county. Requires a bachelor's degree in business or public administration, master's degree preferred, and three years of experience as an Assistant Administrator or previous experience as an administrator.

Community Development Administrator - Directs zoning and development review, code and building services, water resources, environmental sciences, and planning. Bachelor's degree in business, public administration, construction, engineering or related field and six years of progressively responsible experience, including four years of supervisory experience.

Community Service Officer - Responsible para-professional in law enforcement work not requiring a sworn Police Officer. Performs a variety of patrol, enforcement and reporting functions in the initial response to non-hazardous and non-criminal calls for service. Must be physically fit and able to pass medical exam, agility exam and background investigations. High school, age 18 and a valid Florida driver's license. One year of experience or college desirable.

Custodian - Manual work involving cleaning of restrooms, floors, windows and furniture. Keeps inventory of supplies, picks up debris on grounds, opens and closes buildings for security, disposes of trash, delivers supplies or messages, and sets up tables and chairs for meetings. Ability to understand and follow oral instructions. Valid Florida driver's license.

Customer Service Representative - Deals with the general public, both in person and via telephone, answering inquiries, handling complaints and providing routine general information concerning city/county services and operations. Processes applications for occupational licenses, lot mowing, water, sewer and refuse services. Requires a high school diploma and some business experience, including typing.

Detective - Police investigative work in the collection of evidence. Uses standard police investigation methods, procedures and techniques to apprehend, indict and prosecute persons suspected of crimes against persons or property. High school with completion of police minimum standards courses and two years experience as a Police Officer.

Detention Officer - Receives, photographs, searches and fingerprints prisoners; records valuables; maintains order; conducts breathalizer tests; and maintains detention area. State of Florida certification required.

Dockkeeper - Performs routine public relations and maintenance duties involving the operation of the dock; regular safety inspection of dock structure, facilities and boats. Performs financial administration duties involving dock-related revenue and expenditures. Experience in marine facilities operation or related field and knowledge of vessels and their docking requirements.

Electrician - Journey Level - Skilled work in the installation, repair and maintenance of electrical systems and equipment. Journey-level license required.

Firefighter - Performs first-line work in fighting fires. Requires State of Florida Firefighter Certification.

Garage Superintendent - Directs and coordinates the maintenance, repair and reconditioning of automotive and other power-driven equipment of the city/county and the overall operation of the local government's garage. Keeps inventory of equipment, supplies and parts; purchases same; and consults with department head or City Manager/County Administrator on equipment purchases. High school, supplemented by additional skills in mechanics and shop practices, with considerable experience in the repair and maintenance of a variety of automotive equipment and supervisory experience.

Groundskeeper - Semi-skilled, directed manual labor involving construction, repair and general maintenance of grounds, athletic fields, courts, parks and other recreational facilities. Requires specific vocational experience in ground maintenance and lawn care. Must hold a valid Florida chauffeur's license.

Heavy Equipment Operator - Skilled work in operation of heavy-duty construction equipment. Requires experience and training in operation and maintenance of vehicles. Valid Florida driver's license.

Lab Technician - Performs laboratory tests, according to prescribed standards, to determine chemical and physical characteristics or composition of gaseous materials and substances for quality control, process control, or to determine conformity with specifications. Possession of a valid Florida Operator's Certificate and two years in chemistry (four years preferred).

Legal Secretary - Responsible for performing highly specialized work, including a wide variety of stenographic and clerical tasks. Exercises considerable initiative and tact in dealing with officials, governmental administrators and the general public. High school and two years of legal secretary experience.

Library Director - Professional management work in directing and coordinating the activities and facilities of a city or county library. Develops library collections, services and activities; promotes the system at public forums; and provides informational and management support to departments, the Council/Commission and City Manager/County Administrator. Master's degree in library science with progressively responsible professional library experience, including administrative or supervisory experience.

Lifeguard - Enforces rules and regulations in pool areas to prevent situations which are hazardous to the health and safety of pool patrons, through alert observation of the pool area, execution of rescue procedures and swimming instructions. Skill in swimming, lifesaving techniques and swimming instruction. High school with Water Safety Instructor Certification.

Management Information Systems Director - Directs data systems, data operations, records management and related information systems' development and installations. Bachelor's degree in business or public administration, computer sciences or related field and five years experience in electronic computer field, including three years of management or supervisory experience in a computer center.

Meter Reader - Routine field work in reading and recording readings of utility meters. Records readings, explains rates and rules to customers, reports meters in need of repair, and reports irregularities. Connects and disconnects meters; operates small truck; and performs maintenance on meters. Knowledge of geography of city/county and meter reading practices. Ability to deal with the public, walk for long periods and operate small truck under varying weather conditions.

"911" Operator - Receives emergency phone calls for police/fire service. Operates emergency dispatch terminals. Requires high school diploma and 25 wpm (words per minute) typing.

Painter - Skilled work in the painting of buildings, fixtures and equipment; estimates materials and equipment. High school diploma and two years experience.

Paramedic - Administers advanced life safety procedures and emergency care to sick and injured. The paramedic is responsible for the functioning of the ambulance unit and the actions of the attendant and/or Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) assigned to the unit. Requires a high school diploma and Florida State Certificate as a Paramedic.

Parking Lot Attendant - Routine field work in the enforcement of city/county parking ordinances and regulations. Issues citations, explains procedures for disposition of tickets and reports violations other than parking to Police Department. Requires high school graduation and a valid Florida driver's license.

Parks Superintendent - Directs and coordinates the installation and maintenance of parks, park structures and landscaped areas of the city. Plans, organizes, directs and budgets for: the operations of parks, turf and tree maintenance; pest control; athletic field maintenance; beach maintenance; and special event support. Bachelor's degree in horticulture, landscape architecture or related field with four years experience, including supervisory experience in the design, development, and maintenance of parks and facilities.

Personnel Officer - Professional public personnel work in areas such as recruitment, classification, compensation, training, employee benefits and special projects. Usually supervises technicians, analysts or clerical employees and assists Personnel Director. May conduct or supervise some of the following duties: position audits; preparation of classification specifications, revisions, abolishments, consolidations; collection, compilation, analysis of salary and fringe benefit data; validation and preparation of exams; position evaluations; recruitment, in-service training or employee development programs; and maintenance and updating of employee status and employment history records. Bachelor's degree with four years related experience or graduate work in the field.

Planning Director - Directs the coordination of an urban planning program, including the coordination, development and carrying out of the comprehensive plan and amendments to the plan, site plans, drawings and reports. Master's degree in planning with two years experience or bachelor's degree in related field with three years professional public planning experience.

Plant Operator A - Supervisory level work in controlling treatment plant machines and equipment to purify and clarify water for human consumption and for industrial use. Signs state reports, confirms safe water conditions. High school supplemented with courses in chemistry or mathematics or bachelor's degree in chemistry. Possession of a valid Florida "A" Operator Certificate.

Plumber - Journey Level - Work in the installation, repair and maintenance of plumbing fixtures and accessories. Journey-level license required.

Police Officer - Field work in the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes. State of Florida requirements for certification.

Printer - Sets type according to copy and operates cylinder or automatic platen press to print complete job order. Starts press, examines printed sheets and adjusts press when printing is defective. Cleans ink rollers at end of run. Requires graduation from high school and one year of specific vocational experience.

Programmer - Technical work involving programming of computers and systems analysis tasks, including the design, testing, improvement and implementation of computerized data processing systems, programs and procedures. Bachelor's degree or vocational school training in computer science.

Public Information Officer - Plans and conducts public relations programs designed to create and maintain a favorable public image for the organization. Bachelor's degree with major coursework in public relations, journalism, English or communications and four years experience in public relations and news writing.

Public Utilities Director - Directs the overall operations of the water and sewer system. Plans, directs and coordinates the treatment and distribution of pure water and the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage. Duties include coordination with consulting engineers to develop long- and short-range expansion or re-construction plans. Bachelor's degree in civil or sanitary engineering, with progressively responsible utility engineering and management experience.

Public Works Administrator - Directs water, sewer, solid waste, street and other public works activities. Bachelor's degree in engineering or related field, six years of experience in utilities, including three years in a supervisory or administrative capacity.

Purchasing Agent - Coordinates the purchasing of a wide variety of supplies, materials and equipment for departments. Bachelor's degree in business, public relations, marketing or a related field and five years of experience.

Recreation Superintendent - Directs and coordinates a community recreation program, including: playgrounds, community centers, special athletic and tournament programming, arts and crafts, and social events for all age groups. Maintains records and prepares reports and budget. Bachelor's degree in recreation, leisure services or related field with five years of progressively responsible experience, including supervisory experience, or equivalent combination of experience and training.

Refuse Collector - Routine manual work in the collection of trash or garbage. Requires physical strength to lift and pull heavy objects and a valid Florida driver's license.

Sanitation Superintendent - Directs and coordinates the collection, trucking, transfer and disposal of garbage and trash. Establishes collection routes and schedules, recommends and assists in determining type and specifications for equipment, coordinates inspection of equipment, inspects operations and facilities, maintains records, and prepares reports and budget. High school with five years of refuse collection experience, including supervisory experience.

Secretary - Clerical and secretarial work of limited variety and complexity, including: transcribing dictation; opening, sorting, and routing mail; and composing routine correspondence for supervisor's signature. High school and the ability to type.

Security Guard - Enforcement of state, county and city laws as they relate to use of public beachfront and other public property. Requires graduation from high school and one year public contact experience.

Social Services Director - Directs family, health and veterans' services, or other social programs. Bachelor's degree in social science or a related field and four years of responsible experience in social service programs, including one year of supervisory experience.

Superintendent of Wastewater - Directs sanitary sewer engineering and maintenance operations for the organization. Bachelor's degree in civil or sanitary engineering and extensive responsible experience in city/county sanitary engineering work.

Superintendent of Water - Directs the water filtration, pumping and distribution system of an organization. Bachelor's degree in civil, hydraulic or mechanical engineering, or closely related field and five years of experience in water system operations, construction and maintenance.

Surveyor - Supervises survey crews. Prepares schedules for projects, provides training and develops work methods/procedures. Bachelor's degree in civil engineering or a related field and considerable professional surveying experience. Registration as a Land Surveyor in the State of Florida.

Switchboard Operator - Performs routine work in operating a telephone switchboard, carrying a heavy traffic load. Work requires placing, answering and transferring calls. Requires graduation from high school and at least six months experience in the operation of a switchboard.

Transportation Director - Directs traffic planning, traffic operations, computer system development, street design and traffic-related inspections. Bachelor's degree in engineering and experience in traffic planning, design, construction and/or management. Registration as a Professional Engineer in the State of Florida required.

Unskilled Laborer - Manual work in construction and maintenance. Patches holes in road with asphalt or rock; installs road signs; clears brush from roadside; loads and unloads heavy material from trucks; moves equipment and large bulky objects; maintains building facilities and grounds; and operates tractor-mower, small truck and hand tools. Some experience with simple tools used in maintenance and construction work, physical strength to lift and pull heavy objects, ability to follow and understand written/oral instructions. Valid Florida driver's license.

Well Inspector - Inspects and certifies well construction. Inspects and tests well installations for adherence to approved plans and specifications and for compliance with local, state, regional and national regulations. High school and one year of specific vocational experience. Employee must hold a valid Florida driver's license.

Word Processor - Skilled work in the operation of word processing equipment in a large work unit supporting professional personnel. Requires graduation from high school and experience in the operation of word processing equipment, with above-average typing skills.

Zoning Director - Directs and coordinates the planning, inspection and enforcement of regulations relating to zoning, landscaping and signage. Interprets, and recommends changes in, provisions governing land development. Bachelor's degree in planning, public administration or related field with four years progressively responsible experience in public zoning or development regulations and supervisory experience.

Activity Sheet #8, "Careers in Local Government Interview Form"

Name ______________________________ Date ________________

1. Job title of person being interviewed: ____________________________

2. Local government represented (city or county government): ______________

3. Is the position an elected, an appointed or a hired position? ____________

4. What department, office or function of local government is represented by this position? ____________________________________

5. Describe the primary duties and responsibilities of the position: ____________

____

____

____

____

6. What is the background of the individual that prepared them for this position? Are there specific educational/training requirements for the position? ____________

____

____

____

____

7. Is the job full-time or part-time? Does the individual hold any other job outside of local government? ______________________________

____

8. Does the position involve primarily inside work, outside work or a combination? ___

____

9. Does the position involve limited people interaction or a great deal of interaction withotherpeople?______________________________

10. Who supervises or oversees the individual's work? ______________________________

____

11. What supervisory role does this position involve, if any? _________________________

____

12. What is the individual's relationship to other local government officials and staff? __

____

____

13. How much freedom for self-direction does the individual have? __________________

____

14. Are there opportunities for advancement in the position? Explain. _______________

____

____

15. What is the salary range of the position? What benefits are available? ___________

____

____

16. Are there opportunities to be creative and imaginative in this position? Explain. ___

____

____

____

17. Is there anything else that could be shared about this local government career? ____

____

____

Unit 5 - Lesson 2

"Running for Local Government Office"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 5 - Lesson 2

"Running for Local Government Office"

RATIONALE:

This lesson introduces students to one aspect of direct citizen involvement in local government, that of participating in a campaign for possible election to a local office. Students are shown that, like any good organizational plan, a campaign strategy involves establishing goals and related objectives, along with identifying activities that will accomplish those goals and objectives, within an identified time frame. These critical thinking skills may be useful to students in a number of future endeavors, as well as introducing them to how necessary such skills are to a successful local campaign. Such exposure should make students more aware of these elections which greatly affect the leadership of their local governments. This lesson and its optional activities may encourage students to get involved in local election campaigns, whether directly or indirectly, and perhaps may even spark their interest in serving as a candidate for local office sometime in the future.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: campaign goals, objectives and activities; and Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs;

2. analyze recognized steps to successful campaigning and organize them in the format of goals, objectives and activities;

3. participate in an effort to develop a campaign strategy that arranges appropriate goals, objectives and activities within realistic time constraints; and

4. relate local government candidate campaign statements to Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "The Goals, Objectives and Activities of a Successful Campaign"; Student Reading #1, "A Strategy for a Successful Campaign"; Activity Sheet #2, "Campaign Time Table"; and colored pencils (optional).

2. Activity Sheet #3, "Deciding to Run."

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Two to three days.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard G - The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHERS:

The ultimate form of citizen participation in local government is to run for local office, win and then serve in the position. Very few citizens ever experience the exhilaration of attempting a campaign for elected office. One reason for their reluctance could be their lack of knowledge about how to conduct a campaign or even how to get started.

With this backdrop, State Representative Susan Guber wrote a "how to" book on conducting a campaign. The campaign directions in the book are written for people contemplating running for the first time. The information is very applicable to a campaign for local government office. While it is not necessary to read the book to do this lesson, the teacher is encouraged to acquire the book for reference purposes. The book has the following bibliographic citation:

> Guber, Susan. How to Win Your First Election: The Candidate's Handbook. Miami, FL: The Pickering Press, 1988.

The teacher is referred to Student Reading #1 of this lesson for an overview of the Guber model. The model is fairly self-explanatory and the approach used by Ms. Guber is highly practical in nature. In the model, students are shown that, like any good organizational plan, a campaign strategy involves establishing goals and related objectives, along with identifying activities that will accomplish those goals and objectives, within an identified time frame. These critical-thinking skills may be useful to students in a number of future endeavors, as well as introducing them to how necessary such skills are to a successful local campaign.

This lesson also introduces students to the fact that, in a campaign, candidates for local office (as well as other governmental offices) are motivated to run for office. A large factor in that motivation is the individual's personal needs. Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs is used as a means to encourage students to analyze campaign statements as they relate to these motivating factors; often a key factor in whether one wants to vote that particular person into office to serve their respective city or county.

From an individual perspective, students can begin thinking about their own needs and motivations in terms of their personal life and career. Such exposure should make students more aware of these elections which greatly affect the leadership of their local governments. It may also encourage them to get involved in local election campaigns, whether directly or indirectly, and perhaps may even spark their interest in serving as a candidate for local office sometime in the future.

VOCABULARY:

campaign goals, objectives and activities - those steps and desired actions, arranged within a given time frame, that make up a campaign plan.

Maslow's hierchy-of-needs - a model of motivation developed by Abraham Maslow; based on the proposition that humans are primarily motivated by different needs and that these needs are arranged in a hierarchy or order; these needs, in ascending order, include: physical needs, safety needs, the need for love, self-esteem and self-fulfillment.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "The Goals, Objectives and Activities of a Successful Campaign"; "Student Reading #1, "A Strategy for a Successful Campaign"; Activity Sheet #2, "Campaign Time Table"; and colored pencils (optional).

Activity Sheet #1, "The Goals, Objectives and Activities of a Successful Campaign," introduces students to the use of goals, objectives and activities in local election campaign planning, a technique that has become prevalent in organizational planning. The particular campaign goals, objectives and activities listed were derived from the publication, How to Win Your First Election, by Susan Guber. (Note: Although the ideas are consistent, some adaptations have been made in Ms. Guber's model to suit the demands of this lesson.)

Hand out Activity Sheet #1. This activity should be done as a class, with the teacher reviewing the initial directions, followed by individual work on STEP 1, then a discussion of the responses. STEP 2 should be handled in the same manner. A teacher key is provided.

The following questions can help supplement the discussion:

1. Why is it important to clearly establish goals, objectives and activities before beginning a local campaign?

2. How difficult is it to get elected to local office?

3. How expensive do you think it is to run a successful local election?

4. How much time before election day should a candidate set aside to do the things necessary to win?

5. Why do you suppose a person is willing to do all these things in order to win a local elected office?

Following the discussion, hand out Student Reading #1, "A Strategy for a Successful Campaign." This handout gives students a model of goals, objectives and activities for a successful campaign, as adapted from Ms. Guber's book. Briefly review the handout with the class. The teacher should explain to students that the time frame for small city or county government election campaigns may be limited and, thus, such activities would need to be modified accordingly. Students should be allowed to keep a copy for their own use. There are 24 objectives listed under the three campaign goals which will be used and referred to in Activity Sheet #2.

Hand out Activity Sheet #2, "Campaign Time Table." The time table has students think of the amount of time a campaign activity will take by asking them to draw a line from the first month the activity begins to the month the activity is accomplished. At the month in which the activity is anticipated to be completed, students draw a "milestone" in the appropriate place on the time sheet. The use of colored pencils to draw the time lines may be helpful. The Campaign Time Table allows planning for a time period extending two years before election day.

Of the 24 objectives listed in Student Reading #1, the teacher should assign all but the one used in the example among the students in the class. These directions assume that the teacher will give one objective to each student, although pairs or small group combinations could work equally well. (Note: If multiple objectives are assigned, students will need a corresponding number of Campaign Time Tables.)

If all objectives are covered by the class, collectively, the class will plan the time frame of the whole campaign. A good follow-up activity would be to send a copy of the plan to a local politician for his/her reaction to, and comments on, the feasibility of the plan.

B. Materials Needed: Activity Sheet #3, "Deciding to Run."

It would be useful for students to work more closely with the campaign objectives identified in the previous lesson activity. Although time does not permit such an exhaustive approach, Activity Sheet #3 contains material that allows students to work with the following campaign objective: the decision to run.

The objective, "to decide to run," is a personal factor that varies among individuals. The objective relates to individual motivation. This activity asks students to develop a composite of reasons why a candidate might run by applying Abraham Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs.

Maslow's famous model traces levels of needs that motivate an individual to ascribe different priorities to stimuli. Each level of needs becomes important as lower level needs are satisfied. The levels, in order from lowest to highest, are as follows: **physical** needs (need for food, water, sleep, sex), **safety** needs (protection from danger), need for **love**, **self-esteem**, and **self-fulfillment**. Obviously, the lower level needs, such as physical, never totally disappear. Assuming that the lower ones are basically satisfied, as is the case for most people in advanced nations, higher needs become the chief motivator. It is difficult to satisfy higher level needs. People may easily get "stuck" trying to satisfy the self-esteem level of needs and have that become their chief motivator.

Hand out Activity Sheet #3, "Deciding to Run." The handout first explains Maslow's model. Students are then asked to analyze six quotes from candidates in a local election race, identifying what level of need the candidate is expressing. A teacher key is provided. Students, after completing the exercise, can discuss the quotes and answer the following questions:

1. Suppose a candidate was motivated chiefly by a need for affection or love, and was honest enough to admit it. What type of campaign statement might such a candidate make?

2. Suppose a candidate was motivated by a need for self-esteem, what would he/she

possibly say in a campaign statement?

3. What other situations do you think would address the need for safety?

4. What reasons for running for a local government office seem important to you?

5. Would you consider running for local government office some day? Why or why not?

There are no right or wrong answers to these questions. The important outcome of this exercise is to get students to think about local government campaigns and to begin analyzing the various candidates' positions. Hopefully, the campaign activities and statements will be representative of the type of leadership the candidates would provide if elected to local office.

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Have students critique the identified campaign activities on usefulness and appropriateness. For example, telephone calling at the dinner hour may or may not be appropriate, although probably very effective in terms of reaching people at home. Students could also be asked to add to the list of activities.

2. Encourage students to volunteer to work on a local campaign. Their experiences could be documented and shared with the class.

3. Have students bring in news clippings regarding local campaigns. These could be discussed in light of identified campaign activities, or involve analyzing of campaign statements with regard to positions taken by the candidate and the statements' relationship to Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs, if applicable.

4. If a campaign for local office is currently in process, invite the candidates to come to the school for a candidates forum. The local student government body could be involved, with a student serving as forum host. Students should be asked to prepare appropriate questions in advance.

5. Students could be asked to identify a candidate for local office, maintaining a scrapbook of news clippings, campaign paraphernalia and informational brochures from the campaign.

6. Suggest that students interview a local elected official regarding their experiences and reasons for running for office. These interviews could be shared with the class.

7. Host a "mock" election campaign. Candidates could hire a staff, identify volunteers and establish a campaign plan. A campaign forum could be held, followed by an election.

8. Have the class conduct a survey of registered voters in the area as to who is actually voting on a regular basis. This could be done in cooperation with the County Supervisor of Election's Office.

9. Ask students to analyze local campaign ads (on television, in the newspaper or in brochures/pamphlets) as to the various advertising techniques used, i.e., "What is the message you are getting?"

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Have students define the vocabulary terms identified in the lesson.

2. Give students several campaign "activities" and have students match them to the appropriate campaign "objectives" contained in the lesson.

3. Ask students to explain the benefits of establishing a campaign plan, with identified goals, objectives and activities clearly laid out within a given time frame.

4. Have students arrange selected campaign goals, objectives and activities within a realistic time frame.

5. Have students analyze certain campaign statements as they relate to Maslow's hierarchy-of-needs.

ACTIVITY SHEET #1, "The Goals, Objectives and Activities of a Successful Campaign"

Name ____ Date ______________________

Political campaigns are long and complex endeavors. This is true whether the campaign is a local one or a national one. When faced with planning a long and complex task, organizations try to systematically break-down the planning into meaningful parts. It has been demonstrated that if campaign planners ask themselves meaningful questions before acting, they will avoid wasting time and effort.

The first thing campaign planners ask is: What are the overall goals of the endeavor? Goals are statements about how one wants things to change or be maintained by the planned activity. In an election, of course, the overall goal is to win the election; that is, to get more votes than the opponent(s).

For this activity, then, the following goals are identified:

OVERALL GOAL: To win the election.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #1: To adequately align necessary resources for a successful election campaign.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #2: To satisfactorily conduct helpful campaign activities.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #3: To identify and manage personal factors that affect the success of the campaign and personal peace of mind.

STEP 1. Now that you know what you want to accomplish in the most general sense, planning should proceed to more narrow steps. At the next level, a campaign planner will think of objectives that would lead to each goal. On the next two pages are three groups of objectives which have been identified as being useful in attaining the above campaign goals. You are to study the list and see if you can logically match each group of objectives to the appropriate goal.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #1 goes with the objectives in Group _____.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #2 goes with the objectives in Group _____.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #3 goes with the objectives in Group _____.

Group A objectives:

- To decide to run.
- To establish campaign ethics.
- To deal with personal emotions.
- To handle election day.

Group B objectives:

- To get involved in community groups and activities.
- To gather useful information from the County Supervisor of Election's Office. (This county office has data on previous elections, how different geographic areas voted and party registration information.)
- To spread the word of your candidacy to influential people.
- To set up a campaign headquarters.
- To raise the necessary money.
- To hire a campaign staff.
- To define the campaign issues.

Group C objectives:

- To make effective speeches.
- To find and use volunteers.
- To use the mail and media.
- To use public signs.
- To create a public image.
- To establish a door-to-door strategy.
- To deal with candidates' forums (candidate panel discussions) and opponents.
- To handle the screening by interest groups.

- To campaign in the schools.
- To campaign in ethnic communities.
- To create a phone bank.
- To organize poll watchers.

STEP 2. Finally, campaign planners need to think what specific activities need to take place in order to ensure success. Since it would be too time consuming to ask you to think of a list of activities for each of the above objectives, some objectives and activities are listed below. For each of the objectives listed below and on the next two pages, circle the letter of the corresponding activity. In addition, there is space for you to write in an additional activity that you think might help accomplish the listed objective. After finishing this exercise, your teacher will give you a handout with a model containing identified goals, objectives and activities that have been used in successful campaigning.

OBJECTIVE: To get involved in community groups and activities.

Which of the following activities matches with this objective?

a. Research the voting history of the area for an indication of your chances of gaining votes.

b. Take a direct and active role in community projects and events.

c. Establish a campaign headquarters keeping in mind comfort, proximity and cost.

Another activity to reach this objective is: ______________________________

____

OBJECTIVE: To raise the necessary money.

Which of the following activities matches with this objective?

a. Read newspapers, watch television and listen to the radio.

b. Identify volunteers or local activists who could serve as part- or full-time staff.

c. Send a letter from you or a friend asking for funds on your behalf. Include contribution envelopes in your mailing.

Another activity to reach this objective is: ______________________________

____

OBJECTIVE: To find and use volunteers.

Which of the following activities matches with this objective?

a. Learn how community programs can help teach one the art of speech making.

b. Plan out your volunteer work to optimize your use of volunteers, but not overuse or take advantage of them.

c. Hire a political consultant to help with public relations and the media.

Another activity to reach this objective is: ______________________________

____

OBJECTIVE: To use public signs.

Which of the following activities matches with this objective?

a. Use discretion and taste in choosing size and placement of signs.

b. Get to know the rules and customs at various events before you campaign there.

c. Buy a list of the registered voters of your party, arranged by street.

Another activity to reach this objective is: ______________________________

____

OBJECTIVE: To handle the screening by interest groups.

Which of the following activities matches with this objective?

a. Maintain a good relationship at all times with your opponents.

b. Know the procedure for campaigning in an ethnic community.

c. Be honest in your answers to questions.

Another activity to reach this objective is: ______________________________

____

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #1

STEP 1.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #1 goes with the objectives in Group B.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #2 goes with the objectives in Group C.

CAMPAIGN GOAL #3 goes with the objectives in Group A.

STEP 2.

OBJECTIVE: To get involved in community groups and activities.

Activity b. Take a direct and active role in community projects and events.

(Another activity may be listed; answers will vary.)

OBJECTIVE: To raise necessary money.

Activity c. Send a letter from you or a friend asking for funds on your behalf. Include contribution envelopes in your mailing.

(Another activity may be listed; answers will vary.)

OBJECTIVE: To find and use volunteers.

Activity b. Plan out your volunteer work to optimize your use of volunteers, but not overuse or take advantage of them.

(Another activity may be listed; answers will vary.)

OBJECTIVE: To use public signs.

Activity a. Use discretion and taste in choosing size and placement of signs.

(Another activity may be listed; answers will vary.)

OBJECTIVE: To handle the screening by interest groups.

Activity c. Be honest in your answers to questions.

(Another activity may be listed; answers will vary.)

Student Reading #1, "A Strategy for a Successful Campaign"

(Source: Guber, 1988. Slightly modified and reprinted with permission.)

I. **OVERALL GOAL:** To win the election.

A. **CAMPAIGN GOAL #1:** To adequately align necessary resources for a successful election campaign.

OBJECTIVE #1: To get involved in community groups and activities.

* Activity #1: Increase your political awareness and visibility by getting involved in community organizations such as charities, political clubs, chambers of commerce, parent teacher association's (PTAs) and other special interest groups.

* Activity #2: Take a direct and active role in community projects and events.

* Activity #3: Gain access to the media by becoming a spokesperson for an organization.

OBJECTIVE #2: To gather useful information from the county Supervisor of Election's Office.

* Activity #1: Get to know your local elections office personnel and find out what resources the elections office can provide you.

* Activity #2: Study the geographic composition of the area you intend to represent.

* Activity #3: Research the voting history of the area for an indication of your chances of gaining votes.

* Activity #4: Consider the type of election year in which you will be a candidate.

* Activity #5: If necessary, enlist the help of a political scientist to assist in analyzing the implication of the information you collect.

OBJECTIVE #3: To spread the word of your candidacy to influential people.

* Activity #1: Make a list of all the people you know in the community.

* Activity #2: Set up appointments or call as many of the people you know as possible.

* Activity #3: Keep a record of all meetings and telephone calls.

* Activity #4: Follow up meetings with letters of thanks, resumes, endorsements and

contribution cards.

OBJECTIVE #4: To set up a campaign headquarters.

* Activity #1: Establish a campaign headquarters keeping in mind comfort, proximity and cost.

* Activity #2: Furnish headquarters with enough phone sets, phone lines, a copier, and one or two typewriters. These can be purchased, borrowed or rented. A computer is also a wonderful tool to have.

OBJECTIVE #5: To set campaign priorities. That is, place time constraints on remaining objectives and activities.

OBJECTIVE #6: To raise the necessary money.

* Activity #1: Make a list of all business and community leaders, interest groups and individuals who may be able to contribute to your campaign.

* Activity #2: Personally visit with each potential contributor.

* Activity #3: Send a letter from you or a friend asking for funds on your behalf. Include contribution envelopes in your mailing.

* Activity #4: Organize fund-raising events that include your current and potential contributors.

* Activity #5: Thank each contributor personally and promptly.

* Activity #6: Maintain a personal record of all monies received.

OBJECTIVE #7: To hire a campaign staff.

* Activity #1: Target the type of workers needed for the campaign.

* Activity #2: Identify volunteers or local activists who could serve as part- or full-time staff.

* Activity #3: Ask elected officials in your area for recommendations of people who helped them with mailings, public relations and staff.

OBJECTIVE #8: To define the campaign issues.

* Activity #1: Read newspapers, watch television and listen to the radio.

* Activity #2: Become familiar with the issues. Keep an up-to-date clipping file.

* Activity #3: Ask people what issues are important to them.

B. **CAMPAIGN GOAL #2:** To satisfactorily conduct helpful campaign activities.

OBJECTIVE #1: To make effective speeches.

* Activity #1: Take public speaking training.

* Activity #2: Learn how community programs can help teach one the art of speech making.

* Activity #3: Ask good speakers how they started out, and watch them for ideas on how to handle oneself effectively.

OBJECTIVE #2: To find and use volunteers.

* Activity #1: Hire a volunteer coordinator.

* Activity #2: Cultivate a group of volunteers.

* Activity #3: Plan out your volunteer work to optimize your use of volunteers, but not overuse or take advantage of them.

* Activity #4: Thank volunteers in an appropriate way.

OBJECTIVE #3: To use the mail and media.

* Activity #1: Hire a political consultant to help with public relations and the media.

* Activity #2: Find out from your post office how to go about using bulk mail.

* Activity #3: Use bulk mail to gain voter recognition, endorsements and contributions.

* Activity #4: Use newspaper, radio and/or television ads to gain name recognition.

OBJECTIVE #4: To use public signs.

* Activity #1: Decide on the types of signs you want to use in your campaign.

* Activity #2: Work to install signs in strategic places.

* Activity #3: Use discretion and taste in choosing size and placement of signs.

OBJECTIVE #5: To create a public image.

* Activity #1: Get to know the rules and customs at various events before you campaign there.

* Activity #2: Dress neatly, conservatively, and, above all, comfortably for the occasion.

* Activity #3: Pick a complementary color for your theme and wear it often. Use it in your signs, literature and advertising.

OBJECTIVE #6: To establish a door-to-door strategy.

* Activity #1: Buy a list of the registered voters of your party, arranged by street.

* Activity #2: Divide the list into precincts and the precincts into manageable walks.

* Activity #3: Get literature and volunteers.

* Activity #4: Begin visiting homes at least six months before the election (Note: this time frame may need to be adjusted for local government elections involving a shorter time frame for the campaign.).

* Activity #5: Spend no more than two hours a day walking.

* Activity #6: Record each voter's response to your visit.

* Activity #7: Follow up with telephone calls to voters who were out when you called.

OBJECTIVE #7: To deal with candidates' forums and opponents.

* Activity #1: Maintain a good relationship at all times with your opponents.

* Activity #2: Never concern yourself with others' races. Instead, channel all your energy into your own campaign.

OBJECTIVE #8: To handle the screening by interest groups.

* Activity #1: Find out the issues that concern a special interest group before you go to be interviewed.

* Activity #2: Be honest in your answers to questions.

* Activity #3: Be a gracious loser if a particular group fails to endorse you.

* Activity #4: Do not agree to be screened by organizations you do not support. You may be embarrassed by their endorsement.

OBJECTIVE #9: To campaign in the schools.

- Activity #1: Find out when parent teacher association (PTA) meetings take place.

- Activity #2: Get permission to attend.

- Activity #3: Before and after meetings, talk to people.

- Activity #4: Try to get introduced to the audience.

- Activity #5: Send a thank you note to the president.

OBJECTIVE #10: To campaign in ethnic communities.

- Activity #1: Know the procedure for campaigning in an ethnic community.

- Activity #2: Use a consultant from that community, if necessary, to guide you.

- Activity #3: Target mailings and advertising that will appeal to the citizens in those communities.

OBJECTIVE #11: To create a phone bank.

- Activity #1: Find a central location with several phone lines for a phone bank.

- Activity #2: Have your volunteer coordinator organize people to make phone calls.

- Activity #3: Write a short message for callers to read over the phone.

- Activity #4: Keep records of all phone calls made.

OBJECTIVE #12: To organize poll watchers.

- Activity #1: Find out if your county election's office allows people to serve as poll watchers.

- Activity #2: Have volunteers fill out necessary forms.

- Activity #3: Call poll watchers to remind them of their duty.

- Activity #4: Have poll watchers pick up names of voters 24 hours before election.

- Activity #5: Have reserve volunteers at headquarters to trouble-shoot if someone fails to show up.

C. **CAMPAIGN GOAL #3:** To identify and manage personal factors that affect the success of the campaign and personal peace of mind.

OBJECTIVE #1: To decide to run.

* Activity #1: Before you start campaigning, know your reasons for deciding to run and be able to articulate them. People will ask!

OBJECTIVE #2: To establish campaign ethics.

* Activity #1: Use good taste and the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It is the best way to keep a campaign clean and ethically sound.

* Activity #2: Do not concern yourself with your opponent's misfortunes.

OBJECTIVE #3: To deal with personal emotions.

* Activity #1: Begin the activities of the campaign with enough time to avoid stress.

* Activity #2: Focus on your own race, not your opponent(s).

* Activity #3: Keep fit and in tune with your biological clock.

* Activity #4: Accept the outcome of the election, remembering that you have won by just running for office with all the new skills you have learned and the people you have met.

OBJECTIVE #4: To handle election day.

* Activity #1: Make plans to keep busy during election day.

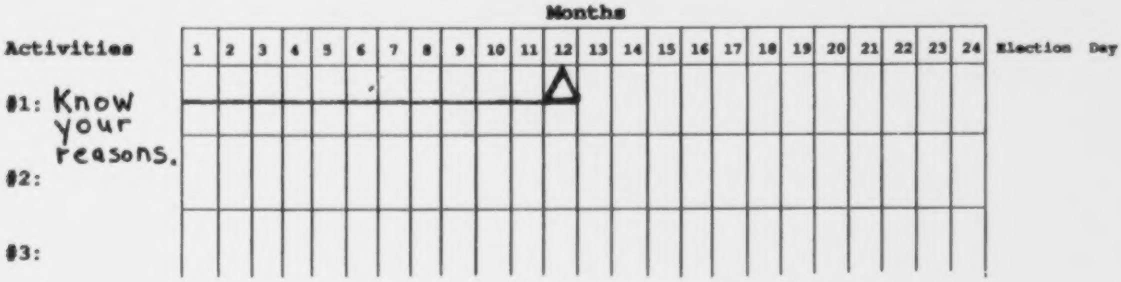
* Activity #2: Rest up for the long night ahead.

Activity Sheet #2, "Campaign Time Table"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

Your teacher will assign you an objective and its accompanying activities to plan over time, using the campaign time table on the next page. You are to think of the objective and its activities and how they fit in the overall strategy for winning an election. As illustrated below, you are to determine when a particular activity should begin by starting a line on the time sheet under the appropriate month. The months are numbered 1 to 24, to indicate a two-year period before the election. The line is continued until the month the activity ends. At this latter month, you are to draw a milestone or a triangle, as shown on the model below.

Example:
CAMPAIGN GOAL #3: To identify and manage personal factors.
OBJECTIVE #1: To decide to run.



The above time sheet indicates that this candidate will begin formulating his/her reasons for running two years or 24 months before election day and plans to have them totally formulated within 12 months, leaving 12 months in the campaign. Using the campaign time table, plan the time needed for your assigned objective(s) and accompanying activities.

Campaign Time Table

Goal # : ____

Objective # : ____

	Months																								
Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Election Day
#1:																									
#2:																									
#3:																									
#4:																									
#5:																									
#6:																									
#7:																									

ACTIVITY SHEET #3, "Deciding to Run"

Name ______________________________________ Date ______________________

Why does someone decide to run for office? It is strongly recommended that candidates give this question a great deal of thought. People will ask a candidate that question and expect a clear presentation of the reasons that motivated the candidate. Of course, this is a personal factor. Each person is motivated to run for a variety of different reasons.

A psychologist who gave the question of "motivation" a great deal of study was Abraham Mallow. He developed a famous model about motivation. It is known as Mallow's hierarchy-of-needs.

Mallow postulated that humans are primarily motivated by needs and these needs are arranged in an order or hierarchy. First, there are the lower level needs, the **physical** needs (need for food, water, sleep and sex). The next level of needs is **safety** or protection from danger. Following safety is **love** and this is followed by **self-esteem** (the feeling that one is important). The highest level need is **self-fulfillment** (the feeling that one wants to do what is truly a reflection of their own nature). Before moving up the hierarchy, one must satisfy the lower-level needs, which are generally ongoing needs.

Below are a list of statements made by candidates for local office. For each statement, identify what level on Mallow's hierarchy the quote relates to and why.

Mallow's hierarchy-of-needs:

self-fulfillment
self-esteem
love
safety
physical

1. "I have the experience needed to fill this position and feel that I can offer the city and its citizens true leadership capabilities."

   This quote relates to Mallow's level of ______________________________

   because ____.

2. "An ever-growing problem in our area is the homeless. I'm just a country boy myself, and I know what it's like to go hungry and to go without adequate shelter. If elected, one of my priorities will be to address this social issue through work with our community service agencies."

   This quote relates to Mallow's level of ______________________________ because ____.

3. "I was born and raised here. This is my home. Next to God and my family, the future of this community is right up there."

This quote relates to Mallow's level of ____________________

because ____.

4. "It has always been my nature to serve my fellow man. If elected as your County Commissioner, I will have reached the pinnacle of my career."

This quote relates to Mallow's level of ____________________

because____.

5. "This city is in dire need of adequate roads. If elected..."

This quote relates to Mallow's level of ____________________

because ____.

6. When asked, what would you want a candidate you were going to vote for to say were his/her reasons for running for local office?

____

____

____

____

To what level(s) of Mallow's model would this statement relate?

____

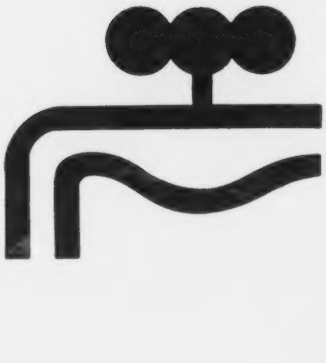
____

Teacher Key, Activity Sheet #3

1. self-esteem
2. physical
3. love
4. self-fulfillment
5. safety
6. (answers will vary)

Unit 6 - Lesson 1

"Water Management at the Local Government Level"



Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 6 - Lesson 1

"Water Management at the Local Government Level"

RATIONALE:

One of the most important commodities offered to citizens by Florida cities, and some urbanized counties, is potable, safe water. It goes without saying that without water a community cannot survive. All of us are constant consumers of water--for drinking, watering our lawns, washing our clothes, bathing, washing our cars and the like. However, we rarely think of water as a precious resource, the absence of which will alter all of our lives. This lesson aims at providing the basis for students to think about water as a valuable resource and to explore ways in which they can participate in decisions made at the local government level regarding water usage and management.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: aquifer, groundwater, primary water standards, reverse osmosis, secondary water standards, sewage, surface water and water quality laboratory;
2. name the three means by which most city governments in Florida secure their fresh water supply, emphasizing the manner in which the water is secured in their own community;
3. list at least five routine tasks that the average person performs daily involving the use of water and list five ways in which water is used to perform other societal tasks (for example, cleaning the streets);
4. estimate the number of gallons of water needed for routine and non-routine tasks in a day in their own community and the approximate daily cost of this service;
5. explain the process for purifying sewage and name the three major means of disposing of such treated wastewater;
6. suggest at least two ways in which local governments may provide for better and more abundant water in the most economical manner; and
7. outline a plan by which they can influence the decisions made about water management in their local community.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "How Much Water Do I Use Daily on Routine Tasks?" (students will need a handout for each member of their family); a chalkboard; and one or more hand-held calculators.

2. Student Reading #1, "City May Soon Ease Water Restrictions"; a chalkboard or flipchart; and Activity Sheet #2, "How Do We Obtain Clean, Safe Water?"

3. Student Reading #2, "Homeowners Jittery over Tainted Water."

4. Optional Activity: Florida League of Cities' videotape, "Your City's Water: Where it comes from, Where it goes," available from your county school board's instructional television office (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV Office.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three to four hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.
Standard H -	The student will explain the interaction among science, technology and society.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: Script from Florida League of Cities' videotape, "Your City's Water; Where it Comes From, Where it Goes.")

The availability of water, a precious natural resource, is something that most of us take for granted. When we turn on the shower, make a cup of coffee or fill up a glass of water to drink, we assume the water is clean and do not even give it a second thought.

Most city governments, and some county governments in urban (densely populated) areas, are in the business of providing clean water for citizens and disposing of dirty, used water. (Note: the provision of clean water and wastewater disposal/treatment in most unincorporated areas and in some cities is provided through a private company, an electric cooperative and/or through private wells.) This lesson addresses the involved process by which local governments provide such clean water and dispose of wastewater and sewage.

Fresh water supplies in Florida are a precious natural resource. The most common source of water in Florida is **groundwater**, which is located sometimes hundreds or thousands of feet underground in what are called **aquifers**. Aquifers are nature's water storage tanks located deep in the earth. Through wells drilled down to these aquifers by local governments and through the use of pumps, this water is tapped for local usage. These aquifers are refilled by rain water and surface water that seeps down through the many layers of earth, the ground operating as a filter to retain any impurities and to provide clear, uncontaminated water. There are four large aquifers in Florida, located at different depths and levels, which sometimes overlap each other. These aquifers include the: Sand and Gravel Aquifer, Floridan Aquifer, Biscayne Aquifer and Hawthorne Aquifer. From which aquifer does your community drain water? It is estimated that these aquifers have about one quadrillion gallons of water in storage, about one-fifth of the amount of water contained in the Great Lakes.

Another way that local governments secure water is by using **surface water**, rain water or spring water that collects in lakes and rivers. This water may be purified at treatment facilities and then piped into homes or businesses.

With Florida surrounded for the most part by saltwater, another technical method to create fresh water is through **reverse osmosis**. Used by only a small number of cities because of the complicated process and extensive costs involved, this method involves a process by which salt, minerals and other impurities are filtered out from saltwater by a very tiny membrane which only allows water molecules to pass through.

Areas of Florida are so diverse that each local government must study their local region to determine the best method available for the needs of their citizens. Since cities use tax dollars to operate, they must look for the most efficient and cost-effective way to provide fresh, clean water.

Not all water that is pumped from aquifers or piped in from surface water is considered suitable for use or consumption by residents. There are many state and federal regulations that must be met to ensure that the highest quality of water is made available on a consistent basis. There are two standards that must be followed. The **primary water standards** are those which affect one's health. The **secondary water standards** are concerned with the aesthetics of the water, for example, the color, taste or odor of the water. These standards are strictly enforced.

Local governments are required to test for some 180 to 200 elements which may be found in the water supply. Too much of any element is a potential pollutant. As indicated in the article on Tallahassee (Student Reading #1), **water quality laboratories** monitor the levels of such elements as fluoride, iron, mercury and pesticides in water supplies, using acceptable limits of such elements established by federal and state regulations as a guideline. Water quality technicians conduct extensive tests to detect traces of any impurities and then take the necessary steps to eliminate these traces from the water. Generally, groundwater requires much less purification than surface water. Since water must be piped to homes and businesses, the state requires that chlorine be injected into water systems so that disinfection is guaranteed.

Once water has been used, the dirty water or **sewage** must be disposed of by the local government. Sewage is considered anything that is poured down the drain, such as dirty dish water, water from the shower or bathtub, or waste from the toilet. The treatment of this wastewater is an involved and time-consuming process. Sewage is piped from homes and industries back to a central facility. The treatment process begins with a screening to remove any large items, such as plastics or wood, that may damage the pumps. The second step is to remove any organic materials, such as sand, from the wastewater. The process used is similar to the way miners in the 1800s used to sift for gold. The remaining wastewater is put into large holding tanks, where it is aerated. In this eight to 10 hour process, air is constantly forced up from the bottom of the tank, where tiny micro-organisms consume the remaining bacteria in the wastewater. The city or county government needs to guard constantly against sewage or dirty water being mixed with water for local consumption. The water that remains is treated with chlorine and other disinfectants to finish the purification process.

Once the water is clean, it can be used or disposed of in three ways: it can be used to irrigate agricultural crops; it may be put back into the natural water cycle by introducing it to surface water; or deep well injection may be used, where wells are drilled about one mile deep to pump down the treated water.

It is estimated that an individual in your community uses approximately 125 gallons of water daily. Multiplied by the 12 million Florida residents, this means that around 1.5 billion gallons of water are consumed by the residents of Florida in a single day! What would that consumption figure be for a year?

VOCABULARY:

aquifer - nature's water storage tanks for collecting groundwater deep in the earth.

groundwater - the most common source of water in Florida, collected naturally in aquifers located deep in the earth.

primary water standards - water quality standards that must be applied by local government as they affect individual health.

reverse osmosis - a technical process by which salt, minerals and other impurities are filtered out of saltwater to create freshwater.

secondary water standards - water quality standards that must be applied by local government to determine the aesthetic aspects of water, such as odor, color and taste.

sewage - dirty, used water (wastewater) that is poured down the drain, including dirty dish water, water from the shower or bathtub, or waste from the toilet.

surface water - rain water or spring water that collects in lakes and rivers.

water quality laboratory - a laboratory whose staff monitor water supply for levels of such elements as fluoride, iron, mercury and pesticides, following state and federal guidelines for acceptable limits.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "How Much Water Do I Use Daily on Routine Tasks?" (students will need an activity sheet for each one of their family members); a chalkboard; and one or more hand-held calculators.

Begin this lesson on water management by asking students, as a homework assignment, to complete Activity Sheet #1, "How Much Water Do I Use Daily on Routine Tasks?" The general directions may be reviewed as a class before students take home the handout. Students are asked to fill out one activity sheet for each member of their family and to estimate gallon consumption for each routine task involving the use of water. You may bring a one-gallon container (such as a bottle) to demonstrate how to approximate the amount of gallons consumed in each task. Students should include in their activity sheets such routine tasks as flushing a toilet, washing dishes and taking a shower. Some activities, such as washing the car and watering the lawn, are to be included as tasks just for the person completing them (not for all family members). Students are then asked to total the daily consumption (in gallons) for each individual member of the family and to multiply that figure by 365 days for a year's estimated consumption. Students should also work out the daily figure for the entire family and the yearly total consumption for the entire family. It is also suggested that students check their family's water bills to gain an idea of how much such water usage is costing them. Make sure students have an activity sheet for each member of their family and ask them to collect the information over the next day, coming prepared to discuss their findings the day after the assignment.

On the designated day, review the activity sheets as a class. Individual and family daily and annual consumption estimates can be shared and recorded on the chalkboard. An average individual total for the class may be obtained by totaling the students' individual daily totals and dividing that number by the number of students in the class. An estimated daily consumption figure for the community may be calculated by multiplying the class individual average by the number of residents in the city or the county. The community's estimated annual consumption may then be obtained by multiplying the community's daily consumption figure by 365 days. (Note: It is recommended that the teacher record these totals so that they may be compared with those averages provided in the chart found in Student Reading #1.)

This exercise should give students a sense of the magnitude of water consumption in each household, leading to the question of who provides for this water and at what cost.

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "City May Soon Ease Water Restrictions"; a chalkboard or flipchart; and Activity Sheet #2, "How Do We Obtain Clean, Safe Water?"

Hand out Student Reading #1, "City May Soon Ease Water Restrictions." Ask students to read the two-page article silently at their desks, keeping in mind the following questions (which may be written out ahead of time on the chalkboard or on a flipchart):

1. What does the chart indicate about individual routine water consumption? In comparison to your own water consumption, is 100 gallons of water consumption a day per individual too much or too little? Explain.

2. Why do city and county governments impose water restrictions? How can these restrictions be implemented? Who is responsible for carrying out these restrictions?

3. How do local governments secure water? According to the article, what is one of the means by which the City of Tallahassee secures its water? How is water secured in your own community?

4. In the article, which agency has the responsibility for maintaining water quality? What agency has the same responsibility in your own community? How will you find out?

5. What is your responsibility as a resident of the community toward water consumption? How do you get involved in decisions concerning securing and maintaining adequate water resources, quality control and water restrictions, as needed?

A discussion may follow, where students are introduced to the information contained in the Teacher Background through a short presentation. Tell students that they will have the opportunity to answer some of these questions and learn more about water management in their community through the next activity.

Hand out Activity Sheet #2, "How Do We Obtain Clean, Safe Water?" to students and review the directions for the exercise. Ask students, as a homework assignment, to fill in the blanks for their community. This assignment may be done individually or in groups. In carrying out the assignment, students should be able to focus on problems related to water management that their respective communities might have and to begin to reflect on possible solutions to these problems. When completed, students should present their findings in class. If there is a water shortage in the community, students should discuss the various methods available to local government to meet the problem. Curtailing water usage in peak hours, using alternate days for watering the lawn or washing the car, and finding multiple ways to secure fresh water are some of the methods that may be considered. Students should be able to come up with a plan to assist local government in maintaining adequate water supplies for the residents of the community through the year 2000.

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Homeowners Jittery Over Tainted Water."

Student Reading #2, "Homeowners Jittery Over Tainted Water," deals with the quality of water available to local residents. In this case, county health officials found that the private wells used by a group of residents in the eastern section of Country Club Acres might be contaminated. Since the neighborhood's water supply was not provided by local government, it was monitored by county health officials as agents of the state. The article, in general, seems to sensitize students to the importance of exercising quality control over drinking water supplies. In this example, the City of Delray Beach is called in to supply water to an unincorporated area of the county.

Students should receive a copy of the two-page article and verbally respond to the following questions through a class discussion:

1. What is the main problem described in the article?

2. Who is involved? What solutions to the problem are presented? Are they appropriate? What would be your own solution?

3. What is the role of the county and city government in resolving such problems? What is the role of the citizens in the community? What is your own role?

4. Do you have similar problems in your community? Explain. How do you know that the water is clean and safe? How can you find out?

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Secure a copy of the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "Your City's Water: Where it comes from, Where it goes." (See Optional Activity under Materials and Resources Needed.) As students review the video, ask them to consider the following questions:

   - How is water secured in our state? How much does it cost city governments and, in turn, the citizens of our state?

   - What would happen if the water reserves now available were depleted?

   - As an individual, what can you do to assure that clean water supplies will be available in your community?

   - What can you recommend to your family and friends about citizen responsibility in terms of maintaining fresh water supplies? What would you recommend to Florida local governments as they plan for the future?

2. Invite a representative of the local government water quality laboratory or water treatment plant to talk about the manner in which the community gets its water and provides for quality control. Ask the speaker to present the main problems facing the local government in managing water supply and usage.

3. As a result of the presentation above, ask students working in small groups to prepare position statements regarding:

   (a) alternative ways to secure adequate water for the community;

   (b) guidelines for water consumption by residents;

   (c) methods of exercising water quality control;

   (d) costs of maintaining clean water and ways in which such costs can be minimized (students should note that water management is the most costly service provided by city government); and

   (e) things that citizens can do to influence decisions about water (such as organize action groups, attend public meetings, write letters to the editors of local newspapers, etc.).

4. Ask students to bring to class a newspaper or magazine article which either directly or indirectly relates to water management. Focus on problems similar to the ones experienced in your own community (such as lack of rain water) and ask students to prepare a list of methods used elsewhere to solve such problems.

5. Ask students to conduct a survey in their neighborhood to discern the attitudes of residents concerning: the availability of adequate water supply, the quality of water, the cost of water for each household and recommendations in planning for the future of the community's water supply.

6. Develop an action plan so that the findings of the survey above can be communicated to the appropriate city or county officials.

7. Ask students to conduct a study to find out what percentage of water consumption in their community is attributable to non-household usages, such as agriculture, business and industry. In their study, students may raise the question of costs and whether or not such costs are fairly assumed by these enterprises. Interviews with local representatives from these enterprises and with elected government officials may provide a source for conducting the study.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. The optional activities presented in the preceding section may also be used as the basis for student evaluation. The studies, the interviews and the articles collected could be presented to, and evaluated by, the teacher as a closing lesson activity.

2. Ask students to write an essay on the importance of monitoring water supply and quality in the community.

3. Ask students to write a short paper focusing on a current water-related problem and offer defensible arguments for resolving the problem.

4. Ask students to develop a simple, 20-item questionnaire to be used with the general public in order to gauge their knowledge of, and attitudes toward, water supply, consumption, quality and cost in the community.

5. Ask students to write a set of by-laws or a constitution for a new school club to be known as "Students for the Preservation of Clean, Safe Water in the Community."

Activity Sheet #1, "How Mach Water Do I Use Daily on Routine Tasks?"

Name of Family Member ____________________________ Date ___________________

How many gallons of water do you use every day to perform routine tasks, such as drinking water at lunch time, cleaning your teeth, washing your hands, etc.? In the space provided below, keep a record of your tasks involving the use of water for one day, as assigned by your teacher. Give the time of day of the routine task, name the task and estimate the amount of water required for each task (in gallons). Begin tracking your activities from the time you get up in the morning, through the school day, ending with the time you go to bed at night. Also, fill out one of these sheets for each member of your family. Then, add up the individual totals of gallons of water used by each member of your family in one average day. Multiply that figure by 365 days to get an estimate of the amount of water consumed in one year by each family member performing routine tasks. **A family daily and annual total should also be calculated.** Look at your family's water bills for an idea of how much such usage is costing you.

Time	Task	Estimated water consumption (in gallons)
6:00 a.m.	washing hands	six gallons
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________
________	________________	______________________

Total estimated gallons used in one day: _____ X 365 days =

Total estimated gallons used in one year: _____

Family's estimated water usage costs per year: $_________

Student Reading #1, "City May Soon Ease Water Restrictions"

Tallahassee Democrat, October 4, 1990
By Melissa V. Leon, Democrat Staff Writer
Section B, pages 1 and 4
(Reprinted with permission.)

City water consumers may not have to adhere to water usage restrictions much longer.

Within the next two weeks, an odd-even watering rule--which has been in effect since the city shut down six contaminated wells--will be dropped, said Bill Leseman, superintendent of the city's water-quality lab. The voluntary water schedules began in March.

Three of six wells, now being treated to remove a chemical contaminant, tetrachloroethylene, also know as PCE, will go back on line in mid-October, Leseman said. The contaminant is believed to cause liver cancer in animals.

Leseman said the remaining three wells will start up soon after.

Meanwhile, Leseman said, residents are urged to continue to save water by sticking to the plan until the wells are back in full swing, which would help ease demands on the city's water system.

Under the plan, odd-numbered addresses water on odd days, while people with even-numbered addresses water on even days.

Leseman said the restriction was imposed because of extremely hot weather and the significant decrease in the amount of rainfall.

Although rainfall doesn't directly affect the city's water supply, it does decrease the amount of water that has to be pulled from the city's system, Leseman said.

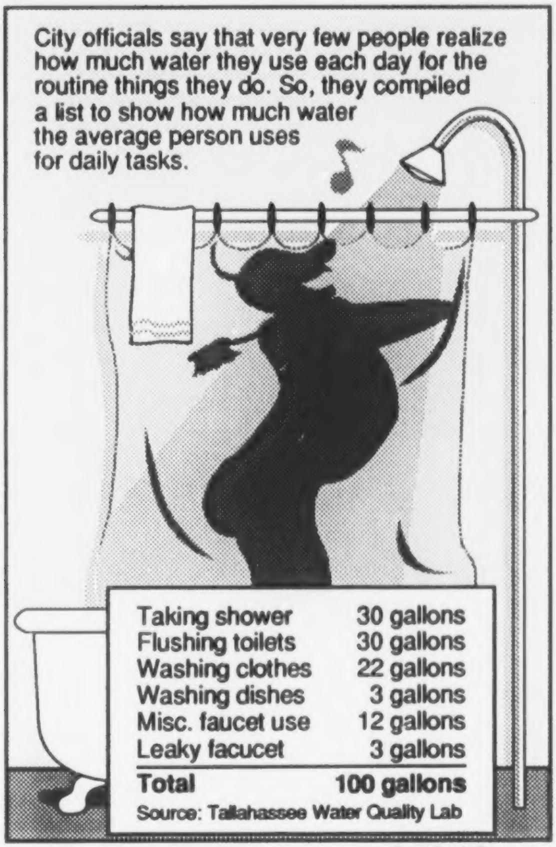
"The problem comes when everyone gets off at 5 o'clock and runs home to water their yards at the same time," he said. "It boils down to us being able to pump enough water fast enough to accommodate the demand."

If it rains a lot, Leseman said, people don't have to water their lawns as much, which means residents don't use as much water, and don't put such great demands on the system.

The normal amount of rain for the months of June through September is about 28 inches, said Greg Mollere, a forecaster with the National Weather Service. This summer, during the same period, only 18 inches of rain were reported.

Last year, Mollere said, the rainfall was above the norm, about 17 inches, because of the frequent number of thunderstorms that drenched the city almost daily.

"There is plenty of water for routine stuff, like washing and bathing and everything else that goes on, but people have to know that we should not take advantage of the water supply."



City officials say that very few people realize how much water they use each day for the routine things they do. So, they compiled a list to show how much water the average person uses for daily tasks.

Taking shower	30 gallons
Flushing toilets	30 gallons
Washing clothes	22 gallons
Washing dishes	3 gallons
Misc. faucet use	12 gallons
Leaky facucet	3 gallons
Total	**100 gallons**

Source: Tallahassee Water Quality Lab

Fred Clark/Democrat

Activity Sheet #2, "How Do We Obtain Clean, Safe Water?"

Name ______________________ Date ______________________

In Student Reading #1, you read about the city of Tallahassee and the role that wells play in meeting the demands for water. In this activity, you want to find out how water is secured in your own community. The assignment calls for developing a profile of water management in your community. Obtain the information below for your community and fill in the blanks.

1. Average water consumption (in gallons) on an annual basis: ______________
2. Peak hours when water is in demand: ______________________
3. Source(s) of water (aquifer, salt water, surface water, etc.): ______________
   ____
4. Estimated availability of water reserves (in gallons): ______________
5. Agency of local government monitoring quality of water supply: __________
   ____
6. Cost of exercising quality control: ______________________
7. Method(s) used to purify water: ______________________
   ____
8. Restriction(s) on water usage: ______________________
   ____
9. How is wastewater disposal handled?: ______________________
   ____
10. Current problems with water/wastewater management: ______________
    ____
11. Specific plans for the future: ______________________
    ____
    ____

Student Reading #2, "Homeowners Jittery over Tainted Water"

Excerpt from Sun-Sentinel, Fort Lauderdale, September 8, 1990
By Steve Liewer, Staff Writer
Section B, page 1
(Reprinted with permission.)

Debra Snodgrass nearly panicked when she found out the water she and her family had been drinking for 13 years might cause cancer.

"Our water had been filtered, but we went on bottled water right away, anyway," said the mother of three, who lives just west of Delray Beach.

Snodgrass and several of her neighbors in the eastern section of Country Club Acres will get hooked up for free to the city's water system because county health inspectors have found traces of cancer-causing chemicals in their wells.

The health department discovered tiny amounts of trichloroethylene, a by-product of cleaning solvents, in the wells of three of 14 homes tested in the past year.

State and county health officials say residents are not in any significant danger. The levels are so low that, at most, only one in a million people would develop liver cancer from drinking the water for an entire lifetime. The state's acceptable limit for the chemical is three parts per billion; the three contaminated wells ranged from 4.2 to 22 parts per billion.

"It's not that people are going to start dropping dead from cancer because they drink this water," said Joe Sekerke, a biologist for Florida's Office of Toxicology and Hazard Assessment. "If I found 22 parts per billion in my well, I wouldn't stop drinking it."

Nevertheless, the state is providing free bottled water to anyone with a tainted well, and it is paying Delray Beach half the $60,000 cost of piping city water to the three affected streets, Lincoln, Jefferson and Whatley roads.

Wells in Country Club Acres west of Military Trail are not affected.

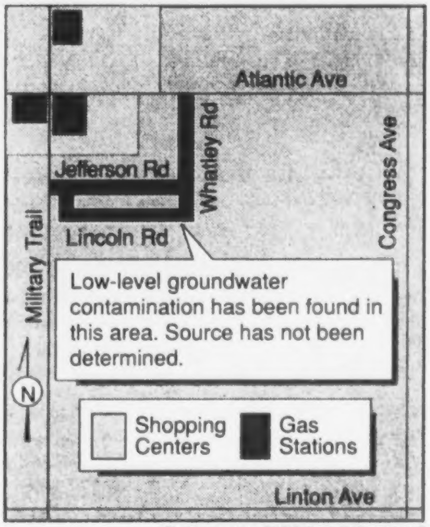
The county discovered the contamination in June 1989 as part of routine testing of wells near state Superfund sites.

The Florida Superfund--which is separate from the federal program of the same name--pays the cost of cleaning up water tainted by leaks from underground gasoline tanks. It is financed by a tax on each barrel of oil entering the state.

Art Williams, supervisor of operations for the health department's Division of Environmental Engineering, said inspectors are not sure where the chemical came from. They suspect one of three gas stations a quarter mile away at Atlantic Avenue and Military Trail.

The potential for leaks from those tanks made the eastern part of Country Club Acres one of the state Superfund sites.

Williams said the county is testing each of the 50 or so homes on three streets . . .


Atlantic Ave
Whatley Rd
Congress Ave
Jefferson Rd
Lincoln Rd
Military Trail
N
Linton Ave
Shopping Centers
Gas Stations

Low-level groundwater contamination has been found in this area. Source has not been determined.

Staff graphic/DIEGO V. DEL VALLE

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Unit 6 - Lesson 2

"Solid Waste Management at the Local Government Level"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

"Solid Waste Management at the Local Government Level"

RATIONALE:

Our society is sometimes referred to as a "throw-away" society, because we throw away a tremendous amount of solid waste every day. We eat a hamburger and we "throw away" its wrapper; we drink a coke and we "throw away" its can; we wash our hands at a restaurant and we "throw away" the paper towel we used. Where does all this solid waste go? Who is responsible for it? How much does this continuous "throwing away" cost? How can citizens be made aware of the magnitude of the problem and be motivated to take appropriate action to address the issue? What is the role of local government in the complicated process of solid waste collection and disposal? Addressing the answers to these and other related questions is the focus of this lesson on solid waste management.

The problem is beginning to be addressed by Florida's local governments. The state Legislature, through the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act, has encouraged county/city cooperation in consolidating solid-waste management efforts and promoted the recycling of solid waste in order to achieve a 30 percent reduction in the amount of solid wastes disposed of in landfills and incinerators by 1994. As our future decision-makers, it is crucial that students increase their working knowledge of this current local government issue and become aware of the options available to deal with ever-increasing solid waste.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and assignments: garbage collection, garbage disposal, hazardous waste, landfill, recycling, resource recovery, solid waste, solid waste management, special wastes, transfer station and 1988 Florida Solid Waste Management Act;

2. identify the local government(s) responsible for solid waste management in their community;

3. list the three primary methods of solid waste disposal, discussing their unique advantages and disadvantages;

4. present a defensible position regarding the most effective means for garbage disposal in their community; and

5. outline a plan in which they may be a direct participant in the process of solid waste management, including both collection and disposal activities.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "A Day's Activities in Our 'Throw-Away' Society."

2. Student Reading #1, "Trash to Ash, Incinerator Seen as a Solution to Overflowing Landfill."

3. Student Reading #2, "Solid Waste Collection and Disposal"; and Activity Sheet #2, "Developing a Profile of My Community's Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Process."

4. Student Reading #3, "Innovative Solid Waste Management Alternatives."

5. Optional Activities: Florida League of Cities' videotapes, "A Throw Away Society" and "Recycling in Your City," the former of which is currently available from your county school board's instructional television office (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV Office. Optional Activity Sheet #1, "A Throw Away Society Video," which includes a pre-test and post-test for the video with 13 questions, along with 16 discussion questions.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.
Standard H -	The student will explain the interaction among science, technology and society.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

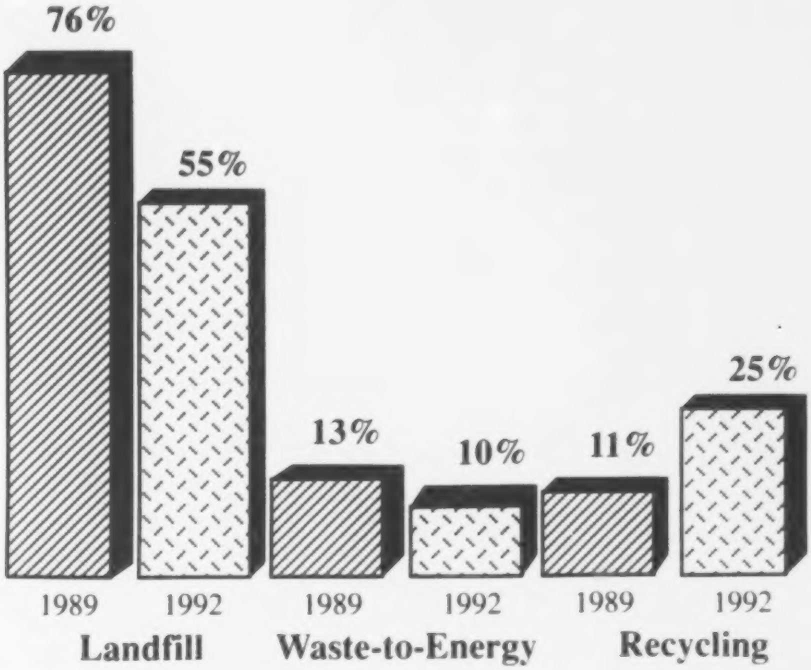
(Source: The script from the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "The Throw Away Society"; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, revised 1989, pages VI-B-1 through VI-B-9.)

The primary purpose of this lesson is to encourage students to learn more about an important issue in their community, i.e., solid waste management, and to take informed action in dealing with the issue.

As we know, the entire world and the nation have a tremendous task in disposing of their garbage and trash, i.e. **solid waste**. On a national basis, the United States annually disposes of 180 million tons of solid waste. The magnitude of this is comparable to a convoy of 10-ton garbage trucks, lining up from the earth to the moon! The United States is one of the world's leaders in per capita generation of solid waste and this is the main reason that its society is referred to as a "throw-away" society. Americans generate, on the average, between 6.2 and 7.2 pounds of garbage daily.

Citizens in the entire state of Florida generate as much as 15.3 million tons of solid waste annually. Both volume-wise and weight-wise, solid waste generation increases significantly every year. For example, since 1980, the state has experienced a 61 percent increase in the generation of residential and commercial solid waste. It is estimated that a medium-sized city in Florida can produce enough solid waste in four weeks to fill the Gator Bowl in Jacksonville!

Where does all this solid waste go? The chart below, "How America Disposes of its Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)," indicates the three ways in which solid waste is disposed of: landfills; resource recovery, a "waste-to-energy" process; and recycling.



Source: The Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action. February 1989. EPA Municipal Solid Waste Task Force. EPA Office of Solid Waste

May be reproduced

The most prevalent means in Florida for solid waste disposal, as in the rest of the nation, is the use of garbage trucks which unload solid waste into sanitary **landfills**. In a sanitary landfill, a layer of clay, several inches thick, is put down; the solid waste is dumped onto the layer of clay; and a top layer, or cover, of clay is put on and around the waste periodically, e.g. at the end of each day. In this way, the waste is rendered inaccessible to rodents and insects, and contamination of nearby land and water is minimized. It is estimated that 65 percent of the total garbage generated in Florida is processed through landfills. There are mounting costs and problems associated with the use of landfills. For example, construction of a landfill costs approximately $75,000 per acre. Suitable land sites for landfills are becoming less available and, as a result, land costs have increased. Long-term maintenance programs, even after a landfill is full, require close attention and monitoring. The landfill has to be engineered very carefully to meet federal, state and local standards, and to avoid pollution. Such design includes having a liner to prevent leachate (i.e., the liquid which might drain from the landfill) seepage into nearby lakes, streams or ground water, French drains (horizontal pipes) to collect liquid waste, and vertical pipes to collect and disperse methane and other gases.

There are also costs associated with the garbage collection service, as arranged for by the city or county government. For example, a garbage truck may cost between $90,000 and $100,000. Add to this labor costs, truck maintenance, costly fuel charges and landfill tipping fees, and it is obvious that garbage collection and disposal through landfills is a costly process. These costs may be streamlined for local governments and, in turn, reduce the financial impact on residents, through: the use of **transfer stations**, where many smaller garbage trucks dump their loads and then bulldoze load the garbage into larger semi-trucks to be hauled to landfills; routing, where planners develop the most efficient routes for garbage collection and dumping in avoiding rush hour and congested traffic areas; and utilization of contract collector services, i.e., private business operators.

Recycling is considered the cleanest alternative to landfills and could, in turn, create markets for the recycled material. Recycling reduces the amount of land needed to dispose of trash, and it protects limited natural resources, such as forests and groundwater. In looking at one recyclable item, it is estimated that a city in Florida of about 150,000 population could collect as much as 1,000 to 1,300 pounds of old newspapers in one day, or 3,300 to 4,400 tons per year. Can you imagine how much newspaper and other recycables are generated by the citizens in all the cities and counties of Florida? Currently, only 10 percent of Florida's garbage is recycled. A major drawback is citizen participation. Citizens need to be educated so that they change their habits in disposing of their garbage. For example, all so-called reclaimable items such as aluminum cans, newspapers, glass, cardboard boxes and other materials need to be placed in separate containers so that they may be processed accordingly. Other possibilities could include changes in consumer buying habits--purchasing items with less wrapping and packaging. If you do not have a recycling program in place in your school, could you organize a group to carry out this important, civic-minded operation?

A second alternative to landfills which can help preserve the groundwater or aquifer system in Florida is **resource recovery**, sometimes called "waste-to-energy." Florida is one of the nation's leaders in the development of resource recovery facilities. In this process, garbage is collected and, instead of disposing of the waste material in traditional landfills, the garbage is burned in incinerators, thereby creating electrical energy. The benefits of resource recovery include: providing an environmentally safe method to dispose of our ever-increasing solid waste; decreasing the dependency on landfills; the recovery of valuable energy and materials through burning of those materials; and defrayal of the cost of disposal by selling the excess electric energy produced. There are drawbacks to this relatively new method. Ash is a bi-product of burning the garbage and must be disposed of, although the space required for disposal is greatly diminished. Air emissions from burning also require constant monitoring to stay within acceptable environmental levels. Student Reading #1 takes a closer look at a proposed resource recovery facility in Lee County, Florida, presenting the pros and cons of such a disposal method.

Solid waste management refuse systems involve two basic operations: garbage/trash collection and disposal. In incorporated areas served by city government, **garbage collection** is generally mandatory, per local ordinance. City governments usually provide the service directly, but may also contract with a private company for the service (privatization) or negotiate a franchise agreement, allowing a private firm to operate a garbage collection service within their jurisdiction. In the unincorporated areas, particularly in rural (sparsely populated) counties, county governments or private firms may provide "green cans," large storage bins (often on wheels) distributed throughout the county, where citizens can bring their own garbage and trash for dumping. Generally, such garbage collection is not mandated by the county government. Some county governments, particularly those that are urbanized (densely populated), do mandate garbage collection and provide service in much the same manner as city governments.

Local government garbage collection practices vary. Some provide backyard collection; others require garbage and trash to be placed at the curbside or in an alley. Collection may be made once a week, twice a week or more than twice a week. Federal collection guidelines specify only that trash containing food waste be collected at least once every seven calendar days. The type of collection containers used by customers may be specified by local government ordinance or a regulation. Collection equipment varies and includes side-loader trucks (generally used in residential areas), rear-loader trucks (usually used for high-density multiple dwellings) and self-loading trucks (more specialized vehicles for commercial collection).

Major legislation on solid waste was enacted by the Florida Legislature in 1988, with the goal of encouraging "county-city cooperation in consolidating solid waste management efforts to promote the recycling of solid waste in order to achieve a 30 percent reduction in the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators by 1994." The **1988 Florida Solid Waste Management Act** gave county governments the primary responsibility for **garbage disposal** by designating them as the "lead agencies in establishing and providing solid waste disposal facilities to meet the needs of both incorporated and unincorporated areas." Counties may charge reasonable fees for use of disposal facilities; however, cities may not be charged fees higher than those assessed to other users. Fees collected by a county on a countywide basis must be used to fund solid waste disposal and management services countywide. City governments must provide for collection and transportation of solid wastes within their respective jurisdictional boundaries to county-operated disposal facilities, if they do not operate their own disposal facility. (Note: cities are generally prohibited from operating solid waste disposal facilities.) Also, under the 1988 act, county governments are required to provide recycling facilities. Counties and cities are encouraged to form cooperative recycling programs.

VOCABULARY:

garbage collection - a basic service of city government that involves "on-site" pick-up of garbage and trash (solid waste), transporting it to disposal facilities; one operation of a solid waste refuse system.

garbage disposal - a primary function of county government, per the 1988 Florida Solid Waste Act, that involves providing a facility for solid waste disposal; one operation of a solid waste refuse system; the three primary methods of solid waste disposal used by local governments in Florida include: landfills, resource recovery and recycling.

hazardous waste - waste that is dangerous to human health and/or the environment; defined as being waste that is toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive or radioactive.

landfill - commonly known as a "garbage dump," a cleared land site containing a layer of clay where solid waste is unloaded following collection and covered periodically within a top level, or cover, of clay; must meet certain standards, such as having a liner to prevent seepage, French drains (horizontal pipes) to collect liquid waste, and vertical pipes to collect and disperse methane and other gases.

recycling - any process by which solid waste is collected, separated, or processed and reused, or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products; includes such items as aluminum cans, glass, newspapers and plastics.

resource recovery - also known as "waste-to-energy," a process where solid waste is burned in incinerators to produce electrical energy.

solid waste - under Florida law, includes "garbage, refuse, yard trash, clean debris, white goods (large appliances), special wastes, ashes, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations."

solid waste management - the process by which solid waste is collected, transported, stored, separated, processed, or disposed of in any other way, according to an orderly, purposeful and planned program.

special wastes - under Florida law, "solid waste that can require special handling and management including, but not limited to, white goods (large appliances), whole tires, used oil, mattresses, furniture, lead-acid batteries, and biological wastes;" many of these wastes may no longer be disposed of in landfills in Florida.

transfer station - a site, the primary purpose of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a processing or disposal facility.

1988 Florida Solid Waste Management Act - significant state legislation affecting the management of solid waste by counties and cities; encourages cooperation of the two local governmental entities in consolidating solid waste management efforts to promote recycling and reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "A Day's Activities in Our 'Throw-Away' Society."

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "A Day's Activities in Our 'Throw-Away' Society." In this introductory exercise, students are asked to compile a list of one day's activities in which they are required to dispose of ("throw away") a certain item, such as a paper cup, grass clippings from mowing the lawn, a soda bottle, an empty can, left-over food, an old magazine and the other multiple items we throw into the trash every day. The goal of the activity is to increase student awareness of just how much solid waste the average person discards in a single day.

Review the directions with students, giving them a day's homework assignment to complete the activity sheet. As in the example, students are asked to record the time of the activity, the activity associated with the disposal, the item thrown away, the estimated weight/volume of the disposed item (if available) and the disposal container used.

In reviewing the recorded results, lead students in a discussion, using the following questions:

1. How many items did you dispose of in one day?
2. Did any type of material predominate among your disposed items (for example, paper, glass, cardboard)?
3. What was the total approximate weight or volume of these items?
4. What types of disposal containers were used?
5. Were there different disposal containers available to separate some of the items?
6. What happens to these items after you throw them away? Who is responsible for collecting and disposing of them?
7. What could you have done to reduce the amount of garbage you threw away?
8. What is the estimated amount of garbage your entire household generates in one day? Is that above or below the average for your community?
9. What can you as an individual do to assist and encourage your local government to use the most efficient solid waste collection and disposal methods?

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Trash to Ash, Incinerator Seen As a Solution to Overflowing Landfill."

Hand out Student Reading #1, "Trash to Ash, Incinerator Seen As a Solution to Overflowing Landfill." This news article documents the efforts of the government of Lee County, Florida to build a resource recovery facility to convert solid waste into electric energy and thus reduce the community's solid waste volume. The reading presents arguments for and against construction of such a facility. The reading also includes an excellent diagram of how a resource recovery incinerator operates. Through the reading, students are introduced to a number of this lesson's key terms (landfills, recycling, resource recovery, etc.). The reading should also help students understand the magnitude of the solid waste issue and the role that both local governments and Florida citizens can play in meeting such a challenge.

Ask students to read the article silently at their desks, reviewing the associated diagram and map. Then, discuss the following questions as a class:

1. What is this article about?
2. What is the main issue or problem?
3. Who are the main characters involved in the issue?
4. How do they propose to resolve the problem?
5. What are the arguments or facts supporting each position?
6. If a plant such as this was built in your community, how would it affect you? How would it affect the community as a whole?
7. From the diagram provided, can you explain how a resource recovery facility operates?
8. What is your own position on the issue?
9. What supporting evidence do you have for your position?
10. Are you presently experiencing similar problems in your own community? If so, describe them.
11. As a citizen, what can you do to influence such decisions one way or another?
12. How is solid waste disposed of in your community?

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Solid Waste Collection and Disposal"; and Activity Sheet #2, "Developing a Profile of My Community's Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Process."

Hand out Student Reading #2, "Solid Waste Collection and Disposal." This handout contains an ad addressing garbage collection in the City of Tallahassee and two ads for the Tallahassee - Leon County Community Recycling Program (demonstrating one means of garbage disposal). The handout may be used as a "springboard," using the Teacher Background information, to lead a discussion on solid waste and the two operations of a refuse system: garbage collection and garbage disposal. The discussion also provides an opportunity to introduce information on the 1988 Florida Solid Waste Management Act and to review the lesson's vocabulary.

Following the class discussion, hand out Activity Sheet #2, "Developing a Profile of My Community's Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Process." With this exercise, students are asked to develop a profile of their community's solid waste collection and disposal process by responding to 12 questions. Supplemented by the information provided in the class discussion, such as the fact that the city government would be the primary source of information on garbage collection in the incorporated city limits and that the county government may be the best source for information on garbage disposal, students will need to contact their city and/or county government to answer some of the questions.

The main objective of this exercise is to acquaint students with this current local government issue and to encourage them to become involved in helping to reduce our ever-growing volume of solid waste. Once students compile and compare their information, they should be encouraged to develop a plan of action to participate in existing waste reduction activities and to propose other ways citizens could assist with the refuse process. For example, either individually or in groups, students could help separate garbage items to be collected for recycling. One group of students might want to start a campaign to influence local fast food restaurants to use only recyclable material in connection with the packaging and distribution of their products. One group might want to organize a field trip to a landfill or to a recycling or resource recovery facility to observe the operation first hand, to identify potential problems, and to submit a report to the school and the local newspaper. Students might want to organize informational programs at school, where the student body is educated about the ways in which they can help reduce solid waste in their school and community, and supervise the writing of new rules to serve as guidelines for students disposing of solid waste on school grounds.

D. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #3, "Innovative Solid Waste Management Alternatives."

Hand out Student Reading #3, "Innovative Solid Waste Management Alternatives." The reading introduces students to 11 solid waste management innovations initiated by various city governments throughout Florida. Ask students to read the handout silently at their desks. Then lead a class discussion using the following questions:

1. What is meant by "composting yard trash," as mentioned in the City of Clearwater article?

2. What types of environmental or educational programs could be funded in your community using recycling proceeds (see Moccasin Lake Recycling Program)?

3. What solid waste management problem does the City of Fort Meade's "reserve-a-truck" program address? Is this available in your community? If not, could this idea be shared with our area local governments for possible implementation and added to the action plans to reduce solid waste?

4. Are garbage collection options used by the city of Fort Meade available at your own home? Why or why not?

5. What do you think of Fort Meade's various approaches to reducing their volume of solid waste? How dos this impact on citizens of the community?

6. What do you think of the idea of a "wood chipper" as a means of facilitating garbage disposal operations?

7. Think about the amount of paper waste generated by your school. Could recycled paper be purchased and used by your school's teachers and students?

8. Do you think Oakland Park's innovative recycling train would serve as an incentive to encourage more citizen participation in recycling?

9. Does it make any difference whether or not garbage collection practices are changed in the way proposed by the City of West Palm Beach?

10. Do you think a "School Clean-Up Club" would be a good idea in your school? How could you get such a program started?

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Obtain a copy of the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "A Throw Away Society" (see Optional Activity under Materials and Resources Needed). A Pre-test/Post-test (containing 13 questions) for possible use with the videotape is included with this lesson (see Optional Activity Sheet #1, "A Throw Away Society Video"). The video could be used to introduce the lesson's activities or could be used as a closing activity. Sixteen discussion questions are also included as a part of the Optional Activity Sheet #1 and could be used to enhance the lesson.

2. Invite key city and county government officials responsible for solid waste management in your area to address the class. Prepare student questions in advance, such as methods used in garbage collection and disposal, costs, innovative practices, and plans for the future.

3. Schedule a field trip to a local landfill, transfer site, recycling center or resource recovery facility, arranging for a possible interview with key staff responsible for the operation of the specific facility. Have students summarize their trip in writing, offering their personal views as to the pros and cons of such solid waste disposal methods, explaining how this impacts them, and indicating how they can contribute to decreasing the volume of solid waste in their community.

4. Follow-up the lesson contained in Activity Sheet #2 through the establishment of standing committees in the class who will assume responsibility for:

    a) establishing an program to educate the school's student body on solid waste management problems in the community and ways they can help;

    b) checking with the school administration on setting up a process to separate recyclable materials at the school; and

    c) directing a program to educate parents and other members of the community about ways they can reduce the solid waste volume.

5. Ask students to collect newspaper articles on pertinent issues in solid waste management. As the articles are compiled, ask students to report the salient points contained in each article, especially the articles containing new proposals for action. A special bulletin board could be established which includes the news clippings, recycling educational brochures and other related materials.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to explain the two operations of a solid waste management refuse system (garbage collection and garbage disposal), describing the role of Florida city and county governments and the options available.

2. Have students identify the local government(s) responsible for solid waste management in their community.

3. Ask students to prepare a research paper on a current problem faced by city or county government officials regarding solid waste management. Ask them to present their own solutions to the problem.

4. After completing Student Reading #3, ask students to present in writing an innovative idea (such as those described in the handout) that could save costs and enhance the local solid waste management process.

5. Ask students to prepare a list of the pros and cons for their community using one method of garbage disposal over another.

6. Suggest that students maintain a log of their activities in which they personally participate in activities designed to improve and enhance the solid waste management process in their community.

Activity Sheet #1, "A Day's Activities in Our 'Throw-Away' Society"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

Beginning tomorrow, as you wake up in the morning, record all of your activities in which you throw something away. Record the time, the activity, the item tossed, the estimated weight/volume of the item (if available) and the disposal facility used.

Time	Activity	Item	Est. weight /Volume	Disposal Facility
12:00 noon	lunch	coke can	1 ounce	trash can

Student Reading #1, "Trash to Ash: Incinerator Seen as a Solution to Overflowing Landfills"

News-Press, Fort Myers, September 23, 1990
Story by Kevin Lollar, News-Press Staff Writer
Section A, Special Report, pages 23, 26 - 28 (diagram and map)
(Reprinted with permission.)

Solid waste management sure was easier to deal with back in the old nomadic days.

When the garbage heaps got too big, the nomads folded their tents and left the dump behind.

Even after people started sticking around in villages, towns and cities, garbage wasn't a huge problem: dump it into the river, burn it up, bury it. No big deal. After all, how much garbage could a few hundred or a few thousand or even a few million people generate?

But a couple of funny things didn't happen to the human race. It didn't stop growing, and it didn't stop making garbage.

Eventually, traditional ways of getting rid of garbage stopped being very attractive.

Dumping it into the river messes up the water; burning it messes up the air; burying it messes up the water (seepage gets into the aquifers or other water sources) and the air (methane gas from decomposing refuse leaks into the atmosphere), and besides, we're running out of places for landfills.

The population isn't going to stop growing, and it's not going to stop producing garbage.

Every community has its trash to bear. The question is what to do with it.

Lee County has decided to burn it, though not in the old "stick a match to it and let 'er rip" way.

In June 1989, the county commission voted to build a resource recovery plant, which, simply put, burns garbage and uses the heat to make electricity.

The plant's three furnaces will burn 1,800 tons of trash a day and produce electricity for 20,000 homes.

With a $147 million price tag (or $202.7 million over 20 years), the plant, to be built by Ogden Martin Systems Inc. of Fairfield, N.J. is the largest public works project in the county's history.

The company plans to start construction as soon as a slew of state and federal permits are secured and hope to have the plant running within three years.

Unpopular Vote

It was not a popular vote with some of the area's environmentalists; indeed, trash-for-energy plants have been unpopular with environmentalists nationwide.

Without getting into the often reported intricacies of the arguments, suffice it to say that opponents insist toxic gas and heavy metal emissions will further degrade Florida's fragile environment; toxic ash left over from the burn, when buried, will get into the water table despite lined landfills; burning solid waste will reduce the public's will to recycle.

Proponents say resource recovery plants fall well within federal and state emissions guidelines; landfills leak into aquifers; methane from landfills is more harmful than emissions from incinerators; resource recovery must work with, not instead of, recycling; the energy produced will help with the present energy crisis.

Four commissioners (John Manning, Bill Fussell, Ray Judah and Charlie Bigelow, who has since resigned from the commission) voted for the incinerator; Donald Slisher voted against it.

Fussell was the most quickly convinced that a resource recovery plant was right for Lee County.

"I think about garbage a lot," he said recently. "I guess I'm odd."

Called "the waste king" by Bigelow, Fussell developed his interest in solid waste management when his family owned a Fort Myers paint business.

He said he didn't like throwing things away, and gave empty paint cans and cardboard to customers instead of dumping them.

"I remember telling my father that some day some little foreigner would come along and start some kind of resource recovery, and he'd make a fortune on what Americans throw away.

"I just love the idea of reusing stuff. I always felt that burnables should be burned to make energy. Here we were sending people to the moon, but we still had landfills. We had a 21st-century operation on the one hand and an 8000 B.C. operation on the other.

99 percent clean

The incinerator industry has reported that plants like the Lee County incinerator have a 99 percent cleanup rate for heavy metals. But that means 1 percent still gets into the air.

According to one estimate, that's 4,500 pounds of mercury a year, to say nothing of other heavy metals.

"Yes, that 1 percent bothers me," Fussell said. "But I tell you, if you don't burn it, 100 percent will be lying on the ground. That bother me 100 percent more than having it go out into the air in emissions. We're taking heavy metals going through the streams, into the estuaries. Does mercury ever decay? . . . no, it doesn't."

Like Fussell, commission chairman Manning had little trouble making up his mind.

He came to his conclusion after research and conversations with experts.

"It wasn't a difficult decision for me because, with the growth of Lee County, we tried to attack the waste stream in the form of several spokes on a wheel," Manning said. "We weren't looking for 100 percent recycling or 100 percent landfill. Our team of consultants looked at the technology and financial feasibility and convinced me this way was the way to go."

Bigelow didn't have much trouble deciding to vote for resource recovery either.

One thing that helped convince him was a conversation he had with a city manager in the Midwest.

The manager said the local government had gotten in a jam with its resource recovery plans, and the only thing that saved the project was the methane gas from the landfill backed up into several homes and blew them up.

"It's evident that there's a limit to the extent to which we can bury garbage," Bigelow said. "Given the shallow aquifers of this region, it seemed to me inevitable that we had to look at alternative methods of waste disposal which had not been critical to that point. As population grows more and more, it becomes a more critical issue."

Bigelow is all for recycling, but, he said, many people think recycling means reusing materials in the same state. A piece of paper will be recycled, for example, and made into another piece of paper.

That can't be reasonably done on a large scale, however, Bigelow said.

"It mostly has to do with the sources of disposing the stuff," he said. "There just aren't the markets for recyclable materials at this point to make it practical to look at reuse in the same state.

"That leaves us with reusing it in a different state, and that's what resource recovery is all about: converting useless materials or materials that we can't find use for into useful energy."

Despite his support of the incinerator, Bigelow is not thrilled about it.

He realizes that burning garbage has problems too.

"That points out the dilemma," he said. "There are not any good choices: The stuff won't just disappear; you have to do something with it. All the choices are bad ones. In many ways, we tried to choose the least bad."

Open minded

A surprise supporter of the incinerator, at least in the eyes of some environmentalists is Judah.

A tour of the Hillsborough County resource recovery plant and a lot of reading helped push the environmentally minded Judah toward incineration.

"I always keep an open mind," Judah said. "I've tried to be diligent and responsible in my research into solid waste management. We've got a commitment to the needs of the community, and one of the greatest is the need to manage solid waste.

"When people think resource recovery, they think of big industrial smoke stacks belching pollution and causing health problems through the land."

Judah saw no pollution being belched from the stacks at the Hillsborough plant, nor any visible emissions of any kind.

"I recognize that while you may not see emissions, doesn't mean there are not noxious or toxic emissions being dispersed, but it was comforting to see no visible clouds of air pollution," he said. "I was also very impressed with the outside appearance, the esthetics. Inside, there was a clean operation taking place."

While the Lee County incinerator will fall well within federal and state emissions limits, some environmentalists say those limits are too high.

So, while the plant might be legal, it's still unsafe, they say.

Judah said he puts his trust in the people who make the guidelines.

"These are professional scientists that are employed by the regulatory agencies," Judah said. "They have safe standards for the elements that enter our environment. I'm not qualified to dispute those standards. If there appears to be a dispute, it has to be properly documented."

Slisher, the lone anti-burn commissioner, freely admitted that he was frustrated about the vote.

He brought up many of the environmental complaints and said the commissioners jumped the gun in voting for the resource recovery plant.

A trip to a plant in Boston taught him that a community should stay away from resource recovery plants unless it has been backed against the wall by its garbage.

"It galls me to no end," he said. "The last-ditch effort a community should put forth is a trash burning project when everything else has been exhausted. The ones who say it's so great are the engineers who are making money on it."

Like many environmentalists, Slisher's main concern is air quality.

He is especially worried about mercury emissions.

"You can choose the water you drink, but you can't choose the air you breathe," he said. "They've proved you can't take mercury out of the garbage. The scrubbers are designed to treat the air, but they can't take the mercury out. Then it cools, precipitates and falls on the ground and in the water.

"This is an archaic way of treating refuse."

A major concern among environmentalists is that an incinerator will make people less inclined to recycle. Who wants to go to the trouble of separating his garbage if he knows it can all be burned?

Recycling threat?

Pro-burn commissioners don't see the incinerator as a threat to recycling.

"Most people are conscientious and will respond to the recycling program," Judah said. "They'll recognize we're better off to maintain three burners instead of paying for a fourth burner.

"Environmental awareness is our intent. We're embarking on an education program to properly inform people as to the environmental benefits of recycling."

Fussell said 95 percent of Lee's residents will recycle.

"There are 5 percent or less who are too lazy to help the environment," he said. "The average person I see says, 'Bill, when do we start recycling?'"

Slisher agrees that some people will recycle if the incinerator goes into operation.

He just doesn't agree with the numbers.

"Certain conscientious people will recycle, but 75 percent won't," he said. "People don't want to separate their garbage. They'll say, The heck with this. I don't want eight garbage cans."

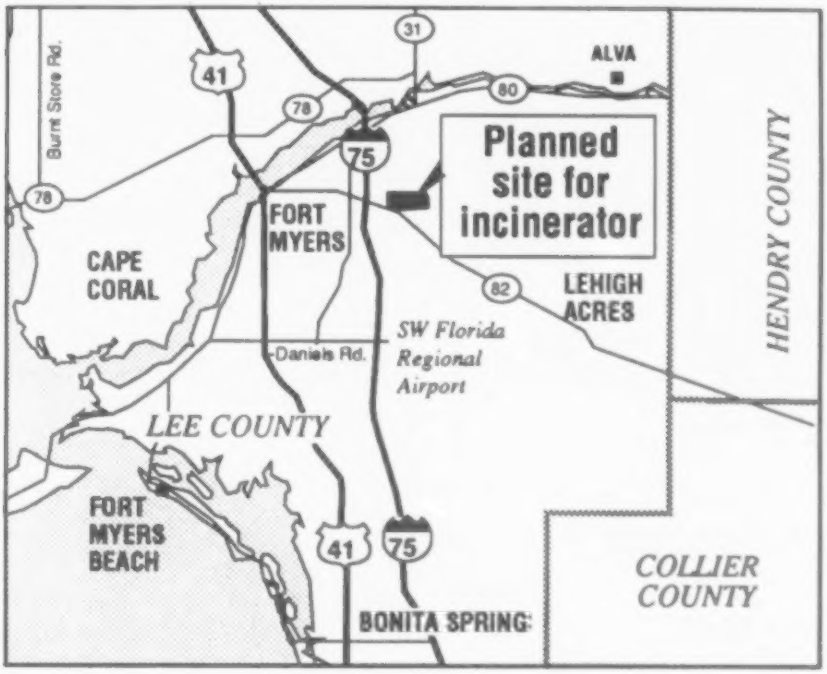
Solid waste management is a fact of modern life.

The population keeps growing, and so do the piles of garbage.

Lee County government has decided that part of the solution is incineration. Those for it are adamantly for it and don't see much of a way to stop it.

Slisher thinks there is a way:

"Make it an election issue. All we have to do is have three commissioners vote to stop it, period. It's not too far gone."


Burnt Store Rd.
41
31
78
ALVA
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75
78
Planned site for incinerator
FORT MYERS
CAPE CORAL
82
LEHIGH ACRES
HENDRY COUNTY
Daniels Rd.
SW Florida Regional Airport
LEE COUNTY
FORT MYERS BEACH
41
75
COLLIER COUNTY
BONITA SPRING

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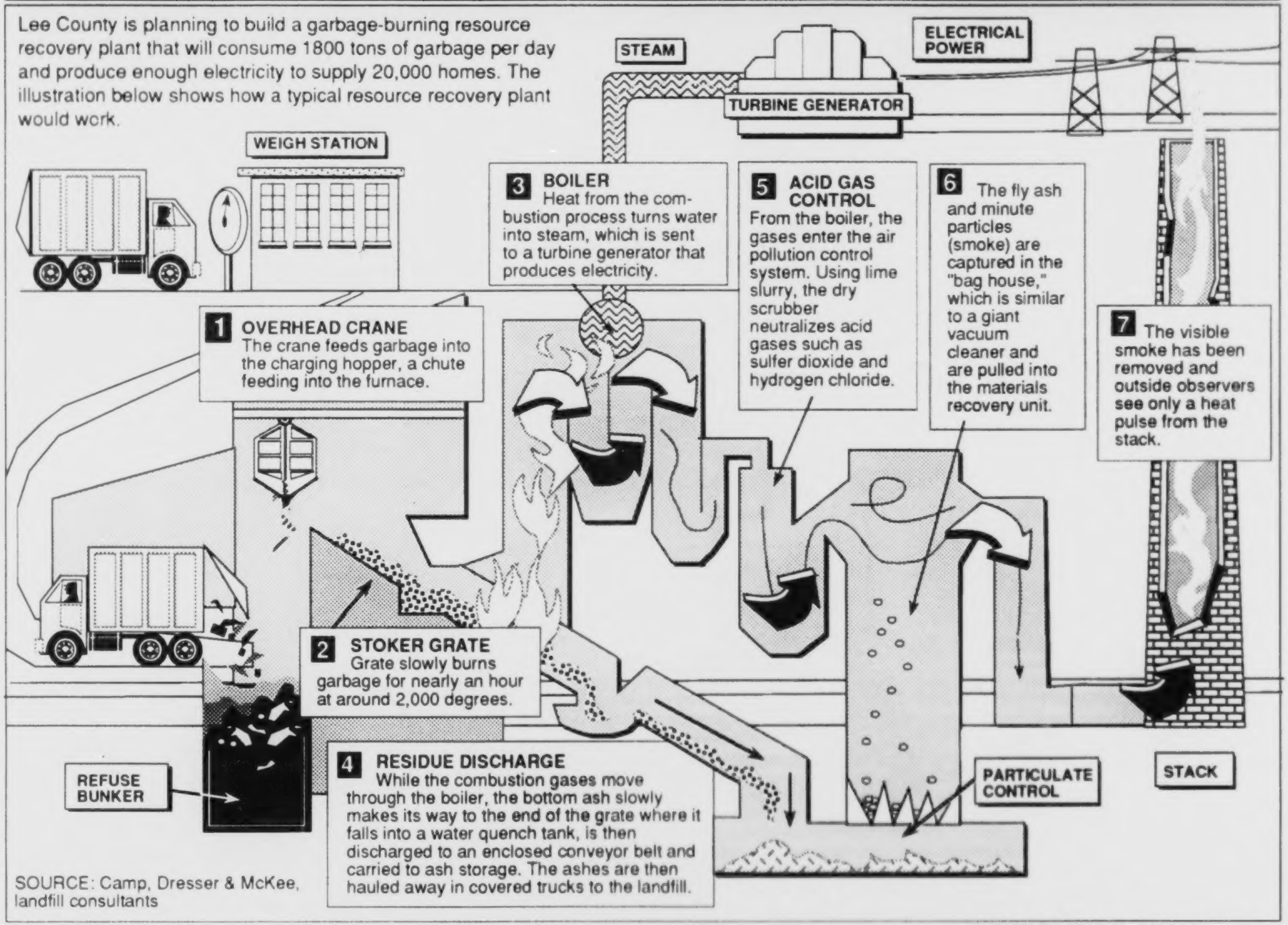
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY: TRASH INTO POWER

Lee County is planning to build a garbage-burning resource recovery plant that will consume 1800 tons of garbage per day and produce enough electricity to supply 20,000 homes. The illustration below shows how a typical resource recovery plant would work.



1 OVERHEAD CRANE The crane feeds garbage into the charging hopper, a chute feeding into the furnace.

2 STOKER GRATE Grate slowly burns garbage for nearly an hour at around 2,000 degrees.

3 BOILER Heat from the combustion process turns water into steam, which is sent to a turbine generator that produces electricity.

4 RESIDUE DISCHARGE While the combustion gases move through the boiler, the bottom ash slowly makes its way to the end of the grate where it falls into a water quench tank, is then discharged to an enclosed conveyor belt and carried to ash storage. The ashes are then hauled away in covered trucks to the landfill.

5 ACID GAS CONTROL From the boiler, the gases enter the air pollution control system. Using lime slurry, the dry scrubber neutralizes acid gases such as sulfer dioxide and hydrogen chloride.

6 The fly ash and minute particles (smoke) are captured in the "bag house," which is similar to a giant vacuum cleaner and are pulled into the materials recovery unit.

7 The visible smoke has been removed and outside observers see only a heat pulse from the stack.

SOURCE: Camp, Dresser & McKee, landfill consultants

JIM MAZZOTTA/DOUG MacGREGOR/News-Press

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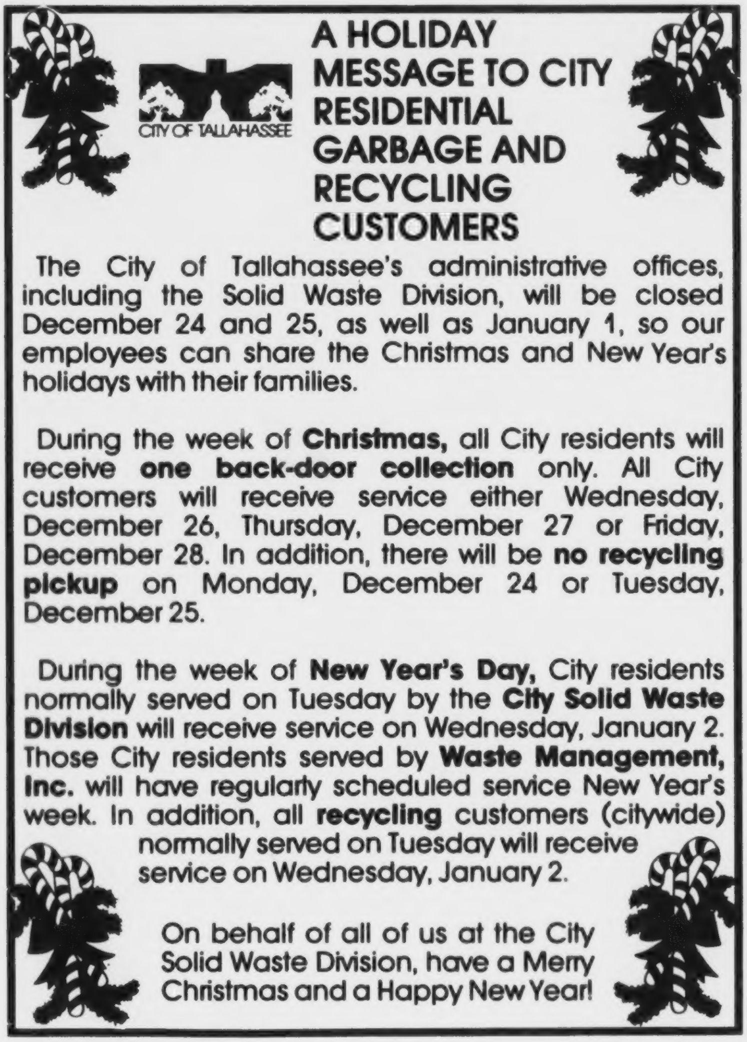
Student Reading #2, "Solid Waste Collection and Disposal"

(Source: City of Tallahassee, "A Holiday Message to City Residential Garbage and Recycling Customers", December 1990; and Tallahassee - Leon County Community Recycling Program, "Drop-Off Recycling is Growing" and "A Day's Work," not dated. Reprinted with permission.)



CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

A HOLIDAY MESSAGE TO CITY RESIDENTIAL GARBAGE AND RECYCLING CUSTOMERS

The City of Tallahassee's administrative offices, including the Solid Waste Division, will be closed December 24 and 25, as well as January 1, so our employees can share the Christmas and New Year's holidays with their families.

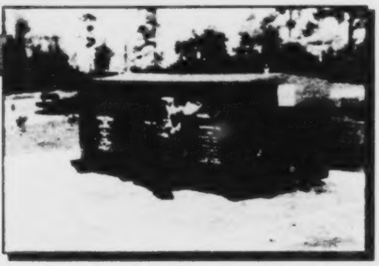
During the week of **Christmas,** all City residents will receive **one back-door collection** only. All City customers will receive service either Wednesday, December 26, Thursday, December 27 or Friday, December 28. In addition, there will be **no recycling pickup** on Monday, December 24 or Tuesday, December 25.

During the week of **New Year's Day,** City residents normally served on Tuesday by the **City Solid Waste Division** will receive service on Wednesday, January 2. Those City residents served by **Waste Management, Inc.** will have regularly scheduled service New Year's week. In addition, all **recycling** customers (citywide) normally served on Tuesday will receive service on Wednesday, January 2.

On behalf of all of us at the City Solid Waste Division, have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Drop-Off Recycling is Growing...

MORE LOCATIONS for your convenience



New Locations

Huntington Oaks Plaza - *Food Lion*
3840 N. Monroe Street and Fred George Road
Shannon Lakes Shopping Center - *Food Lion*
4500 Shannon Lakes West and Kerry Forest Parkway
Tallahassee Mall - *Gayfers*
2415 N. Monroe Street and John Knox Road
Bucklake Elementary School
5525 Buck Lake Road
Plantation Centre - *Killearn Lakes*
6800 Thomasville Road and Kinhega Drive
Concord Elementary School - *Miccosukee*
Moccasin Gap Road & SR 59 N.
St. Marks Trail - *Park*
Woodville Highway and Capital Circle

Existing Locations

Wal-Mart - *Hwy 90 West*
West Tennessee & Capital Circle
Wal-Mart - *Apalachee Parkway*
1212 S.E. Capital Circle
Ryan's Family Steak House - *Hwy 90 East*
2800 Mahan Drive
Wal-Mart - *Thomasville Road*
1400-01 Village Square Blvd.
Solid Waste Management Facility - *Landfill*
U.S. 27 South
Fort Braden - *Transfer Site*
Woodville - *Transfer Site*

For more information: 488-1505

What To Recycle

- Glass Bottles and Jars
- Aluminum and Tin Cans
- Plastic Beverage Bottles
- Newspapers

How To Recycle

- Rinse your empty bottles, jars, cans and plastic beverage bottles and store them in a brown paper bag. You can put all of these together in the same bag. Labels and lids okay.
- Put your newspapers in a different brown paper bag.
- Take your recyclables to a Drop-Off Recycling Center.

Please remember, brown paper bags only.

TALLAHASSEE - LEON COUNTY
COMMUNITY RECYCLING PROGRAM

A Day's Waste

Dinner

- Avoid prepackaged meals.
- Buy unpackaged produce and fruit.
- Use cloth towels and napkins, not paper towels.

Lunch

- Avoid individually wrapped products, i.e. cheese, fruit drinks.
- Use lunch bags, lunch boxes and waxed paper.

Breakfast

- Buy large, economy size boxes, i.e. cereal.
- Buy food in recycled/recyclable containers.

Paper

- Make two-sided copies and drafts.
- Recycle white paper, i.e. bad copies, drafts.
- Use scrap paper for notes.

Supplies

- Use washable mugs and utensils.
- Avoid styrofoam cups and plastic stirrers.
- Avoid disposables, i.e. flashlights, lighters, razors.
- Use rechargeable batteries.

Mail

- Reduce junk mail.*
- Eliminate duplicate subscriptions.
- Recycle and reuse corrugated board and packing material.

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*Write Mail Preference Service, c/o Direct Marketing Association, 11 W. 42nd St., N.Y., NY 10163-3861 to request your name be removed from mailing lists.

The increasing amount of garbage we generate is endangering our air, water, and land. We can lessen the volume of waste we create —at home and at work, throughout the day.

Reduce It. Re-use It. Recycle It.

TALLAHASSEE - LEON COUNTY
COMMUNITY RECYCLING PROGRAM

Activity Sheet #2, "Developing a Profile of My Community's Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Process"

Name ______________________ Date ______________

In Student Reading #2, you read about the City of Tallahassee's garbage collection procedures and the Tallahassee-Leon County Community Recycling Program. With this assignment you will try to find out how solid waste or garbage and trash is collected and disposed of in your community. Begin your research by finding out how often and in what manner garbage is collected from your residence.

1. Do you have garbage collection at your residence? ______________

   If no, where do you take your garbage for collection? ______________

   ____

2. Who is responsible for your garbage collection? If a local government, do local government staff collect the garbage or do they have a private firm perform the task?

   ____

   ____

3. What type of vehicles are used for collection (e.g., side-loader, rear-loader or automatic loader)? ______________

   ____

4. How often is garbage collected? ______________

   ____

5. What are the responsibilities of the resident in preparing for garbage collection (e.g., separating recyclable materials, pulling container to the curb, taking to a central facility, etc.) ______________

   ____

6. Are transfer stations used to collect garbage prior to transportation to a disposal facility? ______________

   ____

7. What solid waste disposal methods are used in your community (e.g., landfills, resource recovery through incineration or recycling)? ______________

____

8. If more than one method of solid waste disposal is used, which one seems to be the most efficient and economical? Why? ______________________

____

9. How much is your family charged for garbage service? ______________

10. What is the average annual cost of the solid waste operation in your community?

____

11. What is the main problem your community faces in solid waste management? What are the plans for the future? ______________________

____

____

12. How can you participate in improving or enhancing solid waste management in your community? ______________________

____

____

Student Reading #3, "Innovative Solid Waste Management Alternatives"

(Source: City Innovations Showcase, a project of the Task Force on Florida's Future: Quality Cities, Florida League of Cities, Inc., 1988, pages 30 - 31; 1989, pages 20, 40 - 41; 1990, page 74.)

Composting Yard Trash - Clearwater

The Sanitation Division was successful in receiving a state grant to conduct a feasibility study on composting yard trash. If composting is found to be feasible, approximately 15,000 tons of yard trash could be diverted from the waste stream with a resulting disposal savings of approximately $375,000.

Moccasin Lake Recycling Program - Clearwater

For several years, Moccasin Lake Park has recycled aluminum cans donated by citizens, with funds used to build exhibits for permanently injured birds-of-prey. In a new venture with the city's Sanitation Department, the park is designated as a major drop-off location for citizens' recyclable materials (aluminum, glass, plastic and paper). Proceeds will fund future environmental and alternative-energy education programs and projects.

Recycling Christmas Trees - Coral Springs

In 1988, the city helped establish a new holiday tradition of recycling Christmas trees, creating a partnership between government, businesses, civic groups and citizens. The project not only saved the city approximately $2,000 in mulch and offered a potential savings to citizens of $7,100 in landfill fees, but also stimulated community interest in recycling. Participating citizens were given a slash pine seeding to plant in their own yard.

Reserve-A-Truck (Sanitation) - Fort Meade

In an effort to reduce massive debris loads at single collection points, the city initiated the Reserve-A-Truck program aimed at those individuals or groups planning major clean-up activities (i.e., clearing a grove, cleaning out a garage, tearing down a shed). Upon request, a city truck (usually a dump truck or flat bed) is delivered to the clean-up site, generally on late Friday afternoon. The party responsible for the request executes a bailment or hold harmless agreement for the vehicle, at which point the city locks and leaves the vehicle on sight. On Monday morning, the city retrieves the loaded truck and returns it to the sanitation operations yard where the contents are mulched, burned or recycled. This reduces demand on sanitation staff and vehicles during the normal operation week and helps to improve the overall efficiency of the department. There are plans to start a Reserve-A-Dumpster program for residential construction or other long-term, waste-producing projects.

Solid Waste Collection Alternative - Fort Meade

The city offers residential customers the option of curbside or rear-door garbage collection and the option of using their own container or one provided by the city. A customer may, for a $50 deposit, obtain the use of a Zarn Roll-A-Waste Cart (100 gallon container), which may be kept at the preferred collection point. The cart may be used for all household garbage and yard waste and will be emptied twice weekly by sanitation employees. The cart is hydraulically dumped, thereby reducing the possibility of worker compensation back injury claims. Advantages of the cart include: ease of maneuverability; capacity of five standard garbage cans; animals cannot overturn the cart; there are no problems with sanitation employees damaging cans or lids; they are aesthetically pleasing and the brown color/standard size are a relief from the hodge-podge of waste receptacles often found; and the twice-a-week collection almost eliminates the customers' need to create a separate dumping area for yard clippings, debris and oversized items.

Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery - Fort Meade

Faced with a 50-mile round trip to the county landfill, the city constructed an eight to 12 ton-per-day mass burn incinerator to reduce the volume of garbage and trash. Refuse is dumped in the incinerator operations building and is fed into the incinerator at the rate of one cubic yard every eight minutes. The city employs developmentally-disabled students, in a cooperative endeavor with the Polk County School System Exceptional Student Program, to provide manpower, including the hand sorting of glass, aluminum and ferrous metals for recycling. Yard debris and grove waste collected by the Sanitation Department are brought to a staging area adjacent to the incinerator where these wood products are chipped into a mulch used by the Parks Department in landscaping and beautification efforts.

Sanitation Division Use of Wood Chipper - Hallandale

The city's Sanitation Division uses a wood chipper on wood and branches collected. Because the chipped material can be easily compacted, this method results in reduced trips to the landfill and a reduction in tipping fees. Additionally, some of the wood chippings can be reused for decorative landscaping purposes.

Recycled Paper Publications - Naples

The message is clear: the city government is committed to recycling. To reinforce its commitment, the city now produces its annual report, quarterly newsletter and monthly employee newsletter on 100 percent recycled paper and advertises that information on every page.

Recycling Train Rolls Onward - Oakland Park

A key to the success of the city's recycling program, begun in 1988, is its shiny white "Recycling Train," which visits about 6,000 households weekly to collect cans, bottles and newspapers. The train was created from an existing pickup truck and three trash trailers, thereby avoiding the costs of purchasing new equipment. Because of this cost savings, the curbside recycling program is expected to pay for itself in its first year.

Solid Waste Collection - West Palm Beach

By re-establishing the standard for one-man garbage collection, productivity was increased by 45 percent per man. Changes included: an increase in route size; going to a four-day, 10-hours-per-day work week; and establishing a productivity-based rotation system.

Litter Prevention - Orlando

"School Clean-Up Clubs" - To promote litter reduction and voluntary recycling, the city sponsors student clubs in private and public schools, kindergarten through eighth grade. Each club has a faculty sponsor, a minimum of 12 members and is required to maintain a scrapbook. Students participate in such activities as neighborhood cleanups, recycling drives and field trips. The partnership has resulted in an increased awareness of the importance of a clean environment.

Optional Activity Sheet #1, "A Throw Away Society Video"

This program has been produced with funds provided through the Florida League of Cities, Inc. It is designed to increase public awareness relative to the problem of solid waste in Florida. The 14:54 minute program contains a large quantity of information. You are encouraged to use the written support materials as a means of reinforcing and exploring this topic. The pre-test should be given to students prior to the viewing of the tape and the post-test should be given again following the viewing of the tape. Discussion questions should be reviewed in a large group or assigned to small groups for later reporting. Multiple showings of the video may help to reinforce content.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL/Pretest - Post-test

1. What are the three primary methods used by cities in the disposal of solid waste:

   a.

   b.

   c.

2. In Florida ______% of solid waste is recycled.

   a. 75 b. 50 c. 25 d. 10

3. In Florida _____% of solid waste is put into landfills.

   a. 75 b. 50 c. 25 d. 65

4. Japan recycles _____% of its solid waste.

   a. 25 b. 50 c. 65 d. 75

5. Twenty-five percent of waste in Florida is disposed of through resource recovery. This waste is burned to produce ____.

6. A single average size city of 150,000 can produce enough garbage to fill Jacksonville's Gator Bowl every _______ weeks.

7. Partially responsible for the volume of solid waste are the materials that are made to be thrown away. List seven of these common items:

   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

   e.

   f.

   g.

8. In 1960, the average American disposed of 2.9 pounds of solid waste per day. In

1987, this figure was up to ________ pounds per day.

9. One of the greatest dangers from landfills is the possible fouling of the ___________ system.

10. _______________________ is considered the cleanest alternative to landfills.

11. Recycling requires citizen participation. For this to work, citizens must separate __________________, _____________________ and ______________________.

12. When solid waste is burned the volume is reduced. What two by-products must still be considered:

a.

b.

13. Florida now has nine operational resource recovery plants with several others in various stages of completion. Name three benefits of resource recovery as a means of solid waste disposal:

a.

b.

c.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why is the amount of solid waste increasing?

2. Of the three solid waste disposal methods, which do you think would be the most appropriate for your community and why?

3. What can science and technology continue to do to reduce the volume of solid waste?

4. How many pounds of solid waste does your community discard per day, per week, per year? Is this quantity increasing or decreasing?

5. Who handles the pick-up of solid waste in your community?

6. Where does the solid waste in your community go after it is picked up?

7. Do you think the solid waste problem is evident in other countries? Why? Why not?

8. What demographic, geologic and geographic characteristics make the solid waste problem particularly difficult for the State of Florida?

9. The number of landfills in Florida has been significantly reduced since the 1970s. How do you account for this?

10. What is being done today to make landfills safer?

11. What problems do you see that would need to be overcome in order for your community to successfully implement a recycling program?

12. Of the following common items found in a landfill, give some possible ways that their use might be reduced or eliminated:
    paper towels, coffee cans, glass bottles, fast food wrappers, aluminum cans, car batteries, styrofoam packaging and plastic milk jugs.

13. What are some of the advantages or benefits of recycling?

14. Why have today's construction costs for landfills increased over previous years?

15. What types of solid waste can be recycled?

16. In a throw-away society, where is "away?"

Unit 6 - Lesson 3

"Public Safety at the Local Government Level"

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 6 - Lesson 3

"Public Safety at the Local Government Level"

RATIONALE:

Public safety is a key responsibility of local government. One of the most important functions performed by city and county government in this domain is police protection and law enforcement. City Police Officers (within their respective city boundaries) and county Sheriffs and their Deputies (within their respective county areas) are responsible for the enforcement of federal, state and local laws. Public safety also includes fire protection, building inspection, code enforcement, animal control and protection, and emergency medical and rescue services, with corrections and civil defense (emergency management) being other public safety services traditionally provided by Florida counties. We are accustomed to accepting these services at face value without really delving into the complicated procedures and the costs involved in carrying them out effectively. This lesson expands on Unit 2, Local Government Services, providing an opportunity for students to learn more about the current local government issue of public safety and the related local government services.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: public safety, Animal Control Officer, Chief Correctional Officer, civil defense, code, Code Enforcement Board, Code Enforcement Officer, Fire Department, fire prevention codes, fire protection activities, Police Department and Sheriff's Office;

2. list at least seven events, resulting from personal experience, in which public safety procedures would apply (for example, taking a pet to the veterinarian's for a rabies shot or calling to report to the local law enforcement agency that the household premises will be empty during a specified vacation time);

3. explain how city and county governments provide for public safety and some of the costs involved; and

4. identify key problems associated with public safety and propose ways in which these problems may be resolved.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "Public Safety in my Community: How Does it Affect Me?"

2. Student Reading #1, "Officer Rescues Woman Despite Broken Shoulder."

3. Student Reading #2, "Police Offer Some Tips to Keep Your Holidays Safe, Jolly."

4. Student Reading #3, "House Destroyed as Flames Rip Through it."

5. Activity Sheet #2, "A Public Safety Profile of My Community."

6. Optional Activity: Florida League of Cities' videotape, "City Emergency Services... What They Are Prepared to Do for You?" available through your county school board's instructional television (ITV)/media center via Florida Department of Education's ITV office.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of Florida, 1987, revised 1989, pages V-A-1 through V-E-2. For further details on city or county government staff providing the public safety function, see Unit 4, Lesson 1, "Key Local Government Officials - Elected and Appointed," and Unit 5, Lesson 1, "Citizen Involvement in Local Government," Student Reading #4, "Career Opportunities in City and County Government.")

Law enforcement. Law enforcement is a major activity of public safety. The majority of law enforcement services are provided through the **Police Department** of a city and the **Sheriff's Office** of a county. The Police Officers (within their respective city boundaries) and the county Sheriffs and their Deputies (within their respective county area) are responsible for the enforcement of all laws--national, state and local, including their respective city and county government ordinances. In the event of a declared emergency, local law enforcement authorities are obligated and empowered to enforce all orders, rules and regulations issued pursuant to the state Emergency Management Act. It is estimated that approximately $680 million per year is spent by city government and approximately $992 million per year is spent by county government for law enforcement activities.

Law enforcement officers, or any person whom they have summoned or directed to assist them, may not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance. They are justified in using force when they reasonably believe it to be necessary; i.e., to defend themselves and others from bodily harm in making the arrest;

when arresting felons fleeing from justice or retaking escaped felons, under certain conditions; and to prevent the escape of an arrested person from custody.

When a city government establishes a city Police Department, its powers are supplemental to the powers of the county Sheriff, rather than substitutive for them. The Sheriff continues to have formal authority and responsibility to enforce state and county laws within the boundaries of the city. However, in practice, when a city establishes a Police Department, the county Sheriff suspends most routine law enforcement activities within city limits. At a minimum, the county Sheriff will provide back-up assistance to the city Police Department. State statutes provide for formal mutual-aid agreements between two or more law enforcement agencies. The three types of mutual-aid agreements are: voluntary-cooperation, requested-operational-assistance and emergency-assistance.

Corrections. City and county governments usually provide detention facilities for the "temporary holding" of persons in the custody of a law enforcement officer during processing, before transporting the individuals to the county jail. Upon adoption of an ordinance by a majority of the County Commission, the Sheriff may be designated the **Chief Correctional Officer** of the county correctional system. In such role, the Sheriff may appoint other officers as deemed necessary and as are required by rule of the state Department of Corrections. As Chief Correctional Officer, the Sheriff or designee must enforce all existing state laws and administrative rules of the department concerning the operation and maintenance of county jails. In some counties, the detention/correction facilities are administered by the Board of County Commissioners, as opposed to the Sheriff.

Fire protection. A city government is not required to provide fire protection; on the other hand, it may do so if it wishes. Most cities do assume some responsibility for provision of fire-protection services, particularly in the more urban (densely populated areas). A few of the smaller cities have chosen to assume no responsibility for provision of fire protection services, instead leaving the responsibility completely with the county government, a volunteer Fire Department (most common in rural or sparsely populated areas) or a special district. Various options exist with respect to the extent and form of city government involvement. These options include:

1. full assumption of responsibility, with services provided by a city department (which may be staffed by paid employees, by unpaid volunteers or by a combination of the two);

2. full assumption of responsibility, but with the service function totally contracted out to another party (county department, volunteer department, fire-protection district or private firm);

3. limited assumption of responsibility, with the government making only a modest contribution to an other-party provider of the service, such as a volunteer Fire Department; and/or

4. full assumption of responsibility and with the function performed directly by the city

government, but with the use of a private management firm to provide management and manpower.

A combination of these arrangements is possible, also, with one approach used in part of the city's area and another approach used in another part, such as an outlying area which might be better or more economically served by a Fire Department located outside the city but adjacent to the outlying area. The most commonly used arrangement among Florida cities is the first alternative--full assumption of responsibility, with service provided by a city department. The second most common approach is an adaptation of the second alternative, including contracting with a county Fire Department (or Metro, in Dade County), with an adjacent city, with a fire-protection district or with a nearby private entity, such as Walt Disney World. The fourth alternative listed, using a private management firm, is just beginning to be used by some Florida cities.

One arrangement for fire protection is explicitly provided for by state law--participation in a county government-administered MSTU (municipal services taxing unit). To provide funds for fire control and rescue services, a County Commission may establish a MSTU for part or all of the county's unincorporated area and part or all of any city within the county. A property tax not to exceed 10 mills may be imposed on property within that MSTU to raise operational funds to pay for fire protection. Inclusion of all or part of a city in a MSTU must be approved by city ordinance and referendum (vote by the citizens), and withdrawal may be accomplished by city ordinance.

The actual fighting of fires (fire fighting or fire suppression) was the original activity of Fire Departments and continues to be the ultimate reason for their existence. (The lesson found in Student Reading #3 relates to fire fighting. In this particular case, lives were saved but extensive damage was caused.) Today, such aspects as fire prevention and damage mitigation are also major **fire protection activities**. Fire prevention and damage mitigation measures include activities: which eliminate or lessen the possibility of a fire, which reduce the potential magnitude and/or complexity of a fire, and which reduce the likelihood of injury to people in the event of a fire. These measures involve three procedures: 1) development and enforcement of a fire prevention code, 2) inspection for fire hazards, and 3) public education. Other city and county government departments or agencies may be assigned some of these fire prevention and damage mitigation activities, such as the Planning and Zoning Department, the Building Inspections Department and the Code Enforcement Board (a citizen's board).

Each community should have a set of **fire prevention codes**, governing such matters as building materials, electrical wiring, heat sources, hazardous materials, construction requirements and regulation of public assembly. To be effective, any code must be vigorously enforced. This is the task, primarily, of a Fire Safety Inspector or Fire Marshall. Each city and county government that has fire safety enforcement responsibilities must either employ or contract with a state-certified Safety Inspector (certified by the Division of State Fire Marshall). Firefighters may fill this role under certain conditions or may work under the Fire Marshall as Code Inspectors.

Fire Department personnel must work systematically to keep other local government departments apprised of fire prevention standards and to maintain their cooperation in the enforcement of such standards. Three basic fire prevention codes are: minimum fire safety standards, a building code and an electrical code. Each city and county government must: adopt minimum fire safety standards which govern all buildings and structures not regulated by uniform state standards; adopt local building codes which satisfy the minimum standards of the State Minimum Building Codes and may be more stringent; and enforce the State Electrical Code. Citizens also need to be aware of these fire prevention codes. Are you aware of these codes? Are your students?

Public education in the area of fire protection seeks to make people aware of fire hazards, to offer fire preventative measures and to explain what steps one needs to take in a fire emergency. Could you invite a member of the Fire Department to make a presentation to your class?

Several factors are involved in successful fire fighting or "fire suppression" operations: number of firefighters, their physical condition and their training; the proximity of fire fighting crews and equipment to the locations of fires (i.e., number and location of fire stations); adequacy of equipment; and availability of water supply (water pressure, size of water lines and proximity of fire hydrants to the fire sites). There are water supply standards that apply to water pressure, water lines and fire hydrants. For example, at a minimum, fire hydrants should be within 1000 feet of every residential unit and within 500 feet of every large building.

Building inspection. City and county government building inspection involves two primary aspects: review of building plans and site plans prior to construction to assure that they meet the applicable building codes (with the granting of building permits subject to such approval) and review of the facility during and after construction to assure that the approved specifications are being followed. Generally, cities oversee building construction in their respective jurisdictions and counties oversee building construction in their respective unincorporated areas, although it is common for a city government to contract with the county government to oversee their building inspection needs.

The codes that must be followed by the building inspector include the construction codes, i.e. building, plumbing, electrical and fire (in conjunction with the Fire Department) and the housing codes that cover such aspects as rodent infestation and are usually concerned with post-construction. The building inspector also coordinates with other local government staff and departments on related construction aspects such as growth management plans and environmental permits.

Building inspectors may be voluntarily certified by the Southern Building Code Congress (Southern Building Code), a regional organization located in Birmingham, Alabama which is supported by the Building Officials Association of Florida; or by the South Florida Building Association (South Florida Building Code), operational in Broward County and Dade County.

Code enforcement. There are three local government personnel that perform code enforcement: law enforcement personnel, the building inspector and a code enforcement officer. In Florida, there are four approaches to code enforcement:

1. A law enforcement officer can treat a code violation like any other criminal offense; that is, the officer can arrest the code violator and take him/her to the county jail to get fingerprinted and to get a court date established. At court, the judge may fine or imprison the violator in accordance with the penalty provisions in the local government's ordinance.

2. A Code Enforcement Officer may issue a criminal citation directing the ordinance violator to obtain a court date, and the judge may in turn fine or imprison the code violator in accordance with the penalty provisions of the local government's ordinance. This option essentially eliminates the requirement that the law enforcement officer arrest the code violator and process the violator through the county jail.

3. A Code Enforcement Officer may treat the code violation as a civil infraction. This option permits the Code Enforcement Officer, after a warning, to issue the code violator a citation, directing the violator to either pay a fine or get a court date set to hear the violation.

4. The code violation can be heard by the Code Enforcement Board. Under this option, the person is warned by a code enforcement officer that a code violation exists on the person's property. If the person fails to correct the violation, the violator is placed on notice to appear before the board. If the code violation is not corrected by the time the person appears before the board, the board will give the violator an additional period of time to correct the violation and will fine the violator if he fails to do so. If the violator does not pay the fine, a lien (a legal right to hold property or to have it sold or applied towards payment of a claim) will be placed on the violator's property. The local government can foreclose a lien to satisfy a fine.

Three of the above options involve "Code Enforcement Officers," a designated employee or agent of a county or city government. A Code Enforcement Officer does not have the power of arrest and does not bear arms, but is authorized to cite a person who, based upon personal investigation, the officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed a civil infraction--a non-criminal violation of a duly enacted code or ordinance--which needs to be heard by the county court or a Code Enforcement Board.

Emergency medical and rescue services. There are two types of emergency medical and rescue services: on-site (rescue and/or medical) and transporatory, the latter provided by ambulance or other emergency-equipped vehicle. Emergency medical and rescue services may be provided directly by the city government, the county government or a private firm (usually in conjunction with the area's largest hospital facility). The quality and quantity of such services are regulated by the county government through the issue of "certificates of authority" to provide such emergency medical and rescue services. A combination of service providers is also possible.

If a city government provides emergency medical services it is usually provided through the Fire Department where one or more personnel are trained as paramedics or emergency medical technicians (EMTs). Sometimes the city government service is merely on-site and the city may contract with the county for transporatory services. If the county government provides emergency medical services, it is usually provided through a county-operated hospital or a Fire Department. City and county governments may also contract with private firms for provision of emergency medical and rescue services.

Animal control and protection. The vaccination of animals and the transporting of animals are regulated by the state, among other things, to protect public health and to prevent the transmittal of diseases among animals. City- or county-operated animal control agencies are exempt from these regulations and may enact local animal control ordinances (laws) to: require the registration (licensing) and vaccination of animals; regulate animal ownership and the activities of animals; and prohibit the possession of certain types of animals. Some reasons for such desired regulations are that animals running loose may create a public nuisance or health hazard; consequently, a local government may adopt a leash law, making it a misdemeanor offense for an owner to permit an animal (usually a dog) to run at-large. In addition, some animals are simply too dangerous to be kept in captivity or as pets in populated areas, such as wolves, rabies-prone animals such as raccoons and foxes, and poisonous snakes.

A city or county government may perform animal control activities directly or they may permit a private organization, such as a humane society, to perform this function. However, city and county governments are not required either to provide animal control services or to regulate private organizations which engage in such activities.

The governing body of a city or county is also authorized to enact local ordinances relating to animal cruelty. Like fire prevention codes, animal control and animal cruelty ordinances must be enforced to be effective. Generally, such ordinances are enforced through an **animal control officer**, a representative of the city or county's animal control unit, or a law enforcement officer. Violation of such ordinances is considered a civil infraction and the animal control officer is authorized to issue a citation for such violations. By state law, these citations carry a maximum civil penalty not to exceed $500 and may be contested in county court.

Civil defense. Civil defense or emergency management (for meeting emergencies and disasters such as hurricanes and nuclear plant spills) is governed by state law. This law creates a state Division of Emergency Management and requires the creation of emergency management programs at the county government level (except as otherwise provided). City governments are authorized and encouraged to create such emergency management agencies, although few cities in Florida have chosen to do so. If a city does establish an emergency management agency, it must be coordinated with its respective county agency. (It should be noted that the Florida Attorney General has rendered the legal opinion that "only counties are authorized to establish local disaster preparedness agencies . . .," thus the actual authority of city governments to establish emergency management agencies is unclear. Attorney General's Opinion no. 078-167.)

The Governor has broad powers and responsibilities in times of emergency and "shall delegate" emergency responsibilities to the officers and agencies of the state and of counties and cities. City and county emergency management programs are subject to the powers of the Division of Emergency Management, however, the division may delegate authority to city and county governments.

VOCABULARY:

public safety - includes the establishment and operation by city and county government of such activities/services as law enforcement (through city Police Departments and county Sheriff's Offices); fire protection; animal control and protection; code enforcement; corrections; ambulance and emergency care; and civil defense.

Animal Control Officer - a city or county government employee who is authorized to investigate, on public or private property, civil infractions relating to animal control or cruelty and to issue citations.

Chief Correctional Officer - the county government official responsible for the operation and maintenance of the county jail; sometimes the County Sheriff is also assigned this responsibility by the County Commission.

civil defense - a planned program of emergency management preparedness to meet emergencies or disasters, such as hurricanes, nuclear power plant spills, war, etc.

code - the current body of ordinances for any city or county government; there are also state or federal codes which must be enforced at the local level, such as building codes.

Code Enforcement Board - a citizens' board that may be appointed by the elected officials of a city or county government to hear violations of codes and ordinances that would otherwise be heard by a county court Judge.

Code Enforcement Officer - investigates potential city or county code violations and, if violations exist, issues citations which may be heard in county court.

Fire Department - the agency providing fire fighting services for a community; usually carries out some or all fire prevention and damage mitigation activities, as well.

fire prevention codes - includes minimum fire safety standards, a building code and an electrical code that must be adopted by Florida city and county governments with fire safety enforcement responsibilities, governing such matters as building materials, electrical wiring, heat sources, hazardous materials, construction requirements and regulation of public assembly.

fire protection activities - includes the traditional fire fighting/fire suppression role of Fire Departments, as well as fire prevention and damage mitigation activities.

Police Department - a city department, headed by the Police Chief, with responsibility for overseeing city law enforcement operations.

Sheriff's Office - a county department, headed by a Sheriff (a county officer identified by the Florida Constitution), with responsibility for overseeing county law enforcement operations.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "Public Safety in My Community: How Does It Affect Me?"

This opening assignment aims at sensitizing students to the different ways in which public safety issues affect them in their daily activities. The two-page Activity Sheet #1 asks students to record the time, day, activity and benefit of public safety services that impact their lives on a daily basis; in this case, over a period of two days.

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "Public Safety in My Community: How Does It Affect Me?" preferably on a Friday, so that weekend public safety activities can be recorded by students. Review the directions with the class, using the three examples. Other types of public activities that might be recorded include those related to: traffic control, automobile parking, dog leash ordinances, fire exits, non-smoking sections in public places, codes applying to the operation of pizza parlors, rules applying to a recreational facility (such as a city-operated community pool), etc. Note: Under "Benefit," students should be encouraged to include the variety of services provided by local government in connection with public safety, as well as the benefits to citizens. On Monday following the assignment, the teacher can lead a discussion using the various examples recorded by students. Students should also be asked to propose ways in which these services may be improved.

B. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Officer Rescues Woman Despite Broken Shoulder."

Hand out Student Reading #1, "Officer Rescues Woman Despite Broken Shoulder." Ask students to read the two-page article, and then lead a discussion using such questions as the following:

1. What is this article about?
2. Was there any local agency involved in this incident? Explain.
3. Did the Police Sergeant have an obligation to rescue the woman in question? Explain.
4. As a citizen, would you have done anything in this case?
5. Given an accident such as this, who should be called to respond with help?
6. Do you know who to call in case of an emergency?
7. How can accidents such as these be prevented?

This activity should clarify for students the need for local public safety services in case of emergencies, such as a traffic accident. Although the Police Sergeant in question was off-duty, he still felt an obligation to rescue the woman and perform the rescue operation, despite his broken shoulder. Are all law enforcement officers like him?

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Police Offer Some Tips to Keep Your Holidays Safe, Jolly."

This article provides students with a range of public safety activities in which local law enforcement agencies are involved. In this particular case, it is crime prevention through public education.

Hand out Student Reading #2, "Police Offer Some Tips to Keep Your Holidays Safe, Jolly." Ask students to read the two-page article and answer the following questions:

1. What law enforcement agencies are mentioned in the article?
2. What is the authority and duty of each of these agencies?
3. What are these agencies asking the citizens to do?
4. Are you and your family affected by their recommendations? How?
5. Are there any additional "tips" that you would propose to prevent crime and incidents which may cause property damage and personal loss?
6. What do you consider to be the role of the average citizen in law enforcement and crime prevention? Explain.

D. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #3, "House Destroyed as Flames Rip Through It."

This article may be used as a springboard for discussing aspects of fire protection (fire fighting, fire prevention and damage mitigation) provided as a service of local government. In this particular article, although the county fire rescue unit was called through the emergency number "911," severe damage was inflicted to the house in question. After students read the material, class discussion may be initiated using the following questions:

1. How was this fire detected?
2. What saved the lives of those in the house?
3. How, by whom and to whom, was the fire reported?
4. Who responded to the distress call?
5. How is fire protection provided in your own community?

6. Who is responsible for the actual fire fighting or fire suppression in your community?

7. How is a fire reported in your community?

8. What normally happens when a fire is reported?

9. Are you aware of the fire code or regulations that apply to your home, school or parents' work places? How can you find out the specifics of these regulations?

10. How can fires such as the one reported in this article be prevented? Explain.

11. What is the role of the average citizen in your community with regard to fire suppression, fire prevention and damage mitigation? What should it be?

12. How can you personally help the community in this respect? Outline your plan.

E. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #2, "A Public Safety Profile of My Community."

In this exercise, students are asked to develop a profile of local government services in the area of public safety by responding to five questions. They should be able to identify the range of services offered, including law enforcement, corrections, fire protection, building inspection, code enforcement, animal control and protection, emergency medical and rescue services, and civil defense. The approximate costs of each of these services should also be included in the survey. In carrying out this assignment, students may be asked to work in teams. They should be assisted by the teacher in locating sources of information, including pamphlets and announcements issued by the local government agencies. The teacher may also assist in having the students personally call on relevant local government agencies to obtain additional information. Upon completion, the profile information should be shared as a class.

F. **Materials Needed:** Florida League of Cities' videotape, "City Emergency Services . . . What they Are Prepared to Do For You?" (see Optional Activity).

Show the videotape, "City Emergency Services . . . What They Are Prepared to Do For You?" to students. Then, lead a discussion asking students to respond to the following questions:

1. What is an emergency service?

2. Under what circumstances is this service provided?

3. What city departments are involved in providing these services?

4. What is the role of communication in promptly obtaining emergency services?

5. What is the role of fire hydrants in providing effective fire protection services?

6. What type of equipment is needed to provide efficient services in emergencies? What are the costs associated with this equipment?

7. What is the cost of operating public safety and emergency services in your community?

8. What can you do as a citizen to reduce costs and increase efficiency of these services?

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Invite local government representatives of public safety services to make presentations to the class on the services provided and the costs involved. Ask each person making a presentation (e.g., fire inspector) to bring in appropriate materials dealing with the service provided, and the local codes or ordinances that apply to them. Encourage students to prepare, in advance, a list of questions that may be addressed to the speakers.

2. Follow-up the presentations by asking students, working in small groups, to prepare action plans for efficient service delivery in the public safety areas.

3. Ask students to survey their parents and neighbors to ascertain their attitudes toward public safety issues in the community. Should there be more police protection or fire protection? Are they willing to pay for these increased services? Should neighborhoods organize, under expert advise, to engage in appropriate crime prevention activities? Do citizens have adequate information about how to protect themselves against crime or fire? If not, what do they need?

4. After discussing the results of the surveys, make arrangements to have the findings of the surveys reported to the appropriate local government officials. The findings may be reported in the form of a letter or through personal meetings with local government staff.

5. Ask students to make a collage of newspaper and magazine articles which relate to incidents requiring a public safety service. When the articles are brought to class, discuss the information provided, using such questions as the following: What is the article about? What is the public safety incident under discussion and what local government, if any, is involved? If an emergency, was the situation handled well? If it was not handled well, what else could have been done? What are your recommendations for handling similar emergencies in the future?

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Activity Sheets #1 and #2, which require recording public safety-related events and preparation of a community profile of public safety services, may also be used as means of evaluation. Collages of newspaper and magazine articles pertaining to public safety issues that are prepared by students as optional activities may also be used as a basis for evaluation.

2. Ask students to select a topic or a problem related to an aspect of public safety (e.g., fire prevention or animal protection) and prepare an essay on that topic. The essay should be judged in terms of (a) adequate presentation of information, (b) clarity or expression, (c) creativity, (d) analytical skills used, and (e) proposed citizen action.

3. Ask students to develop a 20-item questionnaire to be administered to neighbors in

the community to gauge community attitudes toward pubic safety issues.

4. Ask students to write and present a report after an in-depth interview with a city or county official regarding a current public safety problem.

5. Ask students to review selected city or county codes pertaining to a public safety issue and to prepare summaries so that they may be presented to the class as a whole for discussion.

6. Ask students to prepare a personal plan of action to impact or change some aspect of public safety in their community (e.g., an ordinance regulating the control and protection of animals).

ACTIVITY SHEET #1, "Public Safety in My Community: How Does It Affect Me?"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

A substantial number of things we do routinely every day are linked to the public safety activities of city and county government. Those are the activities associated with police protection and law enforcement (Police Department and Sheriff's Office), fire protection, corrections, building inspection, code enforcement, animal control and protection, emergency medical and rescue services, and civil defense (emergency management). In the space provided below, record all the things you and your family do in the course of a weekend which touch upon various aspects of public safety.

Time	Day	Activity	Aspect of Public Safety	Benefit
10:00 a.m.	Sat.	take dog for a walk on a leash	animal control and protection ordinance (leash law)	animal not running loose to get hurt; neighbors protected from possible dangerous animals
2:30 p.m.	Sat.	broken traffic light at intersection	Police Officer directs traffic	avoids collisions
3:00 p.m.	Sat.	went to the movies, fire exits noticed	fire prevention; Fire Department requires exits to be clearly labeled	provides directions for escape in the case of fire

Time	Day	Activity	Aspect of Public Safety	Benefit

Student Reading #1, "Officer Rescues Woman Despite Broken Shoulder"

Miami Herald, December 12, 1990
By Donna Gehrke, Staff Writer
Section C, page 1
(Reprinted with permission)

A recently broken shoulder, off-duty Metro-Dade police sergeant repeatedly dove on Christmas Eve into a murky canal, freed an unconscious woman from her sunken car and lifted her to shore.

The woman's heart had stopped, but Sgt. Wesly Plath, 43, pumped her chest until it began beating again.

Today, his only wish is that the woman, not identified yet, will live. She was in critical condition Monday in the intensive care unit at Coral Reef Hospital, 9333 S.W. 152nd Street.

The 20-year police veteran spoke of renewed faith after several passersby jumped in the water to try to rescue the woman and then helped him hoist her to safety and give her cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

"They risked their lives for her," Plath said.

"Here it was on Christmas Eve and we could do something to give this woman her life. We didn't know if she was a good person or not. No one gave it a thought. We just did what we had to do."

"I was glad I was there. I was glad to be part of helping somebody," said Phil Carl, who helped Plath lift the woman out of the water.

The woman was driving south on the turnpike extension just after 8:00 a.m. when she apparently had a seizure, Florida Highway Patrol Trooper Robert Graf said.

Her late-model Mazda went off the road at about Southwest 168th Street and plunged into a canal that runs parallel to the extension.

"The car sailed through most of the canal and then went down," the trooper said.

Carl and at least three other men in separate cars pulled over and jumped into the water, Plath said. Others waited on the canal bank.

The sergeant, northbound on the turnpike on his way to work in the Metro transit unit, noticed the small crowd near the canal and pulled over to help.

"I was really hoping when I went in that all I would have to do is direct," he said.

He said he was still undergoing therapy for a shoulder that was broken and dislocated in early October.

But the sergeant ended up repeatedly diving to try to find the woman. "I couldn't see too well. The water was real murky."

Student Reading #2, "Police Offer Some Tips to Keep Your Holidays Safe, Jolly"

Florida Flambeau, FSU, Tallahassee, December 14, 1990

By Kris Elvin, Staff Writer
Pages 5 and 6
(Reprinted with permission.)

Not everybody has a joyous Christmas season, especially after they have been victims of a holiday crime. Some Tallahassee law enforcement officers have offered a few seasonal safety tips to help avoid the Yuletide crime blues.

Theft is a crime of opportunity, so don't give that enterprising burglar the chance to rip you off. If you are shopping at the mall, keep your gifts out of sight, or better yet, put them in the trunk. And when at home, don't put gifts in plain sight under the tree. Leon County Sheriff's Office spokesperson Dick Simpson said wrapped gifts are a big temptation for thieves.

"Residents should not display their Christmas gifts near windows where drapes are open because, in some cases, it entices burglars to break in your home," he said.

Another problem at crowded malls is pickpockets. Make sure to keep your wallet or purse with you at all times and don't readily display large amounts of cash. If you get bogged down with packages and find you cannot keep track of them all, take them out to the car. It might also be a good time to check on credit card theft insurance--you never know.

Personal safety is also a must at this time of year. Simpson said people who go out shopping alone or at night may become easy prey for muggers. If you cannot find a shopping buddy and must go alone, make sure you park in well-lighted areas and walk to the store with other people in the parking lot. When you come out, have your keys in hand and check the back seat of the car before you get in.

And as always, be aware of your surroundings. If you see someone suspicious, find a police officer or a security guard.

Leaving town for the holidays? To ensure you have your possessions when you get back, take the time to secure your home and car. First of all, lock all doors and windows when you leave and do not leave hidden house keys outside. Take all valuable items out of your car.

Investigator Irving Mills from the Florida A & M University [FAMU] police department suggests students take valuables home with them and invest in automatic timers for light switches, which turn on the lights at night. If you can't afford the timers, turn on lights inside and outside. A burglar would rather work in the dark.

Florida State University [FSU] police department spokesperson Jack Handley said engraving belongings with your social security number is a good idea, as well as keeping a catalog of your stuff with serial number listings. Both FAMU and FSU police have engravers they will loan you for free.

Let your neighbors know how long you will be gone and when you will get back. Tell police as well--they might be able to increase patrols in your area. Stop your mail and newspapers, or at least have a neighbor pick them up. It may not be a bad idea to give a trustworthy friend who is staying in town a key to your place to check on things.

If you have a pet, be sure to make arrangements for its care and feeding while you are gone. Lonely pets can do lots of damage in a home when left too long.

Students who drive should also make sure their cars are roadworthy. Check fluid levels and tire pressure, etc. Be aware of the weather conditions on the roads you are taking. Last year's iced-over roads caused more than a few accidents. Handley also said students should call their parents and tell them of their travel plans, so they don't worry.

You've managed to avoid being victimized and you feel like celebrating--but do so wisely. Lots of people enjoy tying one on during the holidays and if you choose to imbibe, make sure you have a designated driver or call a taxi. Tallahassee Police Department spokesperson Phil Kiracofe said the department will be on the lookout for drunk drivers.

"We encourage everybody, because of the holiday season, when there's a lot of celebrating going on, to use good sense and use the designated driver concept," he said. "Don't drink and drive."

Remember, everyone wants to have a good Christmas and a Happy New Year, so for your family's sake and the sake of others, use good judgement when drinking. And if your friends are drinking, give them the gift of their lives this year: volunteer to stay sober and drive.

If you have any questions or concerns, call your local law enforcement officials. Most will provide you with safety booklets and answer any questions you may have.

Student Reading #3, "House Destroyed as Flames Rip Through It"

Boca Raton News, December 22, 1990
West Boca Raton, "Alarm alerts occupants, neighbor who called 911"
By Wayne Tompkins, Staff Writer
(Reprinted with permission.)

A 9-year old neighbor and a smoke detector combined to save two members of a West Boca Raton family during a Friday morning fire, which gutted the house and left the family homeless less than a week before Christmas.

"I was in my bedroom with the window open, and I heard screaming," Erin Navin said. "I could see smoke coming out of the garage, so I ran and told my mom the neighbor's house was on fire. I called 911 and she talked to the fire department."

Kathy Manoudakis and her 3-year old son, Nicky, were asleep as the fire began around 9:50 a.m., but awakened when the smoke detector went off at their home at 10660 Eland Street in the Palmetto Pines community. Her husband, Terry Manoudakis, and older son, Chris, were out at the time.

"The smoke detector definitely saved their life," County Fire-Rescue Lt. Tom Timmons said.

Unfortunately, it saved little else. Flames shot out the front and back of the house, causing $80,000 damage, before firefighters brought the blaze under control. The living room, furniture and the family Christmas tree were charred and blackened.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but investigators say it was accidental.

"We need to do something," Jane Navin, Erin's mother said. "They're going to need clothes, presents, anything."

Kathy, still clad in her bathrobe, looked at her home in stunned silence before being led to the Navins', where they are now staying. Her husband, distraught and silent, followed fire inspectors around as they surveyed the damage.

Anyone wishing to help the Manoudakis family may call 482-7943, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m., seven days a week.

Activity Sheet #2, "A Public Safety Profile of My Community"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

In completing this public safety profile, you may obtain information from local government publications, as well as from interviews with government officials and staff. Be prepared to share your profile results in class.

1. What local government(s) handle the following public safety activities in your community and what are the approximate costs for such services?

   a. law enforcement activities: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

   b. corrections: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

   c. fire suppression: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

   d. building inspection: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

   e. code enforcement: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

   f. animal control and protection: ______________________________

   ____

   ____

g. emergency medical or rescue services: ______________________________

____

____

h. emergencymanagement: ______________________________________

____

____

2. What problems are associated with enforcing the law as it pertains to the public safety services listed above?

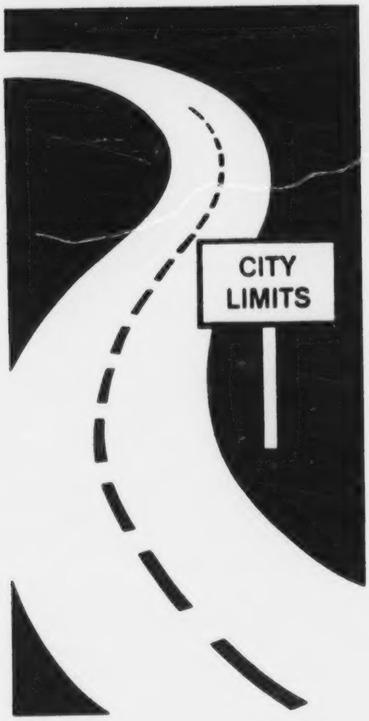
3. Are there currently any plans to change or improve certain public safety services in your community?

4. What would you recommend to improve services in these public safety areas?

5. What can you personally do to assist local governments in effectively carrying out their authorized public safety activities?

Unit 6 - Lesson 4

"Transportation at the Local Government Level"


CITY
LIMITS

Focus on Local Government

"Local government" in Florida refers to either a county, a municipality (a city), a school board district or a special district. These curriculum materials on Florida city and county governments specifically address the general purpose local governments--the municipalities and counties of Florida. When referring here to "local government," the special purpose local governments--school board districts and special districts--are not included in the discussion.

The term "municipality" refers to a Florida city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. The term is used interchangeably throughout the handbook with "city." At the time of this writing, there are 390 municipalities (and one inactive municipality) in Florida. The term "county" refers to Florida's 67 county governments, both non-chartered and chartered, established as political subdivisions of the state.

Unit 6 - Lesson 4

"Transportation at the Local Government Level"

RATIONALE:

All of us at one time or another have been caught in traffic. When this happens, we spend many agonizing minutes, sometimes even hours, trying to figure out how and in what ways we can get to our destination and how we can prevent this occurrence in the future. Naturally, traffic problems relate to the number of people in a given area as well as to factors such as the expanse and condition of roads, types of traffic devices used, and the availability of public transit systems.

The population in Florida has been growing steadily, reaching 13 million in 1990. This increase is a result of about 1,000 people moving to Florida every day. Florida has approximately 12 million licensed drivers and 14 million registered vehicles. All these vehicles move in a system (streets, roads and highways) containing about 237,250 lane miles. Of these lane miles, city governments are responsible for approximately 60,207 lane miles or 25 percent. County governments are responsible for approximately 141,286 lane miles or 59 percent of Florida's road and highway system. The rest are maintained by the state or are part of the Interstate Transportation System.

Under the law, Florida's city and county governments are very much involved in providing adequate transportation systems for their citizens. Where should a new road or street be located and how is it to be financed? Which intersections should have traffic lights? What other means of transportation (other than private cars) to transport people back and forth to work should be sought (mass transit, car pooling, etc.)?

These are vital decisions made at the local government level which directly affect the lives of all citizens residing in the community. Through this lesson, students will be given the opportunity to acquaint themselves with these transportation issues and to learn how to actively participate in the related local government decisions that support them.

OBJECTIVES:

Following the completion of activities in this lesson, each student will be able to:

1. use correctly the following terms in class discussion and written assignments: corridor study, functional classification, mass (public) transit, road, right-of-way, traffic devices, transportation and transportation system;

2. list at least five decisions made by local government which affect the transportation services provided to citizens of the community;

3. describe the responsibilities and the powers of local government in traffic control and

street/road maintenance;

4. explain how citizens can play an active role in the decisions made about local government road construction;

5. identify at least two local problems related to transportation and develop a suggested plan of action for resolving them; and

6. suggest ways in which they may participate in key decisions relating to transportation issues in the community.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES NEEDED:

1. Activity Sheet #1, "How Do Local Transportation Decisions Affect Me?"; and a chalkboard or a flipchart.

2. Illustration #1, "Gridlock in Tallahassee."

3. Student Reading #1, "Traffic Plan Sabotages Mandate to Control Growth, Critics Say."

4. Student Reading #2, "Driving Gets Safer: Traffic Deaths Decline."

5. Student Reading #3, "TalTran"; and Student Reading #4, "King Orange Lifts Metrorail Ridership, Record Set on Parade Day."

6. Optional Activity: Florida League of Cities' videotape, "Your City's Traffic Flow: A Visible and Invisible Transportation Problem," available through your local instructional television (ITV)/media center via the Florida Department of Education ITV Office.

SUGGESTED TEACHING TIME: Three to four hours.

RELATION TO FLORIDA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE:

Standard A -	The student will use information acquisition and processing techniques as associated with history and the various social sciences.
Standard G -	The student will acquire skills to participate effectively in a democratic society and apply problem-solving skills to the democratic political process.
Standard H -	The student will explain the interaction among science, technology and society.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS:

(Source: The script from the Florida League of Cities' videotape, "Your City's Traffic Flow: A Visible and Invisible Transportation Problem"; and Whitman Center for State and Local Government, The University of West Florida, 1987, revised 1989, VI-A-1 - VI-A-6, VI-C-1 - VI-C-3.)

The word **transportation** generally means "the act or process of moving from one point to another." In a broader context and from a local government's perspective, a **transportation system** involves planning, road and bridge construction and maintenance, roadside drainage, traffic control, signalization, street signs, street lighting, traffic engineering, bicycle paths, parking facilities and provisions for alternate modes of transportation such as mass transit (busses, rail, etc.), as well as operation of airports, ports and harbors, in some cases.

Traffic control powers. Per the Florida Uniform Traffic Law (Chapter 316, Florida Statutes), city governments have original jurisdiction over all streets and highways located within their boundaries, except state roads. County governments have original jurisdiction over all streets and highways located within their boundaries, except state roads and those roads and highways over which cities have original jurisdiction. This original jurisdiction also applies to **traffic devices** (such as traffic signals, that serve to regulate, warn or direct traffic), which must meet Florida Department of Transportation specifications. (However, this does not limit counties which have charter powers from regulating arterial, toll and other roads, bridges, tunnels and related facilities through the placement of traffic devices within city boundaries.) Note: These jurisdictional powers are not to be confused with ownership and maintenance responsibilities discussed under functional classification below.

Within this framework of jurisdictional authority, city and county governments can exercise reasonable police powers to enforce the Florida Uniform Traffic Law and local ordinances with regard to traffic control (including speed limits, one-way traffic designations, designation of stop or yield streets, regulation of pedestrian crossings, etc.) and parking. Counties may also regulate parking and the placement of parking signs on land leased or owned by county government, even if it is located within city boundaries.

Functional classification of roads. Each road in Florida is classified by function as (1) part of the state highway system, (2) a county road system, or (3) a city street system (**functional classification**) for the purpose of delineating maintenance responsibilities. Since classification is by function ("arterial," "collector" and "local"), rather than by location, many roads located within city boundaries are classified as state or county roads and are, therefore, not the maintenance responsibility of the respective city government (the city does, however, maintain the traffic control powers mentioned above). The state, through the Department of Transportation, is responsible for all elements of the state highway system, including interstate highways, rural arterial roads, urban extensions or rural arterials, and urban principal arterials. County governments are responsible for all elements of the county road system, including all urban extensions or rural **collector roads** and all urban minor **arterials**. City governments are responsible for the maintenance of elements of the city street system which consists of **local roads** (for example, a street within a subdivision) and collector roads which are not extensions of rural collector roads or elements of the state highway system. This system may change and fluctuate, as the Department of Transportation must evaluate and classify every public road at least once every five years. Likewise, title to the road's right-of-way rests with the respective government responsible for the road's construction and/or maintenance.

Traffic Flow. The proper management of traffic flow is necessary, not only for the convenience of residents, but also for community emergency vehicles. Fire trucks, ambulances and law enforcement vehicles must rely on the same congested roads to travel to fires, accidents, crime scenes and hospitals. Businesses also bear the effects of increased traffic problems. Alternatives for transportation, include mass transit (bus systems, Dade County's Metrorail, and rail systems, such as the Tri-County Commuter Rail System), people movers, bicycles, and ridesharing or carpooling. These transportation alternatives are developed and promoted to help alleviate some of the transportation problems. However, these alternatives may also be negatively impacted by poor traffic flow, such as busses getting behind schedule due to traffic congestion.

Road planning, construction and maintenance. It sounds simple, in seeking solutions to improved transportation, to simply construct more streets and roads. However, this is an involved and costly process. In this context, local government Planning Departments try to anticipate the growth and expansion of residential or business areas and plan the best way to meet the transportation needs of citizens. For example, local government officials would not normally issue building permits to a new factory that employs 15,000 people without considering the needs for new or expanded access roads, parking, and traffic signs and signals.

There are many issues that must be addressed in order to build a road that will benefit the greatest number of people in the safest, quickest and least costly way possible. The process involves numerous local government departments, City Councils and/or County Commissions, and the input of residents in establishing community transportation needs and priorities.

1. The first step in building a road involves a long-range plan, where planners project into the future (usually at least 10 years) the land use and development needs of the community, anticipated population growth and anticipated employment growth. This early stage provides the first opportunity for actual citizen involvement, often provided through neighborhood associations.

2. The second step involves conducting a **corridor study**, which investigates traffic flow in an area and the area's right-of-way. When a road is built, the city or county government must purchase the land on which the road is to be built, as well as the property that runs along both sides of the proposed road, i.e. the **right-of-way**.

3. The third step in the road construction process is consideration of different possible routes available for the road between designated Point "A" and Point "B." For each possible route or corridor, the cost, environmental effect and the impact on

neighborhoods is evaluated. This step provides citizens with another opportunity to work with Planning Department staff and its Engineers to voice their positions on the proposed routes.

In highly urbanized areas, the final decision on the proposed road's route is made by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The MPO members are appointed by the Governor and usually include a few County Commissioners and several city officials from the urban area where the road is to be constructed. State law requires that an MPO exist within each urbanized area or group of contiguous urbanized areas where a planning organization is necessary in order to meet requirements for obtaining federal transportation funds. Otherwise, the final decision on the route of the road is made by the officials of the responsible governmental body.

4. Once the planned route has been finalized, the next step in the process is priority listing of proposed roads. Because of the limited funds available to local governments for the construction of roads, they must be prioritized, listing the order in which they will be built as funding becomes available.

5. The next step is one of the most critical--actually locating the available funds for land purchasing, for right-of-way acquisition and for construction. Recently, the average cost of constructing a new two-lane asphalt road (the most common road construction material used in Florida), without right-of way costs, has been approximately $770,000 per mile. When right-of-way acquisition costs are added, it can easily cost several million dollars per road mile!

6. As funds are secured, the final design phase is begun, where Engineers plan the exact details of the road, such as drainage, curves and thickness.

7. When every detail has been decided, the actual construction can begin. During construction, the road area must be graded and leveled; the drainage and water run-off areas must be prepared; and the asphalt (or other building material) must be poured and smoothed.

The process of building a road takes time, money and community involvement. The citizens of each community are certainly the persons who are directly affected by decisions made on local transportation matters and, thus, they need to be involved throughout the planning and decision-making process.

Maintenance and resurfacing of existing roads is also a very expensive process. The actual cost of milling (a cost-effective means of resurfacing asphalt roads) a two-lane asphalt road averages about $85,000 to $90,000 per mile.

Bridges. Another important aspect of local government transportation in Florida is bridge construction and maintenance. Florida has a great number of inlets, bays, canals and other bodies of water that require bridges to provide connections for streets and highways. There are approximately 10,287 bridges in Florida, with over 1,000 in need of repair and some 300 needing to be replaced.

Alternative modes of transportation. Because of the high cost and length of time necessary to construct, maintain and connect roads, other forms of transportation must be developed by city and county governments and used by citizens to improve traffic flow. One alternative is **mass (public) transit**, the most common form being a bus system. In the provision of public transit, local governments have the following options: operation of their own public transit system; granting one or more franchises to private operators (allowing them to provide such systems within the government's jurisdiction); providing (by interlocal agreement) for service by another governmental unit, e.g., the county or a special authority; providing no public transit system (in small or less populated jurisdictions such a system may not be feasible or may be too costly).

The state Legislature has encouraged multi-jurisdictional approaches to the provision of public transportation. Per state law, a metropolitan transportation authority (MTA) may be created by one or more County Commissions in a metropolitan area for the purpose--among other things--of operating a bus system. City governments have no statutory authority to establish an MTA. Another multi-jurisdictional approach provided by state law are regional transportation authorities. A regional transportation authority (RTA) may be established by two or more political subdivisions, including city governments of 50,000-plus population. An RTA may operate public transportation facilities or may contract with other providers of public transportation. Cities of less than 50,000 population may be admitted to an existing RTA by approval of three-fourths of the RTA's board of directors.

Airports, ports and harbors. In providing other transportation means to their citizens, some city and county governments may operate airports, as well as ports and harbors. These services are usually provided through a special authority established by the respective local government.

Transportation funding. Funding to support transportation is always a high priority for local government officials. Transportation systems may be financed through the city or county government's general revenues, through a state-levied tax on motor fuels, through local option gas taxes or through direct appropriation by the Legislature.

Local Government Comprehensive Plans. In the State Comprehensive Plan (SCP) of 1985, the state Legislature adopted the goal of promoting an integrated state transportation system, "including highways, air, mass transit and other transportation modes." Each city and county government must address transportation issues in their required Local Government Comprehensive Plan which must be consistent with the SCP and with a Regional Comprehensive Plan.

VOCABULARY:

arterial road - a transportation route which is relatively continuous and has high traffic volume; for example, every numbered federal highway is an arterial road.

collector road - a transportation route which collects and distributes traffic between local roads or arterial roads.

corridor study - an investigation of traffic flow and right-of-way authority within a particular area of the community; one of many steps preceding construction or expansion of a road.

functional classification - each road in Florida is classified by function as a part of (1) the state highway system, (2) a county road system, or (3) a city street system for the purposes of delineating maintenance responsibilities; since classification is by function ("arterial," "collector" and "local"), rather than by location, many roads located within city boundaries are classified as state or county roads and are, therefore, not the maintenance responsibility of the respective city government.

local roads - a transportation route with relatively low traffic volume and minimal through-traffic movements; examples would include roads in residential areas.

mass (public) transit - a transportation alternative to the personal automobile, such as a bus or rail system, available to the public-at-large.

road right-of-way - the width of property necessary for vehicle access, roadway drainage, sidewalks, bikepaths and safety buffers associated with a transportation corridor; has multiple uses, such as for utilities, transportation drainage and access to property.

traffic devices - signals, signs or other devices that serve to regulate, warn or direct traffic.

transportation - the movement of people or things from one point to another.

transportation system - from the perspective of city and county government, involves planning, road and bridge construction and maintenance, roadside drainage, traffic control, signalization, street signs, street lighting, traffic engineering, bicycle paths, parking facilities and provisions for alternate modes of transportation such as mass transit (bus or rail systems, etc.) and, in some cases, the operation of airports, ports and harbors.

PROCEDURE:

A. **Materials Needed:** Activity Sheet #1, "How Do Local Transportation Decisions Affect Me?"; and a chalkboard or a flipchart.

This activity serves to sensitize students to the important role that transportation plays in their daily lives. Practically every move a person makes from one point of the community to another is affected by transportation issues and the related decisions made by local government in serving the transportation needs of citizens.

Hand out Activity Sheet #1, "How Do Local Transportation Decisions Affect Me?" two days prior to beginning the class discussion of the lesson. Review the directions and three examples with students, asking them to record their transportation-related activities in the same manner over the period of the next day. Explain that, for each transportation service provided, there is a benefit. However, transportation needs are ongoing in terms of maintenance and expansion, thus the benefit/need column may have a "need" listing in addition to the "benefit".

On the designated class discussion day, ask students to share one or more of their transportation activities. Some of the activities will be the same for most students (such as riding in a car), but others might be different (such as running out of gas in a crowded street, driving over a bridge or riding on a bus). The teacher should list some of the activities on the chalkboard, trying to develop as much representative variety of transportation services as possible. In discussing identified transportation needs, ask students to propose possible solutions to resolving some of the problems. For example, if an intersection was congested due to there only being a stop sign, a suggested solution could be replacing the sign with a traffic light (a local government action). If traffic was very heavy at the time a particular student rode to school, perhaps the student could plan to leave the house earlier to avoid the heavier traffic period (a citizen action). The findings of the students, as summarized on the board, can serve as a springboard for discussing issues raised in subsequent activities throughout this lesson. The teacher may wish to duplicate the listing on a flipchart to provide a more permanent reference.

B. **Materials Needed:** Illustration #1, "Gridlock in Tallahassee."

Hand out Illustration #1, "Gridlock in Tallahassee." Ask students to read the article and review the corresponding map. Then lead a class discussion using such questions as the following:

1. What does the map indicate about the traffic flow in one particular area of the City of Tallahassee and Leon County?

   (Answer: roads with heavy traffic congestion)

2. Do you think the map indicates the complete "real-life" situation from the standpoint of local drivers?

(Answer: no, the map is based on engineering measurements of how much traffic a particular road can handle versus how many cars actually use the road daily and includes estimates on future traffic based on planned development)

3. In making decisions about improving the congestion on these and/or other roads in the area, why would it be important for local residents to provide their input to the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department (in this case, a combined city/county Planning Department), as opposed to just relying on the engineering numbers?

   (Answer: the people who actually use the roads can share first-hand where they are experiencing the worst traffic problems, including details on times of day, routes taken and intersections that are clogged; also the transportation decisions made by local officials should reflect the needs of the residents)

4. What factors do you think play a role in causing some roads to be more congested than others?

   (Possible answers: concentrations of residential and commercial development, most direct routes from one point to another and therefore the most used, school traffic, poor traffic signalization or signage, narrowness of the road, condition of the road, construction or other barriers, etc.)

5. What is meant by the term concurrency?

   (Answer: that enough roads and other services must be in place to serve development prior to allowing construction to take place)

6. Why is it important to coordinate transportation planning with planned development?

   (Answer: new development produces increased traffic flow and thus places a heavier burden on existing transportation services; an adequate transportation system should be in place, per the Local Government Comprehensive Plans, to meet new or expanded development)

7. What improvements do you think could be made in this particular situation to facilitate the flow of traffic?

   (Possible answers: see #4 above; widen certain roads, resurface roads that are in poor condition, improve signalization and signage, build new roads to siphon off some of the traffic, provide or expand public transit services to the area, encourage ridesharing, etc.)

8. Can you identify roads or streets in your community which, like the ones in Tallahassee-Leon County, are congested? What do you perceive to be the particular problems contributing to poor traffic flow on these designated roads and streets in your community?

9. What can be done to improve the traffic situation in your area? How feasible is it that some of your ideas could actually be implemented?

10. What can you personally do to become involved in decisions made in your own community which relate to the transportation problems discussed? Who are you going to contact in local government in order to explore alternative solutions to the traffic problems under consideration?

C. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #1, "Traffic Plan Sabotages Mandate to Control Growth, Critics Say."

This two-page reading brings into focus the predicament faced by various Florida communities which, on one hand, seek further development and, on the other, have difficulty in coping with increasing traffic congestion. The article revisits the issue raised in the previous activity, that of concurrence.

Hand out Student Reading #1, Traffic Plan Sabotages Mandate to Control Growth, Critics Say." Ask students to read the article and then respond to the following questions:

1. What is the problem that the woman from Haverhill is facing? What steps did she take to improve the situation?

2. In addressing the traffic problem, what was the proposal presented by the representative of the Palm Beach Municipal League (a regional organization representing Palm Beach County and city governments within the county)?

3. What are some of the factors that may have contributed to the creation of this problem?

4. What is the point of conflict presented in the article?

5. Who is involved in this conflict? How does each party to the conflict view the issue of growth and traffic congestion? What are their respective requirements?

6. How do you think each of the proposals mentioned in the article would affect residents?

7. Which point of view do you, personally, agree with and why?

8. If your community were faced with a similar situation, what would you do? Explain.

9. If you were to propose an action plan to resolve the problem, to whom would you give it? How would you make sure that the action plan would be seriously considered?

D. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #2, "Driving Gets Safer: Traffic Deaths Decline."

The issues related to transportation are often matters of life or death. This three-page reading shows in a dramatic way just how important decisions made about transportation services are. These road safety decisions include widening highways, improving lighting, widening road shoulders and installing guardrails. In the three counties under consideration, Dade, Broward and Palm Beach, the overall deaths from traffic accidents declined considerably over the three-year period, 1988-90.

Hand out Student Reading #2, "Driving Gets Safer: Traffic Deaths Decline," asking students to read the article. Then lead a discussion using the following questions:

1. What does the article indicate generally about traffic deaths in Florida and specifically about traffic deaths in Southeast Florida?

2. Why is the death rate from traffic accidents on the decline?

3. What is the role of local government in traffic safety?

4. What key elements were cited in the article as contributing to reduced traffic accidents? Can you think of some other traffic safety decisions in which local governments participate? (for example, placement of pedestrian crossings)

5. What is the role of the average citizen in traffic safety? What is your role?

6. How do the traffic accident figures in the three counties in the article compare with those in your own county? Are the figures about the same, higher or lower?

7. What are the main causes of traffic accidents in your own community? How can you assist local government in preventing such accidents?

E. **Materials Needed:** Student Reading #3, "TalTran"; and Student Reading #4, "King Orange Lifts Metrorail Ridership, Record Set on Parade Day."

As mentioned in the Teacher Background Information, local governments may elect to provide public transit systems, including bus and rail systems. The two readings in this activity can be used as springboards to stimulate class discussion about such alternative means of transportation. In Student Reading #3, students are exposed to the City of Tallahassee's TalTran bus system, implemented as one means to alleviate traffic congestion. In Student Reading #4, students are introduced to another transportation alternative, i.e. Dade County's Metrorail (much like Walt Disney's Monorail system), operated by the Metro-Dade Transit Agency.

Using the Teacher Background Information, introduce the activity by explaining that, faced with increasing traffic flow problems (generally in more urban or heavily-populated areas), local governments may seek to develop alternative means of transportation. Hand out

Student Reading #3, "TalTran," and Student Reading #4, "King Orange Lifts Metrorail Ridership." Ask students to read the articles, explaining that the articles cover a city and county in Florida that elected to provide one form of mass (public) transit to serve as an alternate means of transportation for their citizens.

After students finish reading the articles, lead a discussion using such questions as the following:

1. What is the City of Tallahassee's TalTran system?
2. Do you have a similar bus system in your community? If so, who is responsible for providing such a system? How do you think it is funded?
3. What is Dade County's "Metrorail"? Have you ever ridden in such a system(perhaps the Walt Disney Monorail)?
4. What factors have contributed to a ridership increase for Dade County's Metrorail?
5. Is the Metrorail operating at full capacity? Why or why not? What do you think is needed to increase use of the system by residents of Dade County? What has the City of Tallahassee done to expand usage of its bus system?
6. Why do local governments invest in such mass transit systems as those described in the articles?
7. If you were working several miles away from home, what would you prefer to use as a means of getting to your work? Why?
8. Of the various means of transportation available to the average resident, such as driving a car, riding a bus or riding a bicycle, which one do you consider the most advantageous to the average citizen? Which one would be the most economical? Which one would be the safest? Which one would create less pollution?
9. Considering the various alternative means of transportation available, what should local governments emphasize in their planning? Should they concentrate on creating and operating public transit systems or should the emphasis be on an improved and expanded road or street systems for use with personal cars?

POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

1. Obtain a copy of the Florida League of Cities' videotape entitled, "Your City's Traffic Flow: A Visible and Invisible Transportation Problem," (see Optional Activity). After students view the video, initiate discussion using the following questions:

    - What is meant by transportation?
    - How is your life and that of your family and friends affected by transportation issues in the community?
    - Who is responsible for transportation services in Florida?
    - How is population growth related to transportation problems?
    - What are some ways in which local governments can cope with congested streets, roads and highways?
    - How can a local government identify the transportation needs of its citizens?
    - What is the purpose of a long-range transportation plan?
    - How are roads measured? What is the difference between the "centerline mile" method and the "lane mile" method of measurement?
    - Why is transportation funding so critical?
    - How is financing for transportation generally secured in Florida's city governments? How is such financing secured in your own community?
    - What are some of the alternative transportation means available or proposed to serve Florida residents? Are any of these alternatives currently provided in your community? If not, which ones do you think are needed and could be adapted to serve your community?

2. Invite a member of the city and/or county Planning Department to address the class on current and proposed transportation plans for your community. Ask the speaker to identify some of the key transportation problems that must be addressed and to suggest ways in which students and their families may be of assistance.

3. Ask students to develop a calendar containing the dates and sites for scheduled meetings on local transportation-related matters organized by Department of Transportation regional staff; local government officials, staff and committees; as well as other citizen groups, such as neighborhood associations. Students may be encouraged to attend such meetings in small groups, with observations reported back to the class. This could be an exciting class project if a local transportation issue of

considerable debate was being considered. In this case, the reports could be supplemented by news articles, other written information and possibly interviews with key participants.

4. Ask students to construct a questionnaire on transportation issues which could be shared with friends and neighbors. Results of the questionnaire should be presented in class. If particular transportation problems are identified, a report could be prepared and submitted to local government officials to be considered in future planning and action.

5. Ask students to write an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of alternate means of transportation, specifically as they apply to their own community.

6. Ask students to role-play a meeting of the local planning committee or board where the issue of various routes for a proposed new road are discussed. Included in the discussion should be issues such as impact to neighborhoods, right-of-way acquisition, anticipated development and traffic flow.

7. Ask students to prepare a scrapbook of newspaper and magazine articles dealing with transportation issues. These could be shared with the class, emphasizing new information learned and identifying any ideas which might be useful in resolving specific local transportation problems.

8. Ask students to interview local transportation officials about their funding, i.e. the sources of such funds, major expense areas and areas where funding is a problem in terms of maintaining an adequate transportation system. Results of the interviews should be shared with the class.

EVALUATION IDEAS:

1. Ask students to define the following terms: corridor study functional classification, mass (public) transit, road right-of-way, traffic devices, transportation and transportation system.

2. Many of the follow-up activities in the previous section may be used as the basis for evaluation. Criteria such as creativity, specificity, knowledge of the facts, clarity of presentation, and realism of proposed action plans should be used in evaluating these activities.

3. Ask each student to prepare a map of their neighborhood (as in Illustration #1), identifying existing or potential problems as they relate to transportation (such as road needs resurfacing, a four-way stop sign is needed at intersection, a new bus stop is needed, etc.).

4. Ask students to develop an action plan to be presented to their neighborhood association for improving transportation conditions in the neighborhood.

5. Ask students to conduct their own investigation of how many cars use certain key roads in the community and describe when and under what conditions traffic congestion occurs.

6. Ask students to prepare a new or an alternate public transit system plan for their community.

Activity Sheet #1, "How Do Local Transportation Decisions Affect Me?"

Name ______________________________ Date ____________________

Often we do not realize how local government decisions made about transportation issues directly affect our daily lives. For example, city or county governments are responsible for road and bridge construction and maintenance. They are also responsible for traffic control and for parking regulations and facilities. Some city or county governments also provide public transit systems, such as bus or rail systems. Decisions concerning all of these transportation matters affect us as we move from one point in our community to another point over the period of a day. In the space below, using the examples as a guide, keep a record of your transportation-related activities for one day. Be prepared to discuss your listing in class.

Time	Activity	Transportation Service	Benefit and/or Need
7:30 a.m.	rode in car to school	stop light at intersection	allows for smooth traffic flow from all directions
3:00 p.m.	rode in car to friend's house	paved residential street	needed repair/ potholes
5:30 p.m.	parked car downtown	metered parking lot provided by the city	saves time and gas driving around
________	____________	__________________	__________________
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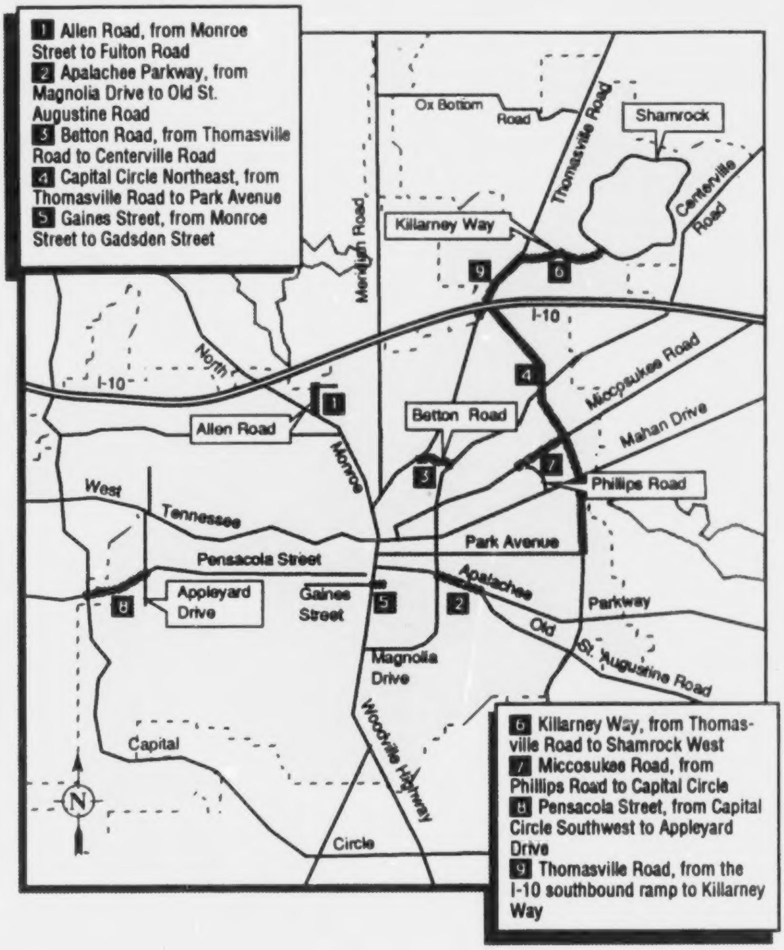
Illustration #1, "Gridlock in Tallahassee"

Tallahassee Democrat, December 22, 1990, Section C, page 1, text by Gary Fineout, art by Fred Clark/Democrat, (reprinted with permission).

Don't strain your eyes in disbelief. This illustration shows the most congested roads in town, according to the Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department. This list, however, not only accounts for the traffic already out there, but also for the cars that will crowd Tallahassee once already permitted subdivisions are built.



1 Allen Road, from Monroe Street to Fulton Road
2 Apalachee Parkway, from Magnolia Drive to Old St. Augustine Road
3 Betton Road, from Thomasville Road to Centerville Road
4 Capital Circle Northeast, from Thomasville Road to Park Avenue
5 Gaines Street, from Monroe Street to Gadsden Street
Ox Bottom Road
Thomasville Road
Shamrock
Centerville Road
Killarney Way
Meridian Road
I-10
North
Monroe
Allen Road
Betton Road
Miccosukee Road
Mahan Drive
Phillips Road
West
Tennessee
Park Avenue
Pensacola Street
Appleyard Drive
Gaines Street
Apalachee
Parkway
Old St. Augustine Road
Magnolia Drive
Woodville Highway
Capital
Circle
N
6 Killarney Way, from Thomasville Road to Shamrock West
7 Miccosukee Road, from Phillips Road to Capital Circle
8 Pensacola Street, from Capital Circle Southwest to Appleyard Drive
9 Thomasville Road, from the I-10 southbound ramp to Killarney Way

Which roads are Tallahassee's worst?
It depends on who you ask. Some drivers may say that the bump and grind on Magnolia Drive and Centerville Road in late afternoon can make anyone surly. But those two thoroughfares are not on the city's list of congested roads--those arteries so clogged they could stop any new development that means extra traffic. Included on the city's list are several known offenders, such as Thomasville Road and Capital Circle. But the list omits Magnolia Drive, while Betton Road is a surprise addition. "It's just pure numbers," said Noel Brown, the Planning Department's chief of transportation planning. "Engineering numbers do not necessarily represent what's going on in the world." "This list is based on how much traffic the road can handle versus how many cars use the road daily," Brown said But what complicates this list is that it includes traffic from developments that were permitted or "vested" before the Comprehensive Plan was passed in July. What that means is even though a large subdivision may not yet be built, its estimated traffic is added into the numbers used to decide which roads are congested. This latest list has great meaning to developers, since these figures are used to determine concurrency. Concurrency mans that enough roads, sewers and water to serve development must be in place before building takes place. According to Brown, any development that adds traffic to these road segments would not meet concurrency.

Student Reading #1, "Traffic Plan Sabotages Mandate To Control Growth, Critics Say"

Palm Beach Post, West Palm Beach, April 14, 1990
By Matt Prichard, Palm Beach Post Staff Writer
Section B, pages 1 and 5
(Reprinted with permission)

A woman leaves her Haverhill home before 8:30 a.m. to make it to her downtown job by 9.

Back in 1980, the trip took 15 minutes. But now, years later, the travel time has doubled because more and more development was allowed to pour cars onto Southern Boulevard, Olive Avenue and other streets she uses.

Frustrated by the traffic, the woman gets her boss' approval to start work a half-hour earlier. But still she must drive for 30 minutes in heavy congestion.

The woman's predicament illustrates the possible effect of a proposal traffic-congestion law presented earlier this month by Palm Beach Gardens Mayor Michael Martino.

The proposal sparked some angry debate at a meeting Wednesday of a county traffic advisory committee. The committee is writing a countywide law that would delay development when roads become too crowded.

Voters decided in 1988 to extend such restrictions--in place in unincorporated areas since 1987--to the entire county.

Several citizen activists have charged that the new proposal would sabotage efforts demanded by voters to control congestion.

"Do we follow the mandate of the people or . . . do we put as much traffic on the road as we can?" asked committee member Fran Reich, chairman of the West Boca Community Council, after Wednesday's meeting.

The proposal presented by Martino, a representative of the Palm Beach County Municipal League on the committee, was paid for primarily by private engineers, lawyers and others whose livelihoods depend on development.

Martino's proposal would allow more development than the draft traffic law that had been under review. The proposal would permit more traffic at certain hours and in certain locations before development limits would take effect.

Some members of the committee say it is not realistic to expect Palm Beach County to continue having a rush hour that's only a half-hour long.

"The question is, what are we willing to pay for and what are we getting?" land-use attorney

John Corbett said. Corbett questioned the wisdom of spending millions of dollars to be free from congestion caused by rush hours and snowbirds.

Other members said drivers can use back roads when the main streets become congested.

"Why, as taxpayers, should we subsidize somebody's ignorance?" Martino asked angrily about drivers who don't use back roads. Martino often notes that infrequently used Old Dixie Highway is available for overflow traffic from U.S. 1 through Riviera Beach, Lake Park and Palm Beach Gardens.

But Reich and other committee members contend that congestion is more than simply an issue of convenience. They say one need look no farther than the choked, east-west streets of Dade and Broward counties to see how congestion affects quality of life.

They say developers should not be allowed to make some roads nearly twice as crowded as the law now allows just to make more money.

County Administrator Jan Winters said that, in some ways, the proposal has brought the committee back to its starting point, despite months of wrestling over congestion limits.

"I guess we're back to, what kind of county do we want to have?" Winters said.

Student Reading #2, "Driving Gets Safer: Traffic Deaths Decline"

The Miami Herald, January 3, 1991
By Neil Roland, Herald Staff Writer
With contributions from Herald Staff Writer Dan Holly
(Reprinted with permission)

Amid the state's daily traffic woes, little notice has been given to a striking long-term development: It's becoming less deadly to drive in Florida.

At a time when more people are driving farther than ever before, fewer people are dying in traffic accidents.

For the third straight year, the number of traffic deaths throughout the state--and in South Florida--declined in 1990, newly released data and projections show. On New Year's Eve, traditionally a dangerous time to be on the road, no one died in Broward, Dade or Palm Beach counties.

"It's pretty neat," said Skip Hood, an analyst with the state highway safety department. "I guess we're doing a pretty good job."

"People are more aware of safety," said Sgt. Richard Glass of the Florida Highway Patrol. "They're wearing seat belts more, and they're not drinking and driving."

Florida's good news reflects a national trend. In the United States, the death rate per mile driven--a standard measure of driving safety used by all states--has improved by more than half during the last two decades.

"Everyone has sensed that the push for driving safety is working," said Kent Milton, a spokesman for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in Washington. "These numbers show that we should continue to apply more of the same."

Hood and Milton cite a number of factors behind the improved safety. In addition to public awareness of seat belts and drunk driving, they mentioned safer cars, safer roads, a drop in the proportion of young drivers, better emergency medical care and tougher motorcycle regulation.

Countering these improvements was the state's decision to raise the speed limit to 65 miles per hour on most interstate highways. Deaths on these highways have increased 15 percent since the law changed three years ago, Hood said.

In South Florida, traffic deaths for 1990 should be below the 779 figure for the previous year.

By county:

In Dade, 376 deaths were reported in 1990, the state highway safety department said.

In Broward, 196 drivers, passengers and pedestrians died in traffic accidents in 1990, the Florida Highway Patrol said.

In Palm Beach, 175 people died last year, the state highway safety department said.

Throughout the state, 2,925 people died in 1990, according to the state highway safety department. Although that figure may rise in coming days if people injured in accidents in 1990 die, it is well below the 3,033 who died in 1989.

Although the number of drivers in the state has mushroomed, the rate of traffic deaths per 100 million miles driven has decreased dramatically in the last two decades, from 5.8 deaths in 1969 to 2.8 in 1989. The national figures are similar: a drop from 5.0 deaths in 1969 to 2.2 for 1989, federal data show.

Last year, 11.1 million drivers in the state drove 108 billion miles--nearly three times the distance traveled in 1969.

Explaining the favorable developments, Hood cited several factors:

- Seat belts. The percentage of drivers and passengers wearing seat belts has doubled since a new state law requiring their use went into effect four years ago, state data show. In fatal accidents in 1989, 71 percent of the victims weren't wearing seat belts.

- Drunk driving awareness. Tougher state laws were passed in 1982, and local police use more advanced technology to test drivers' alcohol levels, Hood said. The public has become more aware of the risks as a result of state education campaigns and programs sponsored by groups such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving, he said.

- Road safety improvements. Many rural highways have been changed to wider interstates, lighting has improved, road shoulders have gotten wider and guardrails have been installed, he said. "There are fewer Route 27s," he said of the notorious two-lane highway that bisects southern Florida.

- Safer cars. In the past two decades, seat belts have been installed in all domestic cars, brakes have gotten better, vehicle sides are stronger and large red brake lights have been installed in the back, he said. In the next few years, more cars will have air bags.

- Maturing drivers. The percentage of drivers between the ages of 15 and 24 dropped from 17 percent in 1980 to 14 percent in 1988, state data show. Most drivers in fatal accidents last year were between 15 and 34.

- Motorcycle laws. Regulation of the vehicles has increased, Hood said. The number of motorcyclists killed dropped from 273 in 1984 to 189 in 1989, state data show.

- Emergency medical services. Many local police departments have improved the speed with which they transport accident victims to hospital emergency rooms. Emergency medical care has improved during the past decade as more physicians have been trained in that specialty.

Student Reading #3, "TalTran"

City of Tallahassee Annual Report 1989-90
Page 8
(Reprinted with permission)

The city's municipal transit system, TalTran, initiated several programs in FY 1990 designed to attract new passengers while helping to alleviate congested roadways. A new direct mail program **targets new residents** with a coupon redeemable for a week's worth of travel on TalTran to introduce the newcomers to the transit system.

Meanwhile, the extremely popular **Tribe Ride football shuttle** was expanded in 1990 to include several area hotels as pickup and dropoff points for fans attending Florida State University football games. Finally, TalTran worked closely with Leon County Schools to develop a **mobility training program for exceptional students**. This program introduces these students to the transit system, with special emphasis on safety and convenience.

TalTran's two primary facilities, the Administrative and Maintenance Complex on Appleyard Drive, and the C.K. Steele Plaza on Tennessee Street, received funds for **renovation and expansion** during FY 1990. The Appleyard complex will undergo a virtually complete facelift, including interior office renovation and additional space for staff, conference rooms, and training classrooms. A new bus-washing system will also be added soon. The C.K. Steele Plaza received additional landscaping and a surveillance system was installed for additional security.

Student Reading #4, "King Orange Lifts Metrorail Ridership, Record Set on Parade Day"

The Miami Herald
By Dan Holly, Herald Staff Writer
Section B, pages 1 and 2
(Reprinted with permission)

Metrorail ridership soared to a record on New Year's Eve as Dade residents and out-of-towners flocked to the King Orange Jamboree Parade and Bayfront Park.

Metrorail boardings totaled 101,000. The figure shatters the previous record of 75,000 set last December 31.

The 43,600 boardings on downtown's people mover Monday also set a record, breaking the record of 37,400 set December 31, 1989.

The Metrorail record, which came despite a fare increase to $1.25 on Dec. 1, follows the record-setting 50,300 average daily weekday boardings for the month of November.

"As more people use Metrorail for going to the arena, Bayside, etc., they just use it again to come downtown," said Danny Alvarez, assistant director of customer services for the Metro-Dade Transit Agency. "Once you use the train, you're likely to use it again."

Transit administrators were at a loss to explain why the record was beaten so decisively.

"The weather, I think, played a part," said Frank Martin, the transit agency's assistant director for rail operations. "The weather was beautiful."

Alvarez attributed the record readership for the much-maligned Metrorail--which has never come close to the more than 200,000 daily riders transit planners promised before the system was built--to targeted advertising.

Though the transit agency has relatively little advertising money, it did air ads during the morning and evening rush hour, Alverez said. The ads touted Metrorail as a way to beat Orange Bowl traffic.

The 101,000 boardings do not translate directly into passengers, since most people take the rail system coming and going. The number of passengers would be slightly less than half that number.

The 50,300 daily boardings in November are up 4 percent over October and 15 percent over November 1989. The extra riders are mostly commuters who first used Metrorail for a special event, like the Orange Bowl parade, Alvarez said.

Appendix A

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Appendix B

Videotapes

Videotapes

The following videotapes from the Florida League of Cities' video library are available to supplement the local government curriculum. Those Educational Programs and City Profiles marked with an asterik (*) are currently available through your county school district's media/instructional television (ITV) office via the Florida Department of Education's ITV Office for the cost of a blank videotape. Please refer to the following DOE Fact Sheets 756 (Educational Programs) and 795 (City Profiles). To order, contact: Instructional Television and Educational Materials, Florida Department of Education, Collins Building, B-1, Tallahassee, FL 32399; (904) 488-7101.

All videotapes listed are also available from the Florida League of Cities, at a cost of $25 each (1/2 inch) or $35 each (3/4 inch), plus 7 percent sales tax (unless exempt status applies). To order, send a check, money order or purchase order **made payable to: Pace Marketing & Public Relations**. Also include: your name, affiliation, address, telephone number, what selection you would like, the size tape (1/2 or 3/4 inch), and whether you want VHS or BETA. Send this information and your payment to: FLC Video Library, Florida League of Cities, Inc., Post Office Box 1757, Tallahassee, FL 32302-1757. For further information, contact the League at (904) 222-9684.

Educational Programs

*Invisible City
*A Throw Away Society/Solid Waste
*Stormwater...Its Effect On You and Your City
*Your City's Traffic Flow
*Emergency Services...What Your City is Prepared to Do For You
*Your City's Water Quality
*The Dangers of Urban Sprawl
*How Your City Government Works
Insurance...Your City's Invisible Cost
Enjoying Your City/Parks & Recreation
Recycling In Your City
Newly Elected Officials Orientation Videotape
Downtown Redevelopment

Roundtable Programs

Mandates Roundtable
A Throw Away Society Roundtable
Your City's Traffic Flow Roundtable
Stormwater Roundtable
Urban Sprawl Roundtable
Recycling Roundtable

Seminar Programs

History of the Florida League of Cities
Mandates and Revenue Sharing
Selling Your City to the Public
Civil Rights Liability for City Attorneys
Sister Cities and International Trade
Local Governments' Public Liability
Government in the Sunshine and the Public Records Laws
Seventh Annual Municipal Attorneys Association Seminar
FLC Comprehensive Planning Conference, "The Nuts and Bolts Problems"

"City Profiles" Series

*Cities of Dade County
*Jacksonville
*Cities of the Keys
*Pensacola

*Tampa
*Orlando
*Daytona Beach
*Tallahassee
*Gainesville
*St. Petersburg/Clearwater
St. Augustine
Ocala
Fort Lauderdale
Hollywood
Panama City
Fort Walton Beach/Destin
Naples
Marianna
Apopka
Lake City
Quincy/Havana
The Beaches of Jacksonville
Chipley/Bonifay
West Palm Beach
North Miami
Lauderhill
Bradenton
Plant City

Title: FLORIDA LEAGUE OF CITIES SERIES Fact Sheet: 756

Series Summary: This series of programs, produced by the Florida League of Cities, describes many of the functions and services being provided by municipal governments.

DOE Source: The Florida League of Cities, Inc.

Guide
Number :
Reprint:

Support Material:

Florida League of Cities, Inc.
201 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1757

- Ann Jenkins
(904) 222-9684

Programs: 8 Length varies Masters: 3

Library Loan Through: 08/31/91
Rights Through: perpetuity

Broadcast: Yes Dubbing: Unrestricted

Level: Grades 9 - 12+

Curriculum Area: Social Studies
Topic: Government

Series Description:

These programs deal with city governments and the problems confronting local communities. The Florida League of Cities, Inc. uses specific examples and scenes from various Florida cities to introduce these topics.

This is a continuing project and more programs may be added to the series in the future.

A curriculum on city and county government is under development for use in the Fall of the 1990-91 school year. One copy of the print materials will be sent to each high school in the state. Additional copies may be obtained, after September 1, 1990, by contacting the League at the address above.

Production date: 1988 Fact Sheet Revised: 06/19/90

Florida League of Cities
(756)

Tape		Title	Length
A.	1.	Invisible City	19:11
	2.	A Throw Away Society	15:06
	3.	Five (5) P.S.A.'s of Various Lengths	
B.	4.	Your City's Water	14:19
	5.	Your City's Emergency Services	16:13
	6.	Your City's Traffic Flow	19:12
C.	7.	How Your City Government Works	19:26
	8.	The Dangers of Urban Sprawl	14:21
	9.	Stormwater - Its Effects On You and Your City	18:14

Title: PROFILES OF FLORIDA CITIES

Fact Sheet: 795

Series Summary: This continuing series of programs from the Florida League of Cities provides an in-depth look at major cites around the state.

DOE Source: Florida League of Cities, Inc.

Guide
Number :
Reprint:

Support Material:

Teacher Guide
Not Available

Programs:10 Length varies Masters: 5

Library Loan Through:
Rights Through: Perpetuity

Broadcast: Yes Dubbing: Unrestricted

Level: Grades 9 - 12+

Curriculum Area: Florida
Topic: Social Studies

Series Description:

The Florida League of Cities has begun the production of a series of programs about cities in Florida. As of the Spring, 1990 ten programs have been completed featuring cities from Key West to Pensacola.

Each of the programs begins with a brief history of the city and the area surrounding. A discussion of the climate, major industry and points of interest are all part of the profile.

It is anticipated that additional programs will become available in the future and they will be added to the series.

These programs are being made available to the schools of Florida at no cost by the Florida League of Cities, Inc.

Production date: 1990

Fact Sheet Revised: 08/09/90

City Profiles
(795)

Tape		Title	Length
A.	1.	Cities of Dade	26:39
	2.	Jacksonville	27:27
B.	3.	Daytona Beach	21:31
	4.	Pensacola	37:51
C.	5.	Gainesville	21:43
	6.	St. Petersburg/Clearwater	33:21
D.	7.	The Florida Keys	25:01
	8.	Orlando	28:28
E.	9.	Tampa	33:15
	10.	Tallahassee	21:31

Appendix C

Glossary

Glossary

ad valorem (property) tax - a local government tax based on the value of real and personal property; the term "ad valorem" means "according to the value of."

advisory committees - usually established at the request of the Council or Commission, these local government committees deal with issues and problems which are deemed worthy of special consideration and advisement; may be made up of citizens and City Council/County Commission members; unlike boards and commissions, these committees lack the power to make or administer policy on their own.

Animal Control Officer - a city or county government employee who is authorized to investigate, on public or private property, civil infractions relating to animal control or cruelty and to issue citations.

appropriation - revenues set aside for a particular expenditure purpose.

aquifer - nature's water storage tanks for collecting groundwater deep in the earth.

arterial road - a transportation route which is relatively continuous and has high traffic volume; for example, every numbered federal highway is an arterial road.

basic county government services - state services provided by county government on a local level and which include the county court system, public safety, public records, public welfare and transportation services.

boards and commissions - local government-appointed citizen groups which are sometimes assigned significant powers of policy-making and/or administration; for example, Planning and Zoning Boards, Code Enforcement Boards or Historic Preservation Commissions.

bond referendum - an election held to see if electors agree with the issuance of bonds (debt incurring instruments) for financing a particular local need or program.

campaign goals, objectives and activities - those steps and desired actions, arranged within a given time frame, that make up a campaign plan.

capital budget - a five- to seven-year financial plan that reflects the budget year expenditures required to implement a city's or county's capital program (construction and public works projects) and the method for financing such projects.

charter - the basic law, or constitution, of a city or county government issued by the state Legislature and usually approved by a vote of the citizens. The King (or Queen) of England during the late Middle Ages also granted "charters" to citizens of a community, giving them the power to promote local improvements and to regulate certain aspects of community life.

charter county - counties whose citizens have voted to adopt a charter, often adding the provision of "municipal-type services" in the unincorporated area to their county government responsibilities. As of January 1991, the following were chartered counties in Florida: Alachua, Broward, Charlotte, Clay, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Sarasota, Seminole and Volusia.

Chief Correctional Officer - the county government official responsible for the operation and maintenance of the county jail; sometimes the County Sheriff is also assigned this responsibility by the County Commission.

City Clerk - a city department director with responsibility for maintenance of all official records (the official record keeper); directs the operation of the records retention and archives programs, facilitates Council meetings, records and produces minutes, and may conduct city elections; in smaller cities, may perform duties essentially the same as the City Manager; may be elected or appointed.

City Councilmember/City Commissioner - a member of the City Council/City Commission, the policy-making body of city government; must be elected, per the Florida Constitution; may also be called City Alderman.

City/County Attorney - directs and provides legal counsel to the city or county government; always appointed.

City Manager - appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the city government, under the jurisdiction of the City Council; found only with the council-city manager form of government.

City Planning and Zoning Commission - a group of citizens appointed by the elected city officials to develop and implement plans for their city's future.

civil defense - a planned program of emergency management preparedness to meet emergencies or disasters, such as hurricanes, nuclear power plant spills, war, etc.

Clerk of the Circuit Court - one of the five county officers identified in the Florida Constitution as being elected (although a county charter or special act may specify otherwise), who may serve in three capacities: as Clerk of the Circuit Court and county courts; as county recorder and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners; and as accountant and auditor of the Board of County Commissioners.

code - the current body of ordinances for any city or county government; there are also state or federal codes which must be enforced at the local level, such as building codes.

code enforcement - a function of local government to ensure compliance with various ordinances/codes of a city or county government.

Code Enforcement Board - a citizens' board that may be appointed by the elected officials of a city or county government to hear violations of codes and ordinances that would otherwise be heard by a county court Judge.

Code Enforcement Officer - investigates potential city or county code violations and, if violations exist, issues citations which may be heard in county court.

codification - the process of regularly integrating new ordinances into the existing body of city or county government law in a systematic fashion.

collector road - a transportation route which collects and distributes traffic between local roads or arterial roads.

consolidation - involves integration of city/county governments so that the boundaries of the county and any affected city or cities become "coterminus" (the same); after consolidation, all of the county is incorporated.

contributions and donations - a local government revenue category usually comprised of gifts, pledges, bequests or grants from various non-governmental entities.

corridor study - an investigation of traffic flow and right-of-way authority within a particular area of the community; one of many steps preceding construction or expansion of a road.

County Administrator - appointed management official responsible for the overall operation of the county government, under the jurisdiction of the County Commission; found only with the county administrator form of government.

County Canvassing Board - the board which canvasses election results for errors and problems; comprised of the Supervisor of Elections, a county court Judge who acts as chairman and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

County Commissioner - a member of the County Commission, the governing body of county government; must be elected, per the Florida Constitution, except when otherwise provided by county charter.

county government - a political subdivision of the state established by the state Legislature to implement state services at the local level.

democratic decision making - government decisions made by the vote of the people; power is vested in the citizens and exercised by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.

election - the selection of a person or persons for office by vote; or public vote upon an issue or proposition.

Election Board - the clerk and inspectors appointed to conduct an election.

Election Code, The Florida - that portion of the state statutes covering the laws that pertain to elections.

election district - a division of a county or city for electoral purposes.

elector - a qualified voter.

fee - a charge in money imposed upon users of a particular governmental service (such as a user's fee), upon developers (such as an impact fee) or upon private parties for the right to conduct certain businesses within an area (such as an franchise fee).

Finance Director - directs, organizes and coordinates the fiscal administration of the city government; always appointed.

fines and forfeitures - receipts from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and regulations, and for neglect of official duty.

Fire Chief - a city department director with responsibility for overseeing the firefighting, inspections, rescue, training and other activities necessary to the provision of fire services to the public; is appointed by City Council or the City Manager.

Fire Department - the agency providing fire fighting services for a community; usually carries out some or all fire prevention and damage mitigation activities, as well.

fire prevention codes - includes minimum fire safety standards, a building code and an electrical code that must be adopted by Florida city and county governments with fire safety enforcement responsibilities, governing such matters as building materials, electrical wiring, heat sources, hazardous materials, construction requirements and regulation of public assembly.

fire protection activities - includes the traditional fire fighting/fire suppression role of Fire Departments, as well as fire prevention and damage mitigation activities.

fiscal year - a one year budget time period. For Florida cities and counties, the fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30. In contrast, the state fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30.

franchise agreement - an agreement reached between a private business and a government, where the private company is granted an exclusive privilege to provide a service to the citizens served by that government.

franchise fee - a fee levied on a company or utility for the privilege of doing business within the jurisdiction of a particular local government and/or for using city or county rights-of-way to transact their business.

functional classification - each road in Florida is classified by function as a part of (1) the state highway system, (2) a county road system, or (3) a city street system for the purposes of delineating maintenance responsibilities; since classification is by function ("arterial," "collector" and "local"), rather than by location, many roads located within city boundaries are classified as state or county roads and are, therefore, not the maintenance responsibility of the respective city government.

garbage collection - a basic service of city government that involves "on-site" pick-up of garbage and trash (solid waste), transporting it to disposal facilities; one operation of a solid waste refuse system.

garbage disposal - a primary function of county government, per the 1988 Florida Solid Waste Act, that involves providing a facility for solid waste disposal; one operation of a solid waste refuse system; the three primary methods of solid waste disposal used by local governments in Florida include: landfills, resource recovery and recycling.

general election - an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the even-numbered years, for the purpose of filling national, state, county and district offices and for voting on constitutional amendments not otherwise provided for by law.

general law - a legislative act which is intended to have statewide application.

groundwater - the most common source of water in Florida, collected naturally in aquifers located deep in the earth.

hazardous waste - waste that is dangerous to human health and/or the environment; defined as being waste that is toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive or radioactive.

Home Rule - local self-government (self-rule) by the people with limited interference by another level of government, within the parameters of the law.

impact fees - fees charged by local governments against developers as a total or partial reimbursement for the cost of providing additional facilities or services needed as a result of new development (e.g., wider roads, new sewers, etc.).

incorporation - the legal act taken when a community adopts a charter and becomes a municipality (in Florida, a city, town or village).

intergovernmental relations - the connection or involvement of one or more governments with each other; the relationship possibilities take many forms, with both positive and negative results, and may include an overlap of power or jurisdiction prescribed by law, an agreement to mutually share certain services, a shared taxing source, land issues, one or more intergovernmental committees, a cooperative partnership for a specific project and duplicative services, to name a few examples.

intergovernmental revenue - often referred to as "revenue sharing," is revenue collected by one government and shared with other governmental units.

interlocal agreement - a contract between two governments where one government agrees to provide one or more services to the citizens served by the other government for an established fee.

investment income - local government revenues derived from the investment of cash receipts and idle funds.

landfill - commonly known as a "garbage dump," a cleared land site containing a layer of clay where solid waste is unloaded following collection and covered periodically within a top level, or cover, of clay; must meet certain standards, such as having a liner to prevent seepage, French drains (horizontal pipes) to collect liquid waste, and vertical pipes to collect and disperse methane and other gases.

line item budgeting - a budget development process that uses individual expenditure categories, such as the various types of salaries, fringe benefits, goods, services, and operation and maintenance costs.

lobbying - to solicit or try to influence the votes of members of a legislative body, such as the City Council or County Commission.

local option taxes - taxes which local governments are granted permission by the state to levy, under certain conditions, such as a majority vote of the Commission or a vote of the people (a referendum), and with certain stipulations, such as a requirement that the tax proceeds must be shared with other local governments in the jurisdiction, per an established formula.

local roads - a transportation route with relatively low traffic volume and minimal through-traffic movements; examples would include roads in residential areas.

mandate - a state or federal law that requires local governments to expand existing, or implement new, programs and services; if no funding is provided to implement the law, it is referred to as an unfunded mandate.

Maslow's hierchy-of-needs - a model of motivation developed by Abraham Maslow; based on the proposition that humans are primarily motivated by different needs and that these needs are arranged in a hierarchy or order; these needs, in ascending order, include: physical needs, safety needs, the need for love, self-esteem and self-fulfillment.

mass (public) transit - a transportation alternative to the personal automobile, such as a bus or rail system, available to the public-at-large.

Mayor - may be the presiding officer of City Council, the policy-making body of the city; at one extreme, may be solely a ceremonial figure and, at the other extreme, may be the chief executive of the city; may be elected or appointed.

mills/millage rate - the rate of taxation as it applies to ad valorem property taxes; one mill is equivalent to $1 per $1,000 of taxable value.

miscellaneous revenue - minor local government revenue sources, such as permit fees, non-occupational license fees, rents, royalties, special assessments, the sale of assets and insurance compensation.

motion - an act of parliamentary procedure that places a governing body legally on written record with regard to a specific action or topic and which carries the full weight and authority of the governing body.

municipal government/municipality - in Florida, a city, town or village having powers of self-government provided by charter. (For the purposes of this curriculum, the term "city" will be used interchangeably to refer to all municipal governments in Florida.)

non-partisan - an election in which candidates do not run under the banner of a political party; i.e., city elections.

occupational license tax - a tax based on the privilege of engaging in or managing any business, profession or occupation within the jurisdiction of a particular local government.

operating budget - an annual spending plan that uses projected revenues to fund city or county government operations for a given fiscal year.

ordinance - a law of a permanent nature passed by a city or county and enforceable within that government's respective boundaries. (Note: Non-charter county government ordinances, which conflict with ordinances of a city within that county, are not effective within the boundaries of that city to the extent of the conflict.)

partisan - an election in which candidates run under the banner of a political party; i.e., county elections.

planning - the procedure of projecting a design or scheme for the future development of a city or county.

Police Chief - a city department director with responsibility for overseeing the operations of a city law enforcement agency, including the activities of patrol, detective, criminal intelligence, identification, communications and other related programs; usually appointed.

Police Department - a city department, headed by the Police Chief, with responsibility for overseeing city law enforcement operations.

polling place - the building which contains the polling room in which ballots are cast for an election.

precinct - one of a fixed number of districts of a city or county, divided for voting purposes.

primary election - an election held, preceding the general election, for the purpose of nominating a party nominee to be voted for in the general election to fill a national, state, county or district office. The first primary is a nomination or elimination election; the second primary is a nomination election only.

primary water standards - water quality standards that must be applied by local government as they affect individual health.

privatization - a contract between a government and a private business, where the private entity agrees to provide one or more government services for an established fee.

program budgeting - a budget development process where various programs and service alternatives are selected and prioritized in order to fund the total cost of goals established by the city or county officials.

Property Appraiser - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), is charged with determining the market value of all property within the county, with maintaining certain records connected therewith and with determining the tax on taxable property after taxes have been levied.

public office - any federal, state, county, city, school, or other district office or position which is filled by vote of the electors.

public safety - includes the establishment and operation by city and county government of such activities/services as law enforcement (through city Police Departments and county Sheriff's Offices); fire protection; animal control and protection; code enforcement; corrections; ambulance and emergency care; and civil defense.

public services - a category of basic city services provided to citizens, which includes transportation and public works, sanitation, solid and liquid waste management, air quality, toxic and hazardous waste disposal, surface water management, parks, public recreational services, libraries, water purification, sewage treatment, cable television, airports, ports, harbors, public cemeteries and golf courses.

recall election - an election for the purpose of removing a member of the governing body of a city or charter county government.

recycling - any process by which solid waste is collected, separated, or processed and reused, or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products; includes such items as aluminum cans, glass, newspapers and plastics.

resolution - an expression of a local governing body concerning matters of a temporary nature, or a method for the disposition of a particular item of the administrative business of the local governing body.

resource recovery - also known as "waste-to-energy," a process where solid waste is burned in incinerators to produce electrical energy.

reverse osmosis - a technical process by which salt, minerals and other impurities are filtered out of saltwater to create freshwater.

road right-of-way - the width of property necessary for vehicle access, roadway drainage, sidewalks, bikepaths and safety buffers associated with a transportation corridor; has multiple uses, such as for utilities, transportation drainage and access to property.

rural - sparsely populated.

secondary water standards - water quality standards that must be applied by local government to determine the aesthetic aspects of water, such as odor, color and taste.

sewage - dirty, used water (wastewater) that is poured down the drain, including dirty dish water, water from the shower or bathtub, or waste from the toilet.

Sheriff - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), is the chief law enforcement officer in county government and may also be designated by the Board of County Commissioners as the Chief Correctional Officer responsible for the county jail.

Sheriff's Office - a county department, headed by a Sheriff (a county officer identified by the Florida Constitution), with responsibility for overseeing county law enforcement operations.

solid waste - under Florida law, includes "garbage, refuse, yard trash, clean debris, white goods (large appliances), special wastes, ashes, sludge, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations."

solid waste management - the process by which solid waste is collected, transported, stored, separated, processed, or disposed of in any other way, according to an orderly, purposeful and planned program.

Solid Waste Management Act, 1988 Florida - significant state legislation affecting the management of solid waste by counties and cities; encourages cooperation of the two local governmental entities in consolidating solid waste management efforts to promote recycling and reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators.

sovereignty - supreme and independent power or authority.

special act - a legislative act which applies to an area or group which is less than the total area or population of the state.

special election - an election called for the purpose of voting on a party nominee to fill a vacancy in a national, state, county or district office.

special wastes - under Florida law, "solid waste that can require special handling and management including, but not limited to, white goods (large appliances), whole tires, used oil, mattresses, furniture, lead-acid batteries, and biological wastes;" many of these wastes may no longer be disposed of in landfills in Florida.

strategic planning - development of a plan of action, including specific lobbying steps to take within an established time frame, to achieve a particular goal or goals.

"straw-ballot" referendum - an election by which local officials may obtain a non-binding expression of public opinion regarding a public issue.

Supervisor of Elections - the county officer identified by the Florida Constitution as having the sole responsibility for registering and maintaining official records of the qualified voters in each of Florida's 67 counties.

surface water - rain water or spring water that collects in lakes and rivers.

tax - a charge in money imposed by government on individuals, organizations or property to raise revenue to support the operation of government and the provision of services (as contrasted with the definition of "fee").

Tax Collector - one of five county officers identified by the Florida Constitution as being elected (unless otherwise specified by county charter or special act approved by the voters), has the legal duty to collect state and local government revenues from the taxpayers in their county and then distribute it to the appropriate state agency or local governing body.

traffic devices - signals, signs or other devices that serve to regulate, warn or direct traffic.

transfer station - a site, the primary purpose of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a processing or disposal facility.

transportation - the movement of people or things from one point to another.

transportation system - from the perspective of city and county government, involves planning, road and bridge construction and maintenance, roadside drainage, traffic control, signalization, street signs, street lighting, traffic engineering, bicycle paths, parking facilities and provisions for alternate modes of transportation such as mass transit (bus or rail systems, etc.) and, in some cases, the operation of airports, ports and harbors.

TRIM - the Florida Truth in Millage Act establishes a formal process whereby the ad valorem (property) tax millage is established during the local government budget process. The TRIM process requires a specific method of tax rate calculation, notice (printed form), and advertisement and proceedings for public hearings (Chapter 200, Florida Statutes).

unincorporated area - all land area outside the city limits which is a part of a county, but not incorporated into a city.

urban - densely populated.

user fees - "charges for services"; voluntary payments based on direct, measurable consumption of publicly provided goods and services such as water, wastewater, natural gas, electricity, mass transit, garbage collection, recreation, building inspections and public transportation.

utility tax - a tax levied by a local government agency on specific utility services and collected by the utility provider.

voter registration - the process by which citizens formally record their eligibility to vote in all elections.

water quality laboratory - a laboratory whose staff monitor water supply for levels of such elements as fluoride, iron, mercury and pesticides, following state and federal guidelines for acceptable limits.

zero base budgeting - a budget development process where programs or services are ranked in priority order based on how effectively and efficiently each accomplished the local government's goals and objectives. Low-ranked programs or services may be eliminated, funded at a lower level or redirected to another category that better reflects the city's or county's stated goals.

zoning - the division of a city or county into areas (zones) in which the use of the land is restricted by law (zoning ordinance).

Appendix D

Getting to Know Your City and County Governments

Getting to Know Your City and County Governments

This section contains a listing of all the city and county governments within Florida. The cities are grouped by county for easy reference. The county governments that have adopted a charter are listed, with their effective dates. A profile has also been prepared for each respective government based on a June 1990 survey by the Florida League of Cities, containing such information as the mailing address, main telephone number, population, form of government, assistance available to schools, a history, financial information and innovative programs. The population figures are 1989 figures. This information was drawn from: Florida Estimates of Population, April 1, 1989, prepared by the Population Program, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business Administration, University of Florida, February 1990. Much of the city and county government history was reprinted (with some modifications), by permission, from Allen Morris' Florida Handbook, 1989-90 and 1971-72.

Please note that most curriculum handbooks contain survey information for the respective county school district only. In other words, surveys for the county government and its respective city governments within your county area. To obtain copies of other county area local government surveys, contact: Local Government Curriculum Project, Florida League of Cities, Post Office Box 1757, Tallahassee, FL 32302-1757; (904) 222-9684.

Florida Cities by County

(County seats are denoted by an *)

Alachua County
Alachua, City of
Archer, City of
Gainesville, City of*
Hawthorne, City of
High Springs, City of
La Crosse, Town of
Micanopy, Town of
Newberry, City of
Waldo, City of

Baker County
Glen Saint Mary, Town of
Macclenny, City of*

Bay County
Callaway, City of
Cedar Grove, Town of
Lynn Haven, City of
Mexico Beach, City of
Panama City, City of*
Panama City Beach, City of
Parker, City of
Springfield, City of

Bradford County
Brooker, Town of
Hampton, City of
Lawtey, City of
Starke, City of*

Brevard County
Cape Canaveral, City of
Cocoa, City of
Cocoa Beach, City of
Indialantic, City of
Indian Harbour Beach, City of
Malabar, Town of
Melbourne, City of
Melbourne Beach, Town of
Melbourne Village, Town of
Palm Bay, City of
Palm Shores, Town of
Rockledge, City of
Satellite Beach, City of
Titusville, City of*
West Melbourne, City of

Broward County
Coconut Creek, City of
Cooper City, City of
Coral Springs, City of
Dania, City of
Davie, Town of
Deerfield Beach, City of
Fort Lauderdale, City of*
Hallandale, City of
Hillsboro Beach, Town of
Hollywood, City of
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Town of
Lauderdale Lakes, City of
Lauderhill, City of
Lazy Lake, Village of
Lighthouse Point, City of
Margate, City of
Miramar, City of
North Lauderdale, City of
Oakland Park, City of
Parkland, City of
Pembroke Park, Town of
Pembroke Pines, City of
Plantation, City of
Pompano Beach, City of
Sea Ranch Lakes, Village of
Sunrise, City of
Tamarac, City of
Wilton Manors, City of

Calhoun County
Altha, Town of
Blountstown, City of*

Charlotte County
Punta Gorda, City of*

Citrus County
Crystal River, City of
Inverness, City of*

Clay County
Green Cove Springs, City of*
Keystone Heights, City of
Orange Park, Town of
Penney Farms, Town of

Collier County
East Naples* (not incorporated)
Everglades City, City of
Naples, City of

Columbia County
Fort White, Town of
Lake City, City of*

Dade County
Bal Harbour, Village of
Bay Harbor Islands, Town of
Biscayne Park, Village of
Coral Gables, City of
El Portal, Village of
Florida City, City of
Golden Beach, Town of
Hialeah, City of
Hialeah Gardens, City of
Homestead, City of
Indian Creek Village, Village of
Islandia, City of
Medley, Town of
Miami, City of*
Miami Beach, City of
Miami Shores, Village of
Miami Springs, City of
North Bay Village, City of
North Miami, City of
North Miami Beach, City of
Opa-locka, City of
South Miami, City of
Surfside, Town of
Sweetwater, City of
Virginia Gardens, Village of
West Miami, City of

DeSoto County
Arcadia, City of*

Dixie County
Cross City, Town of*
Horseshoe Beach, Town of

Duval County
Atlantic Beach, City of
Baldwin, Town of
Jacksonville, City of*
Jacksonville Beach, City of
Neptune Beach, City of

Escambia County
Century, Town of
Pensacola, City of*

Flagler County
Beverly Beach, Town of
Bunnell, City of*
Flagler Beach, City of
Marineland, Town of (part)

Franklin County
Apalachicola, City of*
Carrabelle, City of

Gadsden County
Chattahoochee, City of
Greensboro, Town of
Gretna, Town of
Havana, Town of
Midway, City of
Quincy, City of*

Gilchrist County
Bell, Town of
Fanning Springs, City of (part)
Trenton, City of*

Glades County
Moore Haven, City of*

Gulf County
Port St. Joe, City of*
Wewahitchka, City of

Hamilton County
Jasper, City of*
Jennings, Town of
White Springs, Town of

Hardee County
Bowling Green, City of
Wauchula, City of*
Zolfo Springs, Town of

Hendry County
Clewiston, City of
LaBelle, City of*

Hernando County
Brooksville, City of*
Weeki Wachee, City of

Highlands County
Avon Park, City of
Lake Placid, Town of
Sebring, City of*

Hillsborough County
Plant City, City of
Tampa, City of*
Temple Terrace, City of

Holmes County
Bonifay, City of*
Esto, Town of
Noma, Town of
Ponce De Leon, Town of
Westville, Town of

Indian River County
Fellsmere, City of
Indian River Shores, City of
Orchid, Town of
Sebastian, City of
Vero Beach, City of*

Jackson County
Alford, Town of
Bascom, Town of
Campbellton, Town of
Cottondale, City of
Graceville, City of
Grand Ridge, Town of
Greenwood, Town of
Jacob City, City of
Malone, Town of
Marianna, City of*
Sneads, Town of

Jefferson County
Monticello, City of*

Lafayette County
Mayo, Town of*

Lake County
Astatula, Town of
Clermont, City of
Eustis, City of
Fruitland Park, City of
Groveland, City of
Howey-in-the-Hills, Town of
Lady Lake, Town of
Leesburg, City of
Mascotte, City of
Minneola, City of
Montverde, Town of
Mount Dora, City of
Tavares, City of*
Umatilla, City of

Lee County
Cape Coral, City of
Fort Myers, City of*
Sanibel, City of

Leon County
Tallahassee, City of*

Levy County
Bronson, City of*
Cedar Key, City of
Chiefland, City of
Fanning Springs, City of (part)
Inglis, Town of
Otter Creek, Town of
Williston, City of
Yankeetown, Town of

Liberty County
Bristol, City of*

Madison County
Greenville, Town of
Lee, Town of
Madison, City of*

Manatee County
Anna Maria, City of
Bradenton, City of*
Bradenton Beach, City of
Holmes Beach, City of
Longboat Key, Town of (part)
Palmetto, City of

Marion County
Belleview, City of
Dunnellon, City of
McIntosh, Town of
Ocala, City of*
Reddick, Town of

Martin County
Jupiter Island, Town of
Ocean Breeze Park, Town of
Sewall's Point, Town of
Stuart, City of*

Monroe County
Key Colony Beach, City of
Key West, City of*
Layton, City of
North Key Largo Beach, City of (inactive)

Nassau County
Callahan, Town of
Fernandina Beach, City of*
Hilliard, Town of

Okaloosa County
Cinco Bayou, Town of
Crestview, City of*
Destin, City of
Fort Walton Beach, City of
Laurel Hill, City of
Mary Esther, City of
Niceville, City of
Shalimar, Town of
Valparaiso, City of

Okeechobee County
Okeechobee, City of*

Orange County
Apopka, City of
Bay Lake, City of
Belle Isle, City of
Eatonville, Town of
Edgewood, City of
Lake Buena Vista, City of
Maitland, City of
Oakland, City of
Ocoee, City of
Orlando, City of*
Windermere, Town of
Winter Garden, City of
Winter Park, City of

Osceola County
Kissimmee, City of*
St. Cloud, City of

Palm Beach County
Atlantis, City of
Belle Glade, City of
Boca Raton, City of
Boynton Beach, City of
Briny Breezes, Town of
Cloud Lake, Town of
Delray Beach, City of
Glen Ridge, Town of
Golf, Village of
Golfview, Town of
Greenacres City, City of
Gulf Stream, Town of
Haverhill, Town of
Highland Beach, Town of
Hypoluxo, Town of
Juno Beach, Town of
Jupiter, Town of
Jupiter Inlet Colony, Town of
Lake Clarke Shores, Town of
Lake Park, Town of
Lake Worth, City of
Lantana, Town of
Manalapan, Town of
Mangonia Park, Town of
North Palm Beach, Village of
Ocean Ridge, Town of
Pahokee, City of
Palm Beach, Town of
Palm Beach Gardens, City of
Palm Beach Shores, Town of
Palm Springs, Village of
Riviera Beach, City of
Royal Palm Beach, Village of
South Bay, City of
South Palm Beach, Town of
Tequesta, Village of
West Palm Beach, City of*

Pasco County
Dade City, City of*
New Port Richey, City of
Port Richey, City of
Saint Leo, Town of
San Antonio, City of
Zephyrhills, City of

Pinellas County
Belleair, Town of
Belleair Beach, City of
Belleair Bluffs, City of
Belleair Shore, Town of
Clearwater, City of*
Dunedin, City of
Gulfport, City of
Indian Rocks Beach, City of
Indian Shores, Town of
Kenneth City, Town of
Largo, City of
Madeira Beach, City of
North Redington Beach, Town of
Oldsmar, City of
Pinellas Park, City of
Redington Beach, Town of
Redington Shores, Town of
Safety Harbor, City of
St. Petersburg, City of
St. Petersburg Beach, City of
Seminole, City of
South Pasadena, City of
Tarpon Springs, City of
Treasure Island, City of

Polk County
Auburndale, City of
Bartow, City of*
Davenport, City of
Dundee, Town of
Eagle Lake, City of
Fort Meade, City of
Frostproof, City of
Haines City, City of
Highland Park, Village of
Hillcrest Heights, Town of
Lake Alfred, City of
Lake Hamilton, Town of
Lake Wales, City of
Lakeland, City of
Mulberry, City of
Polk City, Town of
Winter Haven, City of

Putnam County
Crescent City, City of
Interlachen, Town of
Palatka, City of*
Pomona Park, Town of
Welaka, Town of

St. Johns County
Hastings, Town of
Marineland, Town of (part)
St. Augustine, City of*
St. Augustine Beach, City of

St. Lucie County
Fort Pierce, City of*
Port St. Lucie, City of
St. Lucie Village, Town of

Santa Rosa County
Gulf Breeze, City of
Jay, Town of
Milton, City of*

Sarasota County
Longboat Key, Town of (part)
North Port, City of
Sarasota, City of*
Venice, City of

Seminole County
Altamonte Springs, City of
Casselberry, City of
Lake Mary, City of
Longwood, City of
Oviedo, City of
Sanford, City of*
Winter Springs, City of

Sumter County
Bushnell, City of*
Center Hill, City of
Coleman, City of
Webster, City of
Wildwood, City of

Suwannee County
Branford, Town of
Live Oak, City of*

Taylor County
Perry, City of*

Union County
Lake Butler, City of*
Raiford, Town of
Worthington Springs, Town of

Volusia County
Daytona Beach, City of
Daytona Beach Shores, City of
Deland, City of*
Edgewater, City of
Holly Hill, City of
Lake Helen, City of
New Smyrna Beach, City of
Oak Hill, City of
Orange City, City of
Ormond Beach, City of
Pierson, Town of
Ponce Inlet, Town of
Port Orange, City of
South Daytona, City of

Wakulla County
Crawfordville* (not incorporated)
St. Marks, City of
Sopchoppy, City of

Walton County
DeFuniak Springs, City of*
Freeport, City of
Paxton, City of

Washington County
Caryville, Town of
Chipley, City of*
Ebro, Town of
Vernon, City of
Wausau, Town of

Florida Charter Counties

County	Effective Date
Alachua County	January 1, 1987
Broward County	January 1, 1975
Charlotte County	January 1, 1986
Clay County	January 1, 1991
Dade County	May 21, 1957
Duval County	October 1, 1968
Hillsborough County	July 28, 1983
Orange County	November 1, 1986
Palm Beach County	January 1, 1985
Pinellas County	October 7, 1980
Sarasota County	November 3, 1971
Seminole County	January 1, 1989
Volusia County	January 1, 1971

CITY
LIMITS

Florida City & County Government

A Teacher Handbook for the High School Level

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Alachua County

County seat: Gainesville

Street address: 21 East University Avenue, Gainesville

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer CC, Gainesville, FL 32602

Main telephone no: (904) 374-5210

Population as of April 1, 1989: 185,009 (unincorporated 85,937)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four year terms; Administrator is referred to as "County Manager")

Assistance available to area schools: Through the Public Information Office, a program is underway that allows area school classes to visit the County Commission offices. Students participate in a question and answer session with government staff directly in the Board of County Commissioners' meeting room to illustrate how county government operates.

Guest speakers are available to visit the schools. Fact sheets and handouts about county government are available. The Board of County Commission meetings and most public hearings are televised locally on Cox Cable 8 and are available for viewing by classrooms equipped with cable service. Student internships are available in some areas of county government.

History: Established December 29, 1824 (9th county). The name Alachua can be traced to 1680 when a Spanish ranch of the same name was hereabouts. There are two versions of the derivation, each with the same meaning. La (Spanish for "the") and Chua (Timucuan for "sink") is one and luchuwa (Seminole-Creek for "jug") is the other. The "sink" or the "jug" was a large chasm or sinkhole in the earth located in Paynes Prairie, about two and half miles southeast of the present site of Gainesville.

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1987.

Major governmental services: Waste management, law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), corrections (county jail), emergency services, fire services, codes enforcement, planning, environmental protection, court services, parks and recreation, road and bridge maintenance, transportation improvements, social services, animal control, and tourist development.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire services are provided to some cities through interlocal agreement.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Alachua County's combination of natural beauty, comfortable year-round climate and abundance of educational and health-related institutions make the community a unique place to call home. The University of Florida, founded in 1853, and Santa Fe Community College, opened in 1965, provide a tremendous source of opportunity both for in-state and out-of-state students. A number of fine hospitals, including Shands Teaching Hospital, the state's leading referral center for organ transplants of all kinds, provide excellent health care and a large number of employment opportunities for the community. The City of Gainesville has become a prime location for statewide and national sporting events. The Sunshine State Games, Gatorade Invitational Track Meet and the Florida Relays are just a few of the many sporting attractions that the community supports. In addition, the National Hot Rod Association's annual Gatornationals event is Alachua County's biggest attraction and translates into $21 million of revenue for the county. Tourism is a big part of the community as well, with events like the Spring Arts Festival and the Chamber of Commerce Business Expo. The beauty of Paynes Prairie and the Devil's Millhopper sinkhole also attract people from all over the state.

Innovative programs: The county's Public Information Office provides an accurate source of information for the public and helps people access the services provided by Alachua County more efficiently.

Board of County Commission meetings are broadcast live on Cox Cable 8 and replayed again later in the week, providing those that cannot attend the meetings easily a way to stay informed about the Commission's actions. In addition, the Board has begun a series of quarterly "town hall" meetings that will take place in each municipality of the county as a further way to allow government access to the people served by the county.

Alachua County also participates in a unique intergovernmental program that has increased recycling efforts in a big way. The "big blue" campaign started with each city in the county having to sign an interlocal agreement to participate in the program. Through grant monies and the hard work of the cities and the county working together to educate the public about the program, the results have been outstanding and all the cities willingly participate.

County staff addressed the problem of providing fire and emergency ambulance protection. This was needed due to a rapidly expanding "urban fringe" around the City of Gainesville and rural portions of the county. Through the efforts and findings of the citizens' Fire Service Task Force (a cooperative effort among the various fire and ambulance service providers in Alachua County and its cities), a "Fire Services Masterplan" was developed to solve the problem. After the Board of County Commissioners adopted fire service levels for 1) urban and 2) suburban/rural levels, work began on the master plan that would specifically address the improvements needed in the fire delivery system by developing a timetable and cost requirements for implementing those improvements. The results: over the next five years, six new fire stations and one fire station renovation are to take place in targeted areas of the County, complete with staffing and equipment needed that will help solve the problem of providing better fire and emergency protection for the citizens of Alachua County.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Diversifying revenue
2) Annexation and possible consolidation
3) Jail overcrowding

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Alachua

Street address: Highway U.S. 441 and County Road 235

Mailing address: Post Office Box 9, Alachua, FL 32615-0009

Main telephone no: (904) 462-1231

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,926

Form of local government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall, tours of water and wastewater treatment sites.

History: Incorporated 1905. The city was incorporated when a railway depot for this area was moved from Newmansville to the city's present site. The city's history can be traced back to the first half of the 18th Century, and its name appears to have gone unchanged since that time. It is a derivative of the Seminole-Creek Indian world "luchuwa," meaning "jug," and was apparently given when the place was first settled by Creeks who came down from Oconee in Georgia. The "jug" which called forth the name was derived from the regular occurrence of sink holes due to the porous lime rock underlying most of the area.

Major governmental services: Police, potable water, wastewater treatment, solid waste collection, recycling, electric and extensive recreation center with gymnasium.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire service via interlocal agreement with Alachua County.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
68% User Fees or Service Charges
12% Other
8% Property Taxes
5% Utility Taxes
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2% State Shared Revenues
1% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The cohesiveness of the citizens of the community, particularly in the area of recreation and in creating the "The Good Life Jubilee" celebration. This annual event includes arts and crafts, rides for children, local food items and the like. The motto of the city is "The Good Life Community."

Innovative programs: Pioneer Ordinance - affords developers who construct off-site infrastructure a method of recouping, over a period of up to 20 years, their investment through buying into the span of infrastructure constructed.

Ad Valorem Tax Abatement - electorate voted, under authority of the State Constitution, to permit the City Commission to abate all or a portion of a new business' property taxes, up to 10 years. The goal of such an abatement is to entice new commercial development.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Expansion of wastewater treatment facility
2) Expansion and enhancement of water system to improve fire flows and looping of the system
3) Comprehensive plan

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Archer

Street address: 401 West Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 39, Archer, FL 32618-0039

Main telephone no.: (904) 495-2880

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,411

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and opportunities for students to attend Council meetings.

History: Incorporated 1878. The town was established in 1852 by the Florida Land Company (or the Florida Town Improvement Company) of Fernandina Beach, Florida, probably in anticipation of construction of the Florida Railroad from Fernandina Beach to Cedar Key. David Levy Yulee was granted a charter in 1855 to build the railroad and the first trains arrived in 1859.

The city was first called Deer Hammock. The current name of Archer was derived from James T. Archer, Florida's first Secretary of State (1845-49) and an advocate of internal improvement.

In 1880, Quakers from Ohio and Indiana organized a company which planted extensive orange groves using rows of oak trees as windbreaks. The freezes of 1894-95 destroyed the orange groves.

The Maddox Foundry, established 1905 by H. Maddox, continues as a major industry. Archer remains an agricultural center.

Major governmental services: Water, garbage and fire protection services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police services (Alachua County Sheriff's Department), building inspection (Alachua County), animal control (Alachua County) and signal maintenance (City of Gainesville).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of the community: The city has three state historical markers within the city limits: 1) facts on David Yulee, 2) Cottonwood Plantation and 3) Archer's history.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Infrastructure
3) Intergovernmental relations

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Gainesville

Street address: 220 East University Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 490, Gainesville, Florida 32602-0490

Main telephone no.: (904) 374-2011

Population as of April 1, 1989: 84,325

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1869. When DeSoto marched through the city's present site in 1539, this area was called Potano Province. It was later renamed Alachua when the Creek Indians took possession upon the English acquisition of Florida in 1763. A white settlement known as Hog Town grew up around a trading post established in 1830. When the Yulee railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Key was built through, in 1853, it was plain that a more dignified name was needed.

County Commissioner William I. Turner, an Indian War veteran and prosperous cattle raiser, proposed Gainesville, derived from General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the captor of Aaron Burr. But a wealthy and influential planter named William R. Lewis offered his own name. Also in dispute was the location of the county seat, which had hitherto been in Newnansville. A barbecue picnic was held at Boulware Springs where all citizens of the county were to settle the issues, and it almost caused havoc. But after all had eaten, some peaceable negotiation and vote-swapping took place, and the present city was given both the Courthouse and the name of Gainesville.

Alachua County Commissioners officially designated Gainesville as the county seat on September 6, 1854.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hawthorne

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1270, Hawthorne, FL 32640

Main telephone no.: (904) 481-2432

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,363

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1881. The town was established in 1881 and named for James H. Hawthorne, the original owner of the townsite. The name of the post office is spelled without the final "e," but the name of the community retains it.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of High Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1008, High Springs, FL 32643-1008

Main telephone no: (904) 454-1415

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,888

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1892. A town was first founded at the city's present site in 1884, when it was known as Sanaffee, a corruption of the name of the Santa Fe River, near which it was located. In 1886, the name was changed to Orion, after the mythical hunter who was transformed into a constellation. Again in 1889, the name was changed to its present form, because of a spring located atop a hill within the townsite. The spring has since disappeared.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of La Crosse

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer D, La Crosse, FL 32658

Main telephone no.: (904) 462-2784

Population as of April 1, 1989: 154

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1957. The town was settled some time prior to 1885, by people who came from La Crosse, Wisconsin. That town, in its turn, derived its name from the Indian ball game, to which the French had given the name la crosse, and which was regularly played at that spot.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Micanopy

Street address: Cholokka Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 137, Micanopy, FL 32667

Main telephone no.: (904) 466-3121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 786

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and a fact sheet.

History: Incorporated 1837. The town was named after Mikanope, Chief of the Seminole Indians at the beginning of the Seminole War of 1835. The name itself signifies "chief of chiefs."

There is a folklore account which names the community for a slow-pay Irish merchant--"Micky-no-pay." Still another twist on the name is that the trader told an Indian creditor, "Me can no pay."

Dr. Payne, a Virginian, established a settlement at the present site in 1835 and, in 1837, the government established a military post there. Near this site had stood the Spanish Mission of Santa Ana; white colonists reached the area in 1817 to settle on a land grant of 290,000 acres owned by Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo of Cuba.

Major government services: Fire protection, water and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The town contracts with Alachua County for its fire services, animal control, library and building inspections. The town contracts with Boone Waste for garbage services.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
30% State Shared Revenues
21% Other
20% Property Taxes
20% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5% User Fees or Service Charges

2% Utility Taxes
2% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Micanopy is the oldest inland town in Florida. The town has many antique shops. The town has a small town atmosphere with large old oak trees that line the main street and that also stand tall around the Town Hall, which was once the school. These beautiful trees and old historic buildings are seen all through the town. The town always provides a wonderful Fourth of July with many events, including fireworks. Once a year, the town has a fall festival where arts and crafts are displayed in the streets. In Micanopy, one gets the feeling of being one big happy family.

Innovative programs: The town, with the assistance of a special group called MARC (Micanopy Area Recreation Co-op), has developed a wonderful recreation program and is in the process of developing the Micanopy Ballpark, which will benefit both young and old.

The town provides a meal site for the older Americans and facilities for the Community Action Agency (a social service non-profit group).

The town is currently involved in a federally funded Community Development Block Grant.

Three major problems to be addressed in the next five years:
1) Annexation/urban reserve
2) City sewer
3) Fire services

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Newberry

Mailing address: Post Office Box 369, Newberry, FL 32669

Main telephone no.: (904) 472-2161

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,139

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1971. Phosphate deposits were discovered at the city's present site about 1890, and the town that sprang up afterwards was named for Newberry, South Carolina.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Waldo

Street address: Southwest 4th Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer B, Waldo, FL 32694

Main telephone no.: (904) 468-1001

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,080

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1907. The city was established about 1856 on what had been a part of the Madison Sparkman cotton plantation. The city was named for Dr. Benjamin Waldo.

Major services: Police, fire protection, water, sewer, garbage and recreation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services are currently contracted out to a private company. Animal control is contracted out to another government.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Unique aspects of your community: Railroad Day, Christmas parade and Civil War significance.

Innovative programs: Partnership with Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS).

"Yard of the Month" Program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) New police and fire stations
2) Library (county funded)
3) Sewer plant upgrade

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Baker County

County seat: Macclenny

Street address: 55 North Third Street, Macclenny

Mailing address: 55 North Third Street, Macclenny, FL 32063

Main telephone no.: (904) 259-3613

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,717 (unincorporated 13,004)

Form of local government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to Courthouse and administration building.

History: Established February 8, 1861 (38th county). Baker County was originally part of St. Johns County until February 4, 1832, when it became part of Columbia County. On December 21, 1858, it became part of New River County. In 1861, Baker County was established and named after James McNair Baker (1822-92), Confederate States Senator and Judge of the Fourth Judicial District in Florida.

Major governmental services: Police, fire and solid waste landfill services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of the community: Annual Civil War reenactment and countywide homecoming every five years.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth development
2) Employment opportunities
3) Expanded services

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Glen Saint Mary

Mailing address: Post Office Box 519, Glen Saint Mary, FL 32040

Main telephone no.: (904) 259-2777

Population as of April 1, 1989: 579

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1958. Miss T.M. Tilton established the town in 1882. She owned the hotel and served as postmaster. The name was prompted by its nearness to the St. Marys River, which forms the northern boundary of Florida. (St. Marys is easier to pronounce than the Indian name for the town which was Thlathlakuphka.)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Macclenny

Street address: 118 East Macclenny Avenue

Mailing address: 118 East Macclenny Avenue, Macclenny, FL 32063

Main telephone no.: (904) 259-6261

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,134

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1885. Originally called Darbyville, the town was renamed in 1885 for its founder, H.C. Macclenny, who owned large tracts of land in the vicinity.

Macclenny is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Bay County

County seat: Panama City

Street address: 310 West 6th Street, Panama City

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1818, Panama City, FL 32402

Main telephone no.: (904) 784-4000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 135,590 (unincorporated 54,406)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; Administrator referred to as "County Manager")

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Established April 24, 1913 (49th county). Its name is derived from the location of the St. Andrews Bay system within the county. During World War II, the county became an important shipping center and the site of military installations.

Major governmental services: Water and sewer service to some areas of the county, law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), building inspection, recreation facilities and roads.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection is provided by volunteer Fire Departments under contract to the Board of County Commissioners. Garbage disposal services are provided by Westinghouse through the use of the Bay County incinerator.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Bay County's location on one of Florida's largest clear water bay systems, in combination with a large surface water reservoir, Deer Point Lake, is unique in Florida. These environmental resources are a valuable asset to the community, and are celebrated through the Fall Seafood Festival and events such as Bay Awareness Day.

Innovative programs: The Intergovernmental Forum, bringing together representatives of the county, the various cities within the county and the Bay County School Board to discuss mutual concerns and to develop a common strategy for addressing them.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Inadequate beach access, including parking
2) Shortage of affordable housing units
3) Construction of a second bridge crossing the St. Andrews Bay system

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Callaway

Street address: 5708 Cherry Street

Mailing address: 5708 Cherry Street, Callaway, FL 32404-6499

Main telephone no.: (904) 769-4837

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,750

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1936; reactivated in 1959. Prior to the 1700s, Spanish navigators were the first recorded visitors to the area as they sought shipping ports for their supply ships along the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

Many of the early pioneers to the area settled on what is now known as Callaway Bayou. In the early 1800s, A.B. Smith constructed a sawmill on the bayou known, at that time, as Smith's Mill Pond. Mr. Smith sold the mill to a man named Furstlue and it later burned, resulting in the name being changed to Burnt Mill Point. In 1855, E.G. Langston homesteaded a piece of property adjacent to the bayou, and again the name was changed to Langston Bayou. Mr. Langston purchased a steamboat which he used to generate power to run his sawmill and house his workers. The steamboat was destroyed by a mid 1800s hurricane. In 1897, Pitt Callaway purchased the Langston property, and over the years, the name was changed to Callaway Bayou.

During the Civil War, the area was also known for its salt production. Boilers from a steamboat were cut in half and used to evaporate water from Callaway Bayou, thus leaving the salt for harvest. This operation, though not in productive use, remained intact for many years, until sold for salvage. In addition to the timber industry in the early 1900s, the Callaway community also included a turpentine still near the bayou.

The local government of Callaway was formed and first officials elected on January 15, 1936. This formation was mainly attributed to a school relocation issue.. They thought that incorporation of the community would help in this desire, but it was not to be. The city officials, who won that first election, remained in an inactive office for 23 years until the Community of Callaway was reactivated in 1959.

At the first meeting after the re-establishment of the Callaway government, a collection was taken and a total of $15.50 was donated for materials to operate the new government. Some of these contributions went for the purchase of a badge and a pistol for the town marshal. On November 9, 1959, the name was changed from the Community of Callaway to the Town of Callaway, and on November 18, 1963, Callaway gained it's status as a city.

At the first meeting after re-establishment of the Callaway government, a collection was taken and a total of $15.50 was donated for materials to operate the new government. Some of these contributions went for the purchase of a badge and a pistol for the new Town Marshal. On November 9, 1959, the name was changed from the Community of Callaway to the Town of Callaway, and on November 18, 1963, Callaway gained its status as a city.

Unique aspects of community: Historical school site, Tyndall Air Force Base and being known as: "Bay County's Fastest Growing City."

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Cedar Grove

Street address: 2728 East 14th Street

Mailing address: 2728 East 14th Street, Panama City, FL 32401

Main telephone no.: (904) 763-2911

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,618

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1951. In 1900, Jefferson Davis bought a homestead on which were a number of large cedar trees. A settlement grew up there and, when it was incorporated 50 years later. The trees were still a feature of the place, so the residents voted to name it Cedar Grove.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lynn Haven

Street address: 825 Ohio Avenue

Mailing address: 825 Ohio Avenue, Lynn Haven, FL 32444

Main telephone no.: (904) 265-2121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,089

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1913. W.H. Lynn, a resident of New York State, came to the area in 1911 at the instigation of R.L. McKenzie. Lynn returned north for the purpose of interesting General McArcy, then Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the veterans' organization of former Union soldiers, in bringing veterans to this community. General McArcy induced a large number of GAR men to locate here. What is perhaps the only monument in the South to the memory of Union soldiers is located in Lynn Haven. The "Haven" was added to the name of Lynn to indicate that this was to be a place of rest and security.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Mexico Beach

Mailing address: Post Office Box 13425, Mexico Beach, FL 32410

Main telephone no.: (904) 648-5700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,227

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers; Manager is referred to as "City Administrator")

History: Incorporated 1967. In 1946, Gordon Parker, a real estate investor, bought 3 1/2 miles of beachfront property for $64,000 and named it after the Gulf of Mexico on which it stands. Today, each lot is worth over $64,000. The first Mayor was Charlie Parker, Gordon's son.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Panama City

Street address: 9 Harrison Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1880, Panama City, FL 32402-1880

Main telephone no.: (904) 872-3020

Population as of April 1, 1989: 36,305

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners; Mayor serves a two-year term, Commissioners serve four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall and presentations by city officials.

History: Incorporated 1909. Panama City began as a small fishing village named Harrison. George W. West, the original developer of the town, renamed the city Panama City in 1905 in hopes of receiving a bid from a company that did business in Panama City, Panama and because it is on a direct line between Chicago and Panama City, Florida.

Panama City is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Fire protection, police protection, water, sewer, and garbage collection services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Residential trash collection, drawbridge operation, operation of civic center, marina operations, property security and custodial services.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

32.3%	User Fees or Service Charges
32.0%	Other
11.2%	Property Taxes
8.3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
7.5%	Utility Taxes
4.5%	State Shared Revenues
4.2%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Junior Museum, Oktoberfest, Spring Festival of Arts, Flying Scots Winter National and Bed Race for Muscular Dystrophy.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Passage of the comprehensive plan
2) Acquisition of land for recreational facilities and improvement of existing parks and facilities
3) Traffic congestion

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Panama City Beach

Street address: 110 South Arnold Road

Mailing address: 110 South Arnold Road, Panama City Beach, FL 32407-2199

Main telephone no.: (904) 234-8871

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,470

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1953. The cities of Edgewater, Long Beach, West Panama City Beach and Panama City Beach were all combined in the late 1960s to form the present geographical area known as Panama City Beach.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Parker

Street address: 1001 West Park Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 10745, Parker, FL 32404-0047

Main telephone no.: (904) 871-4104

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,776

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers; Mayor serves a two-year term and Councilmembers serve four-years terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, Bicycle Safety Program and Student Government Day.

History: Incorporated 1967. The name "Parker" was derived from W.H. Parker, a long-time resident and primary landowner and developer in the area. Since its incorporation, the City of Parker has continually elected the same person as Mayor (23 years of service to date).

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, trash pick-up and road maintenance services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Offering big city services, in a small town atmosphere.

Innovative programs: Voluntary recycling program.

Public library.

Emergency ambulance sub-station.

Ceramic shop offering sales and training.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Implementation of comprehensive plan
2) Maintaining current level of services, while not increasing revenues
3) Dealing with state-mandated programs without adequate funding

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Springfield

Street address: 3529 East 3rd Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 3717, Springfield, FL 32401

Main telephone no.: (904) 785-9516

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,949

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1951. Founding fathers are said to have settled upon Springfield because the name, popular in other states, Springfield had not been used in Florida.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Bradford County

County seat: Starke

Street address: 945 North Temple Avenue, Starke

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer B, Starke, FL 32091

Main telephone no.: (904) 964-6280

Population as of April 1, 1989: 21,065 (unincorporated 13,733)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, guided tours of the Courthouse and part-time employment.

History: Established as New River County on December 21, 1858 (36th county). Re-named on December 6, 1861 in honor of Captain Richard Bradford, the first Florida officer killed in the Civil War. He died at the Battle of Santa Rosa Island, October 9, 1861.

Major governmental services: Garbage services and emergency medical services.

Budget Range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Art Festival, Bradford County Fair, Bradford County Antique Show, and Bradford County Arts and Crafts Show.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Generating revenue to fund operations and mandates
2) Landfill
3) Building a new county jail

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Brooker

Street address: Located off Highway 18

Mailing address: Post Office Box 127, Brooker, FL 32622

Main telephone no.: (904) 485-1022

Population as of April 1, 1989: 429

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1952. In 1838, a settlement called Ward City was established in this area. It was named after the Ward family, descendants of whom are buried in the Brooker Baptist Church cemetery. In 1892, Thomas R. Collins, a native of nearby Columbia County, bought a piece of property about a mile southwest of the present site of Brooker. His petition for a post office was granted in August of 1894 and he was made postmaster. He named the post office after the old Brooker Bridge across the Santa Fe River. The bridge had been named after Ed Brooker, a farmer in that area. Mr. Hulett Anderson was the first Mayor of the Town of Brooker.

Major governmental services: Water, police (part-time), and fire services through a Volunteer Fire Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
60% State Shared Revenues
20% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10% Property Taxes
10% User Fees or Service Charges

Innovative programs: City staff training of volunteers for the Fire Department.

Working with the Brooker Athletic Association in supporting the baseball program offered to children.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hampton

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 250, Hampton, FL 32044

Main telephone no.: (904) 468-1201

Population as of April 1, 1989: 449

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1870. Henry Saxon, Sr. had a farm house in the center of the present City of Hampton. When he moved to another farm, a family by the name of Terry moved into the farmhouse. As a community formed about the tracks near the Terry farm, it was given the name of the Terry's 10 year-old son, Hampton.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lawtey

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer G, Lawtey, FL 32058

Main telephone no.: (904) 782-3454

Population as of April 1, 1989: 707

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1905. The city was established in 1877 by a colony of 20 people from Chicago, Illinois. The leader of the group was a Colonel V.J. Shipman, who had a son-in-law, William Lawtey, after whom the city was named. A Captain Burrin donated 200 acres for a town, with the stipulation that the proceeds of the sale of lots should be used for church and school purposes.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Starke

Street address: 209 North Walnut Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer C, Starke, FL 32091-1287

Main telephone no.: (904) 964-5027

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,747

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance Available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to local facilities, career shadowing and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1870. The city's incorporation was validated by the State Legislature in 1895 by Chapter 4504. The original charter was amended several times, with the last amended charter being approved by the State Legislature in 1959.

Two versions of the naming of this city ascribe the name to two different persons. The Bradford County Telegraph, in a 75th Anniversary Edition on November 12, 1954, said: "Since the earliest residents of the little village included more people from South Carolina than any other state, it is not surprising that the town was called Starke in honor of Madison Starke Perry, Governor of Florida from 1857-1861. Governor Perry was born in South Carolina in 1814 and his mother was a member of the prominent Starke family of that state." The other version says the town was named for Thomas Starke, also of South Carolina, who in 1854 purchased, with 50 Negro women slaves, the land around DeLeon Spring in Volusia County.

Starke is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, electricity and gas.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
79% User Fees or Service Charges
5% Utility Taxes
5% State Shared Revenues
4% Other
3% Property Taxes
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

1% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Because of its close proximity to Camp Blanding and a railroad passing directly through town, the growth of the City of Starke has ebbed and flowed with the railroad business and the build-up of Camp Blanding during war times. A World War II memorial is now being built at Camp Blanding which will bring more tourists. The many lakes in this area are also tourist attractions. The city has strived to preserve historic buildings. The Courthouse, which is more than 100 years old, is being restored and is used as a Santa Fe Community College branch, and the downtown area was restored, adding gas-lights, through a federally funded Community Development Block Grant. One street still has its original old bricks. Starke is a small town, but lies within easy driving distance of Gainesville and Jacksonville, where jobs, entertainment and universities thrive.

Innovative programs: The Fire and Police Departments have volunteer officers.

There is presently a program with the schools, whereby a full-time officer is utilized as a resource officer.

Several Community Development Block Grants have been sought and used to develop certain areas of the town.

An enterprise park has been established to attract light industry.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) The possibility of combining some functions of city and county government
2) Since Starke is the largest city in Bradford County, funding of a new jail as it affects the city residents
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Brevard County

County seat: Titusville

Street address: 2235 North Courtenay Parkway, Merritt Island

Mailing address: 2235 North Courtenay Parkway, Merritt Island, FL 32953

Main telephone no.: (407) 459-3290

Population as of April 1, 1989: 402,397 (unincorporated 149,948)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Speaker's bureau, fact sheets, maps and tours.

History: Established March 14, 1844 (25th county). Established a year before Florida became a state, the Territorial Council designated some 4,390 square miles of what was then Mosquito County to become the area known as Brevard. The county was originally named St. Lucie, but the name was changed to Brevard on January 6, 1855. The county seat moved between Fort. Pierce, Bassville, Eau Gallie and Lake View. In 1877, Osceola County was formed and Brevard was reduced in size.

In 1983, Brevard's current boundaries were established. The first real population boom began during World War II when the Banana River Naval Air Station (now Patrick Air Force Base) opened here. The boom continued as improved methods of controlling mosquitos and climate made Brevard a pleasant environment. The county was named for Theodore Washington Brevard (1804-77), a North Carolinian who came to Florida in 1847 and later became State Comptroller (1853-61).

Major services: Sewer, water, garbage collection and disposal, mosquito control, roads, bridges, planning, fire emergency medical services, parks and recreation, libraries, human services, corrections (jail), law enforcement (Sheriff's Department), agricultural services and emergency management.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Some grounds maintenance, some park rangers, some traffic signals and road striping, janitorial services, some road construction, radio maintenance, some fleet maintenance, laboratory services and Consultants are also obtained for various service needs.

Budget range: Over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: The most unique aspect of Brevard County is that it serves as the home of our nation's space program. The Kennedy Space Center, site of all manned and unmanned space launches, is located on the coast in north Brevard County. Brevard has 72 miles of beautiful beaches on the Atlantic Ocean and is only 20 miles wide. The county is also bisected by two major rivers, which leaves much of Brevard surrounded by beautiful tropical waters.

Innovative programs: Lagoon protection, manatee protection, sea turtle protection, and a beach and riverfront property acquisition program.

Extensive van pooling program.

Arts in the park.

Court alternatives programs.

Stormwater management.

Three major problems to be addressed in the next five years:
1) Growth management/environmental protection
2) Funding of judicial and corrections services/facilities
3) Transportation

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cape Canaveral

Street address: 105 Polk Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 326, Cape Canaveral, FL 32920

Main telephone no.: (407) 783-1100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,477

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963. Canaveral is the Spanish word meaning "plantation of cane." The Spaniards named the cape Canaveral because the Indians were growing cane there. The name appears on the earliest maps of Florida. This community, established in 1961, preserves the original name given to the missile facility and the geographical area.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cocoa

Street address: 603 Brevard Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1750, Cocoa, FL 32923-1750

Main telephone no.: (407) 839-7575

Population as of April 1, 1989: 18,274

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1895. There are two widely varying accounts of how this unique name came to be attached to this community. One says it came from the Coco-Plum tree, which grows along the whole Florida east coast and is particularly profuse in this area. The other explanation says that while a group of citizens were seeking a name for the town, an old Negress, standing near a landing at the foot of Willard Street, received inspiration from the label on a box of Baker's Cocoa; her suggestion was adopted. Either route would have involved a little misspelling ("cocoa" is a corruption of "cacao"). But in any event Cocoaites claim there is no other city in the world which bears the same name. It was founded by fishermen very early in Florida's history and, in 1871, a post office was established at Magnolia Point, some two miles north of here.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cocoa Beach

Street address: 2 South Orlando Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 320280, Cocoa Beach, FL 32932-0280

Main telephone no.: (407) 783-4911

Population as of April 1, 1989: 13,126

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, City Hall visits and scheduled tours, career shadowings and student internships.

The city arranges an annual Student Government Day with Mr. Nicholas Fumero at Cocoa Beach High School. The day gives students the opportunity to learn general information about city government during a structured portion of the program.

History: Incorporated 1925. Established by a real estate developer named Gus Edwards. The name "Cocoa Beach" was selected in honor of the nearby City of Cocoa, where Mr. Edwards had worked as City Attorney. Edwards developed Cocoa Beach as a resort town, but left the city during the Great Depression. The city grew at a furious pace during the 1960s, when engineers moved in to work at Kennedy Space Center.

Major governmental services: Police protection, fire service and sewer service ("water reclamation").

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water, sanitation and recycling services are contracted out.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
35.22% User Fees or Service Charges
25.52% Utility Taxes
19.96% Property Taxes
10.17% State Shared Revenues
7.38% Other
1.70% Franchise Fees
.05% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city has always had a special connection with the space program because of the close proximity to Kennedy Space Center. While many visitors simply come to enjoy the beach, there is no denying the fact that crowds increase when a launch is about to take place. Many visitors who come to Cocoa Beach still remember the old "I Dream of Jeannie" television series, which was filmed in California, but was set in Cocoa Beach. Annual "Paddle Battle" Canoe Race, the Easter Surfing Festival and the Space Coast Arts Festival draw hundreds of people from around the country as spectators and competitors. The curbside recycling system went into effect for single family homes in 1989.

Innovative programs: City officials are very proud of the Water Reclamation Facility, which returns treated wastewater to residents for lawn irrigation. Employees at the facility decided upon this unique solution when faced with a dilemma about where to dispose of the treated wastewater. Now the disposed water is used to benefit the residents in this area where water is scarce.

The city is also proud of an intergovernmental agreement with the Brevard County School Board. The agreement will allow the city to relocate several ballfields to an empty lot behind Cocoa Beach High School and Theodore Roosevelt Middle School.

Working agreement with the local cable contractor which allows the city to produce a quarterly "video newsletter."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Beach erosion
3) Environment

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Indialantic

Street address: 216 Fifth Avenue

Mailing address: 216 Fifth Avenue, Indialantic, FL 32903

Main telephone no: (407) 723-2242

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,046

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1952. This city was born in the boom of 1925. Mrs. G.F. Duren won a contest to name it. Her name indicates its site between the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Indian Harbour Beach

Street address: 2055 South Patrick Drive

Mailing address: 2055 South Patrick Drive, Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937-4497

Main telephone no.: (407) 773-3181

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,787

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; visits to City Hall and to the Police and Fire Departments.

History: Incorporated 1955. Originally started as a town, the Commission held its first meeting on June 6, 1955. In 1964, the charter was amended to rename Indian Harbour Beach as a city, rather than a town. It is believed the name was chosen because it was known that Indians lived in this area many years ago and, with the river and ocean on both west and east respectively, the idea of a harbor evolved.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, public works (road/ street and drainage repair, plus beautification) and recreational services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water is provided by the City of Melbourne and sewer is under the jurisdiction of Brevard County.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
26% Property Taxes
21% State Shared Revenues
20% Other
15% Franchise Fees
10% Utility Taxes
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Indian Harbour Beach is one of the most beautiful little cities in Florida, with exceptional facilities for its size and a conservatively healthy financial position.

Innovative programs: The Indian Harbour Beach Volunteer Fire Department Corporation and the city have a wonderful relationship. The corporation has purchased three new fire trucks and presented them to the city. There are over 30 volunteers, with a healthy mix of ages represented, thus offering the counsel and experience of older members combined with the vigor and enthusiasm of the younger volunteers.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Addressing the number of state-mandated programs without monies to fund them
2) Growth management
3) Preservation of natural resources, including water, beaches and natural vegetation, increasing recycling to reduce the landfill and pollution.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Malabar

Street address: 2725 Malabar Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 245, Malabar, FL 32950-0245

Main telephone no.: (407) 727-7764

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,825

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1962. One hundred years ago, Spanish seagoers used to sail down the Indian River and run aground on a particular disastrous shallow sandbar disguised by the murky water. One Spanish captain, shipwrecked by the hazard, walked out 200 yards into the Indian River, experiencing only knee-deep water, and cursed the land "Malabar," meaning bad sandbar in Spanish, hence the name of the city.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Melbourne

Street address: 900 East Strawbridge Avenue

Mailing address: 900 East Strawbridge Avenue, Melbourne, FL 32901

Main telephone no.: (407) 727-2900

Population as of April 1, 1989: 61,277

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, student visits (a special "High School Government Day" which includes students from all Melbourne high schools visiting various departments), employment information and JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) Summer Program.

History: Incorporated 1888. The present city was formed in 1969 after a referendum passed to merge Melbourne with the City of Eau Gallie. Two accounts give slightly different dates for the founding of this town, and ascribe its naming to different persons, but they agree it was named after Melbourne, Australia. One account says that C. I. Hector sailed into the harbor here in 1872 and the settlement, along the banks of Crane Creek in the south and the Eau Gallie River in the north, was named after his former Australian home. Although Hector himself preferred the name of Park Ridge after the Illinois home of a local girl he evidently admired, she sought to return the compliment and, in a drawing of straws, she won. Another account says the town was founded in 1878 by Thomas Mason, a London school teacher, and that the name was given later by John Hector Cornwaith, a former resident of Melbourne, Australia.

The area originally served as an agricultural center. Significant growth and development occurred in the area with the beginning of the space program. High technology remains attracted to the area due to the Kennedy Space Center and High Quality of life.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, parks and recreation, golf course and airport services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste collection and recycling are privatized.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:

21.80% Property Taxes
19.77% Other (Prior Year Surplus, Other Intergovernmental, Fines/Forfeitures, Other Taxes, Licenses)
18.48% Utility Taxes
14.30% State Shared Revenues
13.65% Franchise Fees
10.61% User Fees or Service Charges
1.39% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Location near the Space Center, beaches and Indian River Lagoon, high technology industry base, major airport, regional business center and marketplace, and quality comprehensive medical services.

Innovative programs: Fitness week health testing for city employees.

An incentive pay program to encourage community activities and employee participation in management.

The Police Department's school liaison program to provide an officer to work directly with schools.

Christmas tree recycling; recycling of solid wastes by multi-family unit residents.

Community beautification awards; a neighborhood revitalization program; and a xeriscape demonstration project.

The coordination of funds from multiple agencies to fund improvements at a waterfront park.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water supply
2) Growth/development
3) Cost/affordability of services (particularly public safety)

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Melbourne Beach

Street address: 507 Ocean Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 511057, Melbourne Beach, FL 32951-1057

Main telephone no.: (407) 724-5860

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,157

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, City Hall visits by students and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1917. Major Cyrus E. Graves purchased approximately 400 acres of government land on a peninsula opposite Melbourne and later named it Melbourne Beach. These purchases occurred during 1883 and 1884.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, streets, public works, recreation and Building Department services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water, sewer, sanitation and recycling.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
34% Property Taxes
21% Other
18% State Shared Revenues
13% Franchise Taxes
6% User Fees or Service Charges
5% Utility Taxes
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Melbourne Beach is the oldest beach community in Brevard County. Annual Founder's Day held the first Saturday in May.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth

2) Environment
3) Economics

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Melbourne Village

Street address: 535 Hammock Road

Mailing address: 535 Hammock Road, Melbourne, FL 32904

Main telephone no.: (407) 723-8300

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,050

Forms of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and six Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1957. In 1947, a group of people from Dayton, Ohio came to Florida and bought a 1/2 square mile of land between Melbourne and West Melbourne. To maintain the area's identity, they named it Melbourne Village.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Palm Bay

Street address: 2145 Palm Bay Road, N.E.

Mailing address: 2145 Palm Bay Road, N.E., Palm Bay, FL 32905

Main telephone no.: (407) 727-7100

Population as of 1989: 56,671

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1959. First called Tillman, named after a group of businessmen, the city was later renamed after the Tillmans went bankrupt. The name Palm Bay was chosen for a beautiful bay at Turkey Creek which was surrounded by palm trees. In 1926, a hurricane destroyed the city and its economy, putting it three years ahead of the rest of the nation's depression era.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Palm Shores

Mailing address: Post Office Box 360915, Melbourne, FL 32936

Main telephone no.: (407) 777-8904

Population as of April 1, 1989: 97

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1959.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Rockledge

Street address: 1600 Huntington Lane

Mailing address: Post Office Box 560488, Rockledge, FL 32956-0488

Main telephone no.: (407) 636-5711

Population as of April 1, 1989: 15,655

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers as part of a structured program including staff and elected officials, fact sheets, career shadowing and student internships (usually in finance).

History: Incorporated 1887. Established along the banks of the Indian River in 1875, the city became a resort for health seekers and a major citrus capitol as a result of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway.

Ideally located, accessible by the Indian and St. Johns Rivers and by rail, the city became an ideal destination for visitors. The city's name was derived from the formation of coquina rock, which crops out in ledges along the shore of the Indian River.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, sewer and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
23.5% State Shared Revenues
22.0% Property Taxes
18.0% Utility Taxes
14.0% User Fees or Service Charges
12.0% Franchise Fees
8.0% Other
2.5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Very stable, residentially oriented base; oldest incorporated city in Brevard County, with much tradition, oriented toward a family environment; and has excellent volunteers in the community.

Innovative programs: Quality Public Service Awards Program.

Adopt-A-Median; Beautification Board (large volunteer program); and Spring Spruce-Up Week in April of each year (includes community trash pick-up and Amnesty Day for large trash item disposal and emphasis on recycling).

A monthly direct mail city newspaper.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Stormwater management/drainage
2) New roads
3) Reuse of wastewater

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Satellite Beach

Street address: 510 Cinnamon Drive

Mailing address: 510 Cinnamon Drive, Satellite Beach, FL 32937

Main telephone no.: (407) 773-4407

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,282

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers' bureau, fact sheets on services provided and financial data, career shadowing, and city facility tours.

History: Incorporated 1957. The name was selected through a contest to name the city. The community sprang up near Cape Canaveral and, because its growth paralleled the U.S. space industry growth, "Satellite Beach" seemed an appropriate selection.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, emergency medical, public works, recreation, and building and zoning.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage, water, sewer and recycling services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
35% Property Taxes
21% State Shared Revenues
20% Other
17% Franchise Fees
6% User Fees or Service Charges
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Citizen involvement (high sense of community pride); recreational opportunities; exceptional school system; quality, affordable housing; and overall a high "quality of life," including one of the lowest crime rates in the state for cities of 10,000 or more population.

Innovative programs: Operation House Call, held in conjunction with the City of Indian Harbor Beach, was developed to allow Police Department representatives to visit homes and discuss any topic, such as crime prevention, drugs, etc.

The city now maintains and operates a county-owned oceanfront park called Pelican Beach Park. Resident use of the park has increased over 300 percent since the city assumed this responsibility.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Storm sewer improvements (SWIM requirements and protection of Indian River Lagoon)
2) Facility improvements (Police Department and City Hall)
3) Financial (balance needs against available revenues)

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Titusville

Street address: 555 South Washington Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 2806, Titusville, FL 32781-2806

Main telephone no.: (407) 269-4400, Ext. 201

Population as of April 1, 1989: 42,925

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, two of whom serve as Vice-Mayors)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall and other city facilities, career shadowing and summer employment.

History: Incorporated 1887. The community was established in 1867, just after the Civil War, by Colonel Henry T. Titus, a fierce antagonist of John Brown in the struggle over Kansas which preceded the War. Originally, the area had been known as Sand Point, but Titus, who was postmaster and something of an autocrat, changed the name to perpetuate his own.

In 1963, by act of the Florida Legislature, three communities were consolidated to form the present-day City of Titusville.

Titusville is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Comprehensive municipal services are provided, in addition to a recycling program and media beautification.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Combined entitlement jurisdiction (criminal justice), local option gas tax distribution and Drug - Law Enforcement Task Force.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
49.2% User Fees or Service Charges
16.8% State Shared Revenues
12.0% Property Taxes
11.1% Utility Taxes
6.8% Franchise Fees
3.4% Other

540

.7% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Titusville is one of the oldest county seats in Florida. Titusville is also the main tourist location for the space shuttle launches and the only city currently displaying the American flag continuously on the main thoroughfare, U.S. 1, known as the "Avenue of Flags."

Innovative programs: "A Better Way" Program - to solicit and recognize employees for innovative, cost-saving, more efficient ideas.

Employee Awards Program - management, supervisory personnel, and individual employees nominate co-workers for outstanding performances.

In-House Management/Supervisory Training - City Manager conducts a one and one-half hour monthly session with management, and a separate but similar session with supervisory personnel, reviewing chapters from Effective Supervisory Practices.

Public Education (Titusville Fire Rescue) - Fire Rescue's Task Force members dress as clowns and give appropriate fire safety messages to daycares, elementary schools and civic organizations.

"Play Safe" - Titusville Police Explorer's "Play Safe" project utilizes "McGruff" to target children, preschool age through 3rd grade, in safety awareness and crime prevention.

"Operation Crack Down" - the Titusville Police Department has been successfully using hidden or concealed video cameras to catch drug dealers in action (the savings to the city have been considerable and, once the narcotics violators see themselves on video, they confess to the crime).

Three major problems to be addressed within thee next five years:
1) Sewage effluent disposal
2) Storm drainage
3) Potable water

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of West Melbourne

Street address: 2285 Minton Road

Mailing address: 2285 Minton Road, West Melbourne, FL 32904

Main telephone no.: (407) 727-7700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,800

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, tours of facilities, review of the city budget, career shadowing and assistance in staging mock Council meetings.

History: Incorporated 1959. At the time of incorporation, there was a major effort by the adjoining city to merge or incorporate other parcels into their city. The founding fathers of West Melbourne were determined to maintain their own identity. A cornerstone of this community is the prohibition within the city charter against levying an ad valorem (property) tax.

Major governmental services: Police protection, water, parks, and building and code enforcement.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection (county agreement), wastewater treatment (private), median landscaping (private), water meter reading (private) and janitorial services (private).

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: The fact that the community has maintained its growth without the use of ad valorem property taxes. For thirty years, this community has grown and prospered without the benefit of a city property tax and continues to be recognized throughout the state and the nation.

Innovative programs: With the Student Government Program, students from an adjoining elementary school attend daytime City Council meetings to observe the City Council. Then, they return later to hold their own mock City Council meeting.

The Records Retention and Management Program has received national recognition as this community strives for easy retrieval of records and eventually a paperless office.

The city has received Certificates of Achievement in Financial Reporting and Budgeting for excellence in financial reporting for each of the past three years, and has just received this award for the 1989-1990 budget document.

First major city in Florida with approved comprehensive plan. Certified Public Managers Program--three department heads graduated in 1990 and four more will graduate in 1991.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Increased demand for services
2) Annexation requests
3) Criminal activity

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Broward County

County seat: Fort Lauderdale

Street address: Governmental Center, 4th Floor, 115 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale

Mailing address: Governmental Center, 4th Floor, 115 South Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301

Main telephone no.: (305) 357-7350

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,240,977 (unincorporated 156,951)

Form of Government: County administrator (Seven Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, visits to the County Courthouse or other key local government sites, high school career shadowing program, student internships and possible employment are available.

The County has a strong relationship with Broward Community College, Florida Atlantic University, Florida International University and Nova University.

History: Established April 30, 1915 (51st county). In 1915, Broward County emerged from portions of Dade and Palm Beach counties. The development of Broward County is attributed to a diverse group of individuals. Fort Lauderdale was named after Major William Lauderdale who established a fort on the New River during the Seminole Indian wars in the 1820s. The emergence of Henry Flagler's railroad brought Swedish and Danish immigrants who founded Hallendale and Dania in south Broward. North Broward, including Pompano Beach and Deerfield, was settled by southern farmers lured by better land and milder winters.

In 1915, Broward County emerged from portions of Dade and Palm Beach Counties. Broward County was named for Florida Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward (1905-1909) who spearheaded the draining of the Everglades, clearing the way for future development. During the 1920s, an influx of urbanites, many of them retirees, changed the nature of Broward's economy from rural to urban and the roots of the tourism industry were planted.

Unfortunately, the 1926 hurricane and the Great Depression put a halt to the county's growth. Broward remained stagnant until after World War II when many servicemen who had been based in Florida returned with their families. From that time on, steady growth replaced past hardships.

Effective January 1, 1975, Broward County adopted a county charter which gave the government broad powers to improve the quality of life and the environment. The 1977 Land Use Plan limited urban sprawl and today nearly two-thirds of the county has been retained in its natural state.

Major services: Fire, parks, water, law enforcement (Broward County Sheriff), sewer, code and zoning enforcement, mass transit, and libraries.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection, resource recovery and SST.

Budget range: over $100 million.

Unique aspects of community: Multi-ethnic; coastal location; semi-tropical with fragile ecosystem; and tourism. Broward is one of the fastest growing urban counties in the nation. Tourism plays a large part in its economy with over four million visitors each year. Light, clean industry provides additional jobs for residents. Once considered unfit for human habitation, the county is now known for its beautiful beaches, balmy weather and miles of waterways.

Innovative programs: Construction of a centralized public safety complex (fast-tracked foundations, saving four months from conventional construction schedule, and saving $592,000). Enhanced public protection through the expedited 911 emergency center.

Assumed responsibility for funding and staffing the countywide Water Supply Plan to assure a potable water supply for the area. (Potable water in the county is supplied by 32 major utilities operated by the county government, cities and private corporations. The source of their raw water supply is the Biscayne Aquifer.)

Established a Talking Book Library to make county library service available and accessible to people in the community who cannot use existing library services due to visual or physical disabilities.
Provided funding and a strong staff component to coordinate and manage a unique recycling program developed by the county government and 25 partner cities.

The county's Primary Health Care Division staff developed a MIS (Management Information System) report that: avoids duplication of paperwork; assists the Division Director in planning and allocating, adjusting resources between cost centers; and allows monthly administrative scouting of physician performance.

On the recommendation of local environmentalists, the County Commission asked voters to approve a major bond issue for the purchase and preservation of 15 small environmentally sensitive sites (ranging in size from 14 to 100 acres), with limited public access. This bond issue referendum (the results of an intense cooperative effort by environmentalists, the County Commission, and a task force of county naturalists, planners, property managers, and legal and financial staff), was presented in "A Question of Preservation . . . It's Your Choice" and backed by three months of low key campaigns to select community groups. Its approval, in March 1989, reflects the commitment of local government and the citizenry to preserving Broward's unique and diverse environmental heritage.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Environmental services
2) Judicial services
3) Transportation services

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Coconut Creek

Street address: 4800 West Copans Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 63-4007, Coconut Creek, FL 330663

Main telephone no.: (305) 973-6770

Population as of April 1, 1989: 27,019

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1967. A migrant camp was active in the area during the days of extensive agriculture projects and acres of farmlands were worked by some 300 field workers housed in barracks. In order to drain the land north of State Road 814 (Coconut Creek Parkway), a north-south ditch was constructed. Sludge and shale thrown up alongside of the digging formed a road now know as Lyons Road. That area to the west of the road was known as "Punkin' Swamp." Crops raised in the area included tomatoes, beans, peppers, eggplant and pumpkins, similar to what is raised there today. The south section of Coconut Creek catered to farmers, carpenters and builders for miles around, turning their raw wood into lumber.

In 1956, R.E. Bateman bought the land and developed it into beautiful home sites. Originally the area was named Edgefield, yet Mr. Bateman became dissatisfied because the name held no tropical sound. He then pondered some of the existing names in Dade County (Coconut Grove and Indian Creek) and from the two he derived Coconut Creek.

In the early 1960s, John W. "Jack" Brown joined Bateman as builder. A city park was designated and pure white sand was brought in to make a beach on the east side of the park. Coconut palms were added to each lot, enhancing the surroundings of the homes offered.

As an attraction for prospective home owners, water-ski exhibitions were held in 1963 and 1964 every Sunday afternoon on Lake Julie and the Lagoon. In 1965, residents of the community formed the Coconut Creek Homeowners Association. The group was extremely active.

As the city grew and became more beautiful, Margate and Pompano Beach vied for annexation by the new community. The Homeowners Association formed a committee to study four possibilities regarding annexation. Balloting was held on February 19, 1967. Of the 160 eligible resident voters, results were: For annexation by Pompano - 0; for annexation by Margate - 18; for remaining an unincorporated part of Broward County - 42; and 100 votes were cast for becoming an incorporated city. The first Mayor was Gardner C. George.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cooper City

Street address: 9090 S.W. 50 Place

Mailing address: 9090 S.W. 50 Place, Cooper City, FL 33328

Main telephone no.: (305) 434-4300

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,479

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, visits to City Hall or other key local government sites, opportunities for career shadowing, student internships and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1959. In 1959, Cooper City's homes sold for $11,900 to 15,900. With the recession of 1963, those same homes sold for an average of $10,000. Today, Cooper City's homes average approximately $130,000 in value.

Morris Cooper advertised Cooper City for sale in the Wall Street Journal when the bottom fell out of the real estate market in the early 1960s. As we know by its continued name, there were no takers. Morris Cooper constructed the town's only water plant (adjacent to the City Hall) which was privately operated for $250,000.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, parks, recreation and public works.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

26.74%	Property Taxes
19.66%	Other
17.51%	State Shared Revenues
17.14%	Utility Taxes
13.00%	Franchise Fees
4.32%	User Fees or Service Charges
1.63%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of your community: Highest park standards in Broward County; declared

"Tree City USA" for eight consecutive years; low crime rate; and wildlife protection regulations.

Innovative programs: Compost facility.

Public works/Parent Teacher Organization (PTO) Partnerships.

Wildlife preservation and Backyard Wildlife Refuge Program.

Youth Against Crime Program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recycling
2) Implementation of Growth Management Act/concurrency
3) Financing capital infrastructure

City of Coral Springs

Street address: 9551 West Sample Road

Mailing address: 9551 West Sample Road, Coral Springs, FL 33065

Main telephone no.: (305) 344-1000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 73,814

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of city facilities, guest speakers, city statistics and information sheets, student internships, career shadowing, consultant-type assistance with school projects and special activities, and a video of the city.

History: Incorporated 1963. Also, in 1963 (by special act of the Florida Legislature) the Sunshine Drainage District was created to manage the drainage of the new town. Prior to receiving its charter, the entire tract of land (known as Coral Ridge Properties) was owned by a developer who envisioned the area as a planned, upscale community.

The city's name was derived from the developer's name and the natural springs that occupied most of the land at that time.

Major governmental services: Police, and water (to approximately 1/3 of the city, other areas are serviced by water districts).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection, landscape maintenance, sports facility lighting and pool repairs, instructional programs, building repairs (plumbing and electrical), vehicle maintenance and pest extermination within buildings/grounds.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
31% Property Taxes
20% Utility Taxes
19% State Shared Revenues
13% Franchise Fees
12% User Fees or Service Charges
4% Other
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Spirit of volunteerism (e.g., all Volunteer Fire Department); "Our Town" and "Street Festival," annual community events.

Innovative programs: School Volunteer Recognition Program.

Neighborhood group involvement in beautifying subdivisions.

Volunteer boards and committees: planning and zoning, economic development, code enforcement and Board of Adjustment.

Crime Watch Program.

Block Home/Latch-Key School Program.

Community Chest (non-profit group of volunteers to raise funds for the city's needy).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation improvement program (roads, bike paths, street resurfacing)
2) Capital improvement projects (Municipal Complex, Westside Complex, North Regional Park)
3) Cost containment (user fees, impact fees, etc.)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Dania

Street address: 100 West Beach Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1708, Dania, FL 33004

Main telephone no.: (305) 921-8700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 13,678

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1904. It was Danes who gave this city its present name, after the name of their own people. The community was founded by the Florida East Coast Railroad's Model Land Company, whose officials originally named it "Modello." But later a group called the Danish Brotherhood came from Wisconsin, under the leadership of A.C. Frost, and provided the new name. It is the center of the county's tomato-growing district, and the seat of the Seminole Indian Agency.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Davie

Street address: 6591 S.W. 45th Street

Mailing address: 6591 S.W. 45th Street, Davie, FL 33314-3399

Main telephone no.: (305) 797-1000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 42,077

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; elected at-large, with each of four Councilmembers representing one district and the fifth representing the town at-large; Mayor serves one-year term and is appointed by Council from its members; Manager is called "City Administrator.")

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of Town Hall, showcasing the functions of each department; tours of waste and water plants; tours of police and fire stations; internship programs for high school seniors and college students, where students work in different capacities in all areas of the town government; utilization of a School Resource Officer, whose goal is to advise and counsel school children from elementary through high school in an effort to reduce crime; Davie Police Department has one of two Officer McGruff mobiles in the U.S. providing area school children with a unique learning tool for crime prevention; and seminars on city government and urban planning in schools at all grade levels.

History: Incorporated 1961. In 1906, 27,500 acres were sold to millionaire R.P. Davie, as part of a larger scale project to drain the Everglades by building canals. The land was then divided and sold in smaller pieces to groups of settlers. In 1912, the area was named "Zona," because of it's resemblance to the Panama Canal Zone. As more settlers emigrated to this area, Mr. Davie financed not only the first school house, but many other public services as well. Consequently, in 1915, the area was renamed Davie.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water and sewer.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Privatized services include: lawn maintenance, janitorial service, electrical services, meter reading, sludge hauling and vehicle maintenance. The town has an interlocal agreement with Broward County for solid waste disposal service.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:

25% Property Taxes
17% Utility Taxes
17% State Shared Revenues
17% Other
13% Franchise Fees
6% User Fees or Service Charges
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Commitment to the preservation of open space and the protection of its green areas; ability to combine a relaxed unique country lifestyle with a sophisticated business environment; cultural diversify boasting numerous activities, ranging from a five-star rodeo, circus, and arts and craft shows, to the opera, ballet and theater; superb educational facilities, including 13 major educational institutions; equestrian-oriented community, where horses on the main streets are a common sight; downtown Western theme which emphasizes the architectural ambience rooted in pioneer past as an economic development tool; Orange Blossom Festival to celebrate Davie's orange crop, which attracts 100,000+ people and features entertainment, parades, clowns, exhibits, a street dance and more; many attractions including Flamingo Gardens, Buehler Planetarium, Bailey Hall and a state championship rodeo; a 5,000-seat rodeo arena, home to monthly and semi-annual rodeos, rock concerts, sports and other activities.

Innovative programs: Open Space Program - a continuing program to preserve the unique lifestyle of the community by the preservation of natural areas within the town.

Safe Neighborhoods Program - Beyond the traditional "Crime Watch" program, this is a cooperative effort between residents and city officials to develop a program using planning and crime prevention techniques, such as environmental design, street lighting and defensible space techniques.

Visions 2000 Committee - a cooperative effort between residents, city officials and Councilmembers to review the current problems facing the town and to formulate comprehensive short-term, intermediate and long-term policies to achieve these goals.

Community Redevelopment Agency was established, per state statute, to develop and implement a pro-active economic development strategy for the older areas of the town.

Ease Foundation - a cooperative effort between town staff and the business and residential community to provide assistance to needy qualified residents of Davie. Although the foundation is privately founded and staffed by volunteers, the office is located in Town Hall.

Tree Legacy Program - residents may purchase a tree to be planted in a park in memory of a "loved one."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) To find an effective way to manage land and urban development
2) To create an effective and constructive economic infrastructure

3) To maintain the quality of life through adequate open space, provision of water, proper drainage, etc.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Deerfield Beach

Street address: 150 N.E. 2nd Avenue

Mailing address: 150 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Deerfield Beach, FL 33441

Main telephone no.: (305) 480-4200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 50,002

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1925. Originally called Hillsborough, this city adopted the name Deerfield about 1907, when deer were plentiful in the hammocks west of the city.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fort Lauderdale

Street address: 100 North Andrews Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 14250, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33302

Main telephone no.: (305) 761-5013

Population as of April 1, 1989: 150,503

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of City Hall, Police and Fire Departments; visits to Commission meetings or public hearings and speakers from city departments. The city's Summer Jobs Program provides employment, career shadowing and other learning opportunities.

History: Incorporated 1911. Originally, the city was governed by a Board of Aldermen, Board President and Mayor. In 1925, a change was made to a council-manager form of government, with five Commissioners elected at-large, and a Mayor selected from among the Commissioners. In 1986, voters approved a change to four districts, with one Commissioner elected from each, and a Mayor elected at-large.

The city was named for Major William Lauderdale who, in 1837, was commander of the Tennessee Volunteers. He raised five companies (A total of five hundred men) from the mountain regions of Tennessee and marched them into Florida. On March 2, 1838, two of these companies, along with a company of pioneers under a Lieutenant Anderson, were send on an expedition that was to take them as far south as New River (a river in Ft. Lauderdale). They made camp in Jupiter, Florida and set out from there with some artillery for their ultimate destination. On March 30, they were joined at New River by the main body of men and established Fort Lauderdale, one of the main bases in the Second Seminole War. In 1895, a town was established here which took its name from the fort.

Another version describes "Lauderdale" as the name of the Scottish ancestral home of Captain William S. Maitland of the U.S. Army, who established a fort here in 1838 during the Seminole Wars.

Fort Lauderdale is the county seat.

Major services: Police, fire, water, recycling, and parks and recreation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Sanitation services, grounds maintenance, audit services, food services (jail and City Hall), asbestos abatement and tree trimming.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
35% Property Taxes
18% Other
17% Utility Taxes
11% State Shared Revenues
10% User Fees or Service Charges
9% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Fort Lauderdale's beach and waterways (intracoastal and New River) are linked to the city's past, present and future. Historical: Bonnet House, the beachside estate of artists Frederick and Evelyn Bartlett, is a unique example of native Floridian architecture. The New River, which winds through the downtown is the site of the city's Riverwalk linear park, now under construction, which will link Stranahan House (the birthplace of the business and downtown districts) to a new Arts and Science District at the western edge of downtown. Cultural: A $100 million Arts and Science District, encompassing a Performing Arts Center, Science and Technology Museum, and an outdoor classroom park, is now under construction. The complex will be open to the public and is designed to be part of the curriculum for public school students. Recreational: Special events include Las Olas Art Fair, Downtown Festival of the Arts, Promenade in the Park, July 4th Sandblast, Seafood Festival and Winterfest Boat Parade.

Innovative programs: "Make it Shine" - an 8,000 volunteers, citywide beautification project.

"Shine on!" - providing seed money for six general obligation bond projects (beach, riverwalk, parks, neighborhood master plans, International Swimming Hall of Fame Museum, and Discovery Center Museum for Science and Technology).

"Neighborhood Master Planning Program" - creates a partnership between 10 civic associations and the city to create and execute neighborhood revitalization projects.

Future programs include the Fort Lauderdale Conservation Corps, youth corps based on the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Safe neighborhoods and affordable housing
2) Beach redevelopment
3) Revenue alternatives

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hallandale

Street address: 308 South Dixie Highway

Mailing address: 308 South Dixie Highway, Hallandale, FL 33009

Main telephone no.: (305) 458-3251

Population as of April 1, 1989: 38,358

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom is Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and career days.

History: Incorporated 1927. Hallanadale was founded by a Swedish settler named Halland. There are two versions to the origin of the city's name. One version is that the name was derived from the founder, and the other is that it was the intention of the founders to name the town "Hollandale," but that the name was somehow changed in its first vowel. Hallandale was originally incorporated as a town, then renamed a city in 1947.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste and wastewater treatment (interlocal agreement).

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
27.45% User Fees or Service Charges
26.88% Other
19.09% Property Taxes
9.21% Utility Taxes
6.74% State Shared Revenues
5.58% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5.05% Franchise Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Gulfstream Race Track, Hollywood Dog Track and home of the Broward County Fair.

Innovative programs: After-school tutorial program.

Computerization of citizen complaints (tracking, programming and monitoring).

Comprehensive Community Renewal Program.

The city won the Governmental Finance Officers' Award for its financing program (two years in a row).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Potable water
2) Redevelopment
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Hillsboro Beach

Street address: 1210 Hillsboro Beach

Mailing address: 1210 Hillsboro Beach, Pompano Beach, FL 33062

Main telephone no.: (305) 427-4011

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,590

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor.)

History: Incorporated 1947. The Inlet and lighthouse gave their name to this community.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hollywood

Street address: 2600 Hollywood Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 229045, Hollywood, FL 33022-9045

Main telephone no.: (305) 921-3201

Population as of April 1, 1989: 126,380

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Written instructional material and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1925. Established in 1921, Hollywood was christened Hollywood-by-the-Sea by its founder and first Mayor, Joseph W. Young of California. Mr. Young had visions of its becoming a movie-making colony, similar to the one in California.

Major services: Public works, growth management/urban planning, police protection, recreation and parks, fire/rescue, beach safety, potable water, sanitary-sewer treatment, economic development, code enforcement, building inspection, and sanitation/garbage collection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Right-of-way maintenance, brush collection and vehicle towing.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major Revenue Sources:
30.3% Property Taxes
23.5% State Shared Revenue
20.6% User Fees or Service Charges
14.6% Utility Taxes
7.5% Franchise Taxes
3.5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: A rich diversity of quality residential neighborhoods located strategically in the tri-county area, balanced by a growing commercial base.

Innovative programs: During March and April when Bell South delivered new phone books, Hollywood (together with the cities of Pembroke Pines, Davie, Hallandale and Lauderhill and the Broward County Government) led a drive in South Broward to collect nearly 100 tons of phone books. The program was a successful pilot to keep the books out of the landfill. The city's experience is serving as a model for the countywide program. The books are then sent to Taiwan where they will be recycled into insulation.

The Sanitation Division established a small brush collection schedule and will pick-up and chip branch trimmings into mulch. The mulch is delivered to the city nursery for use in beautification projects and parks and to the compost plant.

A Christmas Tree Recycling Program is held every year. A total of 1,239 trees was collected at four locations and chipped into mulch in January 1990. The mulch was then delivered to the city nursery for use on medians and in parks. The program diverted 10.9 tons from the landfill in its first year, thanks to Hollywood residents.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste
2) Utilities
3) Declining revenues

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea

Street address: 4501 Ocean Drive

Mailing address: 4501 Ocean Drive, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, FL 33308

Main telephone no.: (305) 776-0576

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,633

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Presently talks are given to elementary school students on local government. The presentations are embellished through rides on fire trucks and lunch at the playground and park. A tour of the beach and discussion of ecology is also optional.

History: Incorporated 1924, abolished 1933 and rechartered 1947. A catastrophic hurricane in September, 1926 destroyed what little town there was and collapsed the real estate market. The town was abolished in 1933. In 1947 the town was reborn and a new charter was ratified by the Florida Legislature. The town government marks 1947 as its official birthday.

A beachside suburb of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea is also named for Major William Lauderdale, commander of the Tennessee Volunteers (Also see Fort Lauderdale's history).

Major governmental services: Police, fire, building inspections, planning and zoning, sewer collection, streets and public works.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (private contract), water (City of Ft. Lauderdale) and sewer treatment (City of Pompano Beach).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
44.20% Property Taxes
14.16% Other
13.90% User Fees or Service Charges
13.74% Utility Taxes

11.12% Franchise Fees
2.86% State Shared Revenues
.02% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Lauderdale-by-the-Sea is unique in that its government decided in the late 1960s to maintain a small village-like atmosphere. By such a decision (enforced by planning, zoning, density limits and other means), the town enjoys a special character. The town has been able to control its size and allows for more personalized interaction between local government and its citizens and neighbors.

Innovative programs: A recycling program has begun in existence for twenty years. Only recently has this become a state requirement.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Redevelopment
2) Traffic congestion
3) Remaining independent in the light of the push for consolidated governments.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lauderdale Lakes

Street address: 4300 N.W. 36th Street

Mailing address: 4300 N.W. 36th Street, Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319

Main telephone no.: (305) 731-1212

Population as of April 1, 1989: 27,889

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1961.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lauderhill

Street address: 2000 City Hall Drive

Mailing address: 2000 City Hall Drive, Lauderhill, FL 33313

Main telephone no.: (305) 739-0100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 45,046

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: The city has a democracy-in-action program. Elected officials and department heads speak at each school about their job responsibilities. The students hold mock elections and the children who are elected shadow their counterpart during a regular workday. That evening, students attend a mock City Council meeting to participate in discussion of two hypothetical city issues.

History: Incorporated 1959. The original developer of Lauderhill was the late Herbert Sadkin. In 1959, planners of this town envisioned it as Fort Lauderdale's sister city. Officials of All-State Properties, Inc., the community's developers, and Mayor Harold Wolk held many meetings trying to select a name for the city-to-be. Mayor Wolk, a World War II artillery officer, found himself singing the caisson song, "over hill, over dale, we will hit the dusty trail . . .," and eventually, someone thought of Lauderhill to go with Lauderdale.

Major governmental services: Lauderhill is a full-service city.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police, garbage and sewage processing are contracted out to a private company.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
26% State Shared Revenues
22% Property Taxes
17% Franchise Fees
15% Utility Taxes
10% Other
9% User Fees or Service Charges
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city hosts Kaleidoscope in early February. The event showcases local business efforts, in combination with an arts and crafts festival. In addition, because of Valentine's Day, marriages are performed during Kaleidoscope. From 1971 to 1980, the city was the home of the Jackie Gleason Golf Classic, in honor of Mr. Gleason who was a Lauderhill resident. Presently, the city hosts the Phar-Mor Inverrary LPGA Golf Classic.

Innovative programs: Citizen volunteers are numerous, with activities ranging from clerical tasks to social service needs (i.e., shopping for the elderly by teenagers).

The city hosts a "Welcome New Residents Tour" of the area and city facilities four times per year.

The Reconstructive Awareness Program (RAP) provides juvenile offenders with a community service alternative, which includes a visit to the jail and counseling.

The Safe Neighborhood Program provides drug education in the schools, crime prevention seminars in residential areas and security surveys for businesses.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Decreasing revenues
2) Economic development
3) Revitalization of older residential areas

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Lazy Lake

Street address: 2250 Lazy Lane

Mailing address: 2250 Lazy Lane, Lazy Lake, FL 33305

Main telephone no.: (305) 565-5848

Population as of April 1, 1989: 32

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1953. Together with architect Clinton Gamble and financier Charles H. Lindfors, founder Hal Ratliff began building the community in 1946 around an old rock quarry. His goal was to build a community that allowed neighbors to keep to themselves and keep the world at bay. The village received its name when a friend remarked that the lake looked "so lazy and peaceful." Today, Ratliff is the oldest resident (age 86) and the village consists of 13 homes on 13 acres (the maximum allowed by the charter).

Major governmental services: None.

Services contracted out to a company or contracted out to another government: All services contracted out; fire protection is provided by the City of Wilton Manors.

Budget range: under $250,000

Unique aspects of your community: Smallest town in the county. There is only one road and no city hall, police or fire department. There are no office buildings, schools, churches, eating places or gas stations. The village has been featured in the news worldwide for being unique. Survived every major hurricane with barely a scratch and there is a feeling of being safe from crime. Surrounded on all sides by the City of Wilton Manors, there is no more room to build houses.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Domestic issues, such as maintaining the lake (a rock quarry until 1925), which is stocked with fish, turtles and water plants
2) Care for the huge ficus and palm trees that line Lazy Lane, the main and only road
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lighthouse Point

Street address: 2200 N.E. 38 Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 5100, Lighthouse Point, FL 33064

Main telephone no.: (305) 943-6500

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,374

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from Police and Fire Departments and library; visits to City Hall, library, police and fire station; Student Government Day; career shadowing; possible employment after graduation from high school.

History: Incorporated 1956. Robert Bateman named his development Lighthouse Point in 1952 because it was on the Inland Waterway, near the famous Hillsboro Inlet Lighthouse.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, recreation, public works, library services and Building Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Emergency medical services (paramedics), water and sewer, and building inspections are provided through interlocal agreement. Garbage/trash collection and disposal are privatized.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% Property taxes
19% State Shared Revenues
15% Franchise Fees
6% User Fees or Service Charges
4% Other
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of your community: The city boasts 18 miles of waterfront property on canals that have direct access to the Intracoastal Waterway and Caps Restaurant, a historical site. Characterized by the informal affluence and tree-shaded, canal-laced neighborhoods, the city includes 12 miles of roadway, 13 miles in bikeways and 18 miles of waterways. It is 95 percent developed and boasts excellent services and amenities.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste recycling program
2) Maintaining a crime-free environment
3) Implementation of a utility tax

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Margate

Street address: 5790 Margate Boulevard

Mailing address: 5790 Margate Boulevard, Margate, FL 33063-3699

Main telephone no.: (305) 972-6454

Population as of April 1, 1989: 42,659

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1955. Jack Marqusee was one of the principal developers of this community and he selected the name because it contained the first syllable of his name. He liked the "gate" because it is a gateway to the coastal area from the western part of the county. He also liked the idea, too, that there were Margates in New Jersey, England and South Africa.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Miramar

Street address: 6700 Miramar Parkway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 3838, Miramar, FL 33083

Main telephone no.: (305) 989-6200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 39,322

Form of Government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners, all of whom are elected for four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; a booklet which contains a brief history of Miramar and has a listing of the Mayor, Commissioners and city departments; student internships and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1955. At the time of incorporation, the city had a population of less than two hundred people. On June 20, 1955, the city's first Mayor and City Council were sworn in, all of which were appointed and served until January, 1959. The first elected Councilmember was sworn in November 5, 1956, became the city's first elected Mayor January 16, 1959 and resigned one month later. Recently changed to the council-manager form of government from the strong-mayor form of government.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water and sewer.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal): Garbage (commercial and residential).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: People are very community-oriented. High level of participation of parents in athletic activities geared for youth. Designated "Tree City USA" by National Arbor Day Foundation. Old-fashioned family Fourth of July picnics with fireworks. In order to preserve some of its history for future generations, the city buried a "time capsule" on July 4, 1976. The "time capsule" is scheduled to be opened in the year 2076.

Innovative programs: Used "Vickateers" (citizen volunteers named after Mayor Vicki Coceano) to assist with delivering departmental mail between city entities and to prepare a multitude of boxes of records for microfilming.

Worked with schools in beautifying grounds and creating "outdoor classrooms." Worked out lease agreements with area schools to use playgrounds and for supervised after-school recreation and athletic fields, when not being used by the schools.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Additional water and sewer treatment plants to handle growth
2) Building a new City Hall
3) Meeting concurrency requirements mandated by the Growth Management Act

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of North Lauderdale

Street address: 701 S.W. 71st Avenue

Mailing address: 701 S.W. 71st Avenue, North Lauderdale, FL 33068-2395

Main telephone no.: (305) 722-0900

Population as of [illegible]il 1, 1989: 26,860

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1963.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Oakland Park

Street address: 3650 N.E. 12th Avenue

Mailing address: 3650 N.E. 12th Avenue, Oakland Park, FL 33334

Main telephone no.: (305) 561-6250

Population as of April 1, 1989: 25,874

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and city tour of operating departments (i.e., Public Safety, central garage, Library, Recreation, etc.).

History: Incorporated 1925. Was once a permanent Seminole Indian camp area. The first recorded permanent non-Indian residents were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whidby, originally from Georgia. They settled in the area in 1901. Initially called Floranada, it was reincorporated as Oakland Park in 1929 and reduced in size. It was named Oakland Park because of the large oak trees along the banks of the Middle River. The 1926 hurricane almost destroyed the town. One surviving structure was the first school house which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Major governmental services: Public safety (police, fire, emergency management services), parks and recreation, library, sanitation (solid waste and recycling) and utilities (water and sewer).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Sanitary sewer treatment (Fort Lauderdale and Broward County) and water treatment (Fort Lauderdale, distributed by the City of Oakland Park).

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:

29.0%	Property Taxes
21.0%	Utility Taxes
21.0%	State Shared Revenues
12.0%	Franchise Fees
12.0%	User Fees or Service Charges
4.1%	Other
.9%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The area of Oakland Park was once a permanent Seminole Indian camp area.

Innovative programs: Oakland Park has the distinction of having been the first city in Florida to begin citywide recycling of newspapers, glass and cans.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Identification of new source of revenue
2) Develop alternatives to reduce the impact of traffic
3) Develop methods to maintain neighborhood integrity

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Parkland

Street address: 6500 Parkside Drive

Mailing address: 6500 Parkside Drive, Parkland, FL 33067

Main telephone no.: (305) 753-5040

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,556

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available for area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to municipal facilities, student internships, possible temporary employment, possible use of recreational and athletic facilities, and joint projects.

History: Incorporated 1963. The city was founded by Bruce Blount, who wanted to create a city for people who loved the land, cattle raising, horses and farming on small parcels. Since Mr. Blount had no name for his city, a Broward County legislator named Emerson Allsworth was given the honor, due to his initiating a bill in the Florida Legislature for creating Parkland. Parkland remained a small rural town for many years.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, recreation, parks, streets and swale maintenance, and building inspection services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Refuse services are contracted out.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% Property Taxes
18% User Fees or Service Charges
11% State Shared Revenues
8% Franchise Fees
5% Other
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Unusually heavy tree canopy; equestrian and rural lifestyle; emphasis on open space and tree preservation; and annual community festival with western theme.

Innovative programs: Cooperative approach with developers for the acquisition and implementation of open space.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water and sewer service
2) Traffic congestion and roads infrastructure
3) Environmental concerns

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Pembroke Park

Street address: 3150 S.W. 52nd Avenue

Mailing address: 3150 S.W. 52nd Avenue, Pembroke Park, FL 33023

Main telephone no.: (305) 966-4600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,345

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and three Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1957. The town was initially named Pembroke. Then, in 1959, Hollywood Ridge Farms, a subdivision, was incorporated and the towns were merged as Pembroke Park.

Major governmental services: Fire, water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police services provided through Broward County Sheriff's Office and garbage services provided through a private vendor.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
40% User Fees or Service Charges
33% Property Taxes
21% State Shared Revenues
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2% Utility Taxes
1% Franchise Fees
1% Other

Unique aspects of community: The town is primarily made up of 13 mobile home parks and four RV (recreational vehicle) parks, with over 700 businesses.

Innovative programs: The town provides recreation and nutrition programs for the entire community, not just town residents.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Additional park land
2) Annexation of surrounding unincorporated area
3) Abolishment of the town

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Pembroke Pines

Street address: 10100 Pines Boulevard

Mailing address: 10100 Pines Boulevard, Pembroke Pines, FL 33025

Main telephone no.: (305) 435-6500

Population as of April 1, 1989: 60,244

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The city offers tours of City Hall; students, 14 to 17 years of age, can obtain summer jobs part-time with the city; and individual departments can send representatives to schools for presentations.

History: Incorporated 1960. It was a man named Walter Seth Kipnis who suggested at an incorporation committee meeting that the development take the name Pembroke Pines. "Pembroke" came from the main access road, Pembroke Road, and possibly from an early lumberjack and property owner, Lord Pembroke. "Pines" came from the large number of those trees in the area.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, collection of paper and glass for recycling, parks and recreation, and provision of a municipal storage facility for recreational vehicles and boats.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services and resource recovery are contracted out.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Innovative programs: The city has constructed a facility used as a middle school during the day. At night, the facility is opened to the public for use as a sports facility, for adult education, etc. This was a combined effort among the city, county and state, with all entities paying for part of the facility. This type of facility can be utilized all day long and during the summer, when most schools are sitting empty.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Corridor plan for main east/west road (Pines Boulevard)
2) Transportation
3) Impact from development

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Plantation

Street address: 400 N.W. 73rd Avenue

Mailing address: 400 N.W. 73rd Avenue, Plantation, FL 33317

Main telephone no.: (305) 797-2200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 66,071

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1953. Most of the city is on land which used to be known as the Fred C. Peters plantation. Development of the city began with sales of one-acre suburban sites, usable for truck gardening, called "plantation homes." Therefore, Plantation was selected as the name of the city when it was incorporated.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Pompano Beach

Street address: 100 West Atlantic Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 1300, Pompano Beach, FL 33061

Main telephone no.: (305) 786-4600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 71,163

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor; elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, guest speakers and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1947. One version of the city's name is that a survey party from the Florida East Coast Railway was treated by the local folk to a pompano dinner. To let future survey teams know about the delicious fish, they jotted the word pompano on their charts. Another version credits Franklin Sheehan (a surveying engineer with the Model Land Company) with naming the town after the delicious fish. The "Beach" portion was added after 1940.

Major services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, bulk trash pick-up semi-annually, parks and beach maintenance, and streets maintenance.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Traffic signals (interlocal agreement with the county); sanitation pick-up (Southern Sanitation); towing (Driscoll's Towing Service) and cable television (Continental Cablevision).

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
36.86% Property Taxes
21.81% Other
13.41% Utility Taxes
8.53% Franchise Fees
5.64% State Shared Revenues
5.33% User Fees or Service Charges
2.40% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

585

Unique aspects of community: Proximity to marine activities, annual seafood festival; and Goodyear blimp base. The 887-foot municipal pier, the longest in South Florida.

Innovative programs: Community Redevelopment Agency.

Farmer's market.

Pompano Beach Multi-Purpose (Education) Center.

Advisory boards/committees.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Redevelopment of "target area" by Community Redevelopment Agency
2) Source of housing location for existing "Grace Apartments and Carver Homes"
3) Efficiencies in government

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Sea Ranch Lakes

Street address: 1 Gatehouse Road

Mailing address: 1 Gatehouse Road, Sea Ranch Lakes, FL 33308

Main telephone no.: (305) 943-8862

Population as of April 1, 1989: 560

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Students are welcome to attend a Village Council meeting.

History: Incorporated 1959. This suburban community was named for the Sea Ranch Hotel, a landmark across the highway from the town site. There are also two artificial lakes in the village.

Major governmental services: Police services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire and garbage services are provided under contract.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
76% Property Taxes
11% State Shared Revenues
5% Franchise Fees
3% User Fees or Service Charges
2% Other
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1% Utility Taxes

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Preserving the environment
2) Recycling
3) Communication with citizens

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sunrise

Street address: 10770 West Oakland Park Boulevard

Mailing address: 10770 West Oakland Park Boulevard, Sunrise, FL 33351

Main telephone no.: (305) 741-2580

Population as of April 1, 1989: 59,192

Form of Government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Deputy-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1961. In 1960, developer Norman Johnson and others purchased some land to construct a group of residences called Sunset Golf Homes. To attract people, an upside down house was constructed. Once people saw the upside down house, they took note of the area and its potential. Homes and businesses rapidly grew in number in the newly incorporated "Sunrise Golf Village," and growth has continued steadily over the years.

In 1967, the government emerged from developer's control as the City of Sunrise, operated by its residents through elected officials. In July 1988, a referendum (vote of the people) was held which led to a change in the form of government from council-strong mayor to council-manager.

Major services: Police, fire/rescue, water, sewer, gas, Building Department, code enforcement, planning and engineering, leisure services, community services, transportation and public works.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services are contracted out, as is the city's garage operation. The city operates its own contracted post office branch.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major Revenue sources:
35% Other
25% Property Taxes
15% User Fees or Service Charges
15% State Shared Revenues
5% Utility Taxes
3% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Innovative programs: Sunrise is proud of its "Tree City USA" designation. To increase the beauty of the city even further, Sunrise cooperates with citizens who request that trees be planted in their swales, for a minimal fee.

The city has initiated a recycling project that offers all residents an opportunity to maintain and improve their quality of life.

The city utilizes volunteers in many ways. Citizens provide input and advice to elected officials through their participation on city boards. In contract, others serve the community as coaches or work "behind the scenes."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Public works improvements (streets, canals, landscaping, etc.)
2) Best use of city-owned land and facilities
3) Financing for essential short-and long-term projects, without an excessive increase in property taxes

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Tamarac

Street address: 7525 NW 88th Avenue

Mailing address: 7525 N.W. 88th Avenue, Tamarac, FL 33321-2401

Main telephone no.: (305) 722-5900

Population as of April 1, 1989: 43,001

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers (City Manager's staff and Councilmembers); tours of City Hall on an appointment basis (third Wednesday of each month); student internships (one per year for students seeking a master's degree in management); and part-time summer employment for high school and college students.

History: Incorporated 1963. The city has evolved from a small bedroom community to the tenth largest city in Broward County (1990).

Major governmental services: Fire protection, fire safety inspections, safety education programs, water and sewer services, and water testing.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police services (Broward County Sheriff's office; 100 Tamarac Police personnel merged with the new department), garbage service and recycling.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
34% User Fees or Service Charges
18% State Shared Revenues
18% Other
17% Property Taxes
9% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% Licenses and Permits

Unique aspects of community: The city has many events planned for the residents throughout the year, including a Volunteer Day, the "Turkey Trot"(a 5K run held at Thanksgiving) and a special week of events highlighting the Fourth of July.

Innovative programs: Tamarac has a unique program of training and using citizens for volunteers on many boards and committees, such as the Social Services Department, Consumer Affairs Committee and Tamarac Athletic Federation, to name a few.

Tamarac is a partner with the only school, Tamarac Elementary School. The city has a school task force and is building a multi-purpose recreational facility that will house a gymnasium for the school.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Implementation of franchise fees or additional service charges
2) Providing low cost services as demand increases and keeping taxes down
3) Impact fees and/or sales tax issues

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Wilton Manors

Street address: 524 N.E. 21st Court

Mailing address: 524 N.E. 21st Court, Wilton Manors, FL 33305

Main telephone no.: (305) 390-2100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,305

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1947. The present site of the city was developed during the 1920s by E.J. Willingham. It is presumed he devised a name which, in part, perpetuated his own.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Calhoun County

County seat: Blountstown

Street Address: 425 East Central Avenue, Blountstown

Mailing address: 425 East Central Avenue, Blountstown, FL 32424

Main telephone no.: (904) 674-4545

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,588 (unincorporated 7,341)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established January 26, 1838 (20th county). The county was named for John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina Senator who was the foremost proponent of the doctrine of states' rights.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Altha

Mailing address: Post Office Box 6, Altha, FL 32421

Main telephone no.: (904) 762-3280

Population as of April 1, 1989: 491

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1946. The post office at Altha was established in 1901, and the postmaster, Lula M. Richards, chose the name. Mrs. Richards studied a postal guide containing 5,000 names and chose Altha because there was only one other office with that name and it was far away. Old maps show an Indian village called Hyhappo or Savannah near this place.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Blountstown

Mailing address: 125 West Central Avenue, Blountstown, FL 32424

Main telephone no.: (904) 674-5488

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,726

Form of Government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1903. John Blount, after whom this county seat is named, was a Seminole Indian and the distinguished chief of the Indians who occupied the reservation which once lay just east of here. Blount had been given this Anglo-American name because it was said that he had many traits in common with William Blount of North Carolina, whom President Washington appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1790. When the Florida reservation was ceded to the United States by a treaty made in Tallahassee, October 11, 1832, John Blount led a delegation of Seminoles which explored the new reservation west of the Mississippi, and later led the Seminole band to take up the new territory. The first white settlers named the town after the great Seminole.

Blountstown is the county seat.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Charlotte County

County seat: Punta Gorda

Street address: 18500 Murdock Circle, Port Charlotte

Mailing address: 18500 Murdock Circle, Port Charlotte, FL 33948

Main telephone no.: (813) 743-1320

Population as of April 1, 1989: 99,214 (unincorporated 88,063)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers, information, tours of governmental facilities and career shadowing.

History: Established April 23, 1921 (57th county). The county was named for the body of water, Charlotte Harbor. Some authorities say Charlotte is a derivative of Carlos of Calos, which is in turn a derivative of Calusa, the name of an Indian tribe. Calos appears on Le Moyne's map of 1565, with the name applied to the southern part of the Florida peninsula. In the free-handed way of mapmakers, the English surveyors who followed the Spanish appropriated and anglicized the name as a tribute to their queen, Charlotte Sophia, wife of King George III. The Jeffreys map of 1775 shows Charlotte Harbour, formerly Carlos Bay.

Originally a part of Hillsborough County, then a part of Manatee County, the boundaries of Charlotte County were carved out of Hillsborough County on January 9, 1858. In 1887, the area became part of DeSoto County when it was split off from Manatee and, finally, in 1921, Charlotte was created out of DeSoto County.

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1986.

Major governmental services: Full-service county, except for sewer and water services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Trash collection, road resurfacing, water, sewer and major drainage work are all privatized.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: The physical aspects of having two rivers (Myakka and

Peace) dissecting the county and flowing into historic Charlotte Harbor.

Innovative programs: Council on Intergovernmental Relations (CIR).

Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA).

Sharing of recreational facilities between the county and Charlotte County School Board.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Inadequate transportation system
2) Provision of sewer and water
3) Solid waste recycling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Punta Gorda

Street address: 326 West Marion Avenue

Mailing address: 326 West Marion Avenue, Punta Gorda, FL 33950

Main telephone no.: (813) 639-2867

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,151

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of which serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; visits to City Hall, the public works complex, and the water and wastewater plants; and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1887. This city was formerly called Trabue, in honor of Colonel Isaac Trabue, a Kentucky attorney seeking health who surveyed the land in 1882-1883. He induced the Florida Southern Railroad to extend tracks to Punta Gorda in 1886 and built a hotel at the nation's southernmost terminus. Legal troubles between Colonel Trabue and the Florida Commercial Company led to the changing of the name. The Spaniards had formerly applied the name Punta Gorda, meaning "wide or broad point," to an arm of land jutting into Charlotte Bay near the town. Until 1888, the northeast section of the town was still called Trabue. Punta Gorda grew rapidly as a result of its commercial fishing, transportation facilities and tourist accommodations.

Punta Gorda was made the county seat in 1921, when Charlotte County was split from DeSoto County.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage collection, building permits, and building construction inspection and zoning.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
62% User Fees or Service Charges
15% Property Taxes
7% State Shared Revenues
6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Downtown revitalization and streetscape programs working together to improve the downtown area; the Street Celebration, a one-day event where streets are closed and entertainment is provided; the Historic Preservation District provides incentives to preserve historically significant buildings; designation as a Tree City; and the Bird Sanctuary in a city park.

Innovative programs: Local Wildlife Center provides care for injured wildlife in a city park.

Citizen volunteers assisted city staff in laying bricks after street repairs.

Voluntary recycling of bottles, paper, cans and oil.

Purchase of a police boat to deter crime and provide safety in city waterways.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Landfill waste reduction
3) Finding additional water sources

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Citrus County

County seat: Inverness

Street address: 110 North Apopka Avenue, Inverness

Mailing address: 110 North Apopka Avenue, Room 251, Inverness, FL
32650

Main telephone no.: (904) 726-8500

Population as of April 1, 1989: 91,469 (unincorporated 81,400)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to Courthouse and other sites, student internships and fact sheets.

History: Established June 2, 1887 (44th county). The county was formed by the Florida legislature in 1887 from part of Hernando County. The name was derived from the county's agricultural status existing at that time.

Since 1980, the county has had a County Administrator to act as chief executive officer.

Major governmental services: Sheriff, fire, water, sewer, community services (including human services, extension services, parks and recreation, and library services), emergency medical services, animal control, aquatic services and Health Department services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Some mowing is privatized, as well as a portion of aquatic weed harvesting.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Homosassa Springs Wildlife Park, Fort Island Gulf Beach, numerous lakes for fishing and various other water activities, annual festivals (including art festivals and seafood festivals), Fort Cooper Day Event (annual reenactment of the occupation of Fort Cooper during the Second Seminole War), Independence Day celebration, annual fund raisers (Sertoma Club Fund Raiser, Key Training Center, a facility for mentally handicapped citizens of Citrus County), and known as home of the manatee (an endangered species).

Innovative programs: Adopt-A-Highway and Adopt-A-Shore programs for litter clean-up. Soon to begin utilizing inmate labor for countywide clean-up.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste disposal
2) Road improvements
3) Land development (environmental concerns, etc.)

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Crystal River

Street address: 668 N.W. 1st Avenue

Mailing address: 123 N.W. Highway 19, Crystal River, FL 32629

Main telephone no.: (904) 795-4216

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,869

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets, visits to City Hall, guest speakers, career shadowing and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1902. The first settlers moved into the area in the 1820s. By the 1860s, a small village existed just north of Kings Bay.

On the Taylor War Map of 1839 appeared a stream designated as Weewa-hii-aca. In Seminole Creek, the word "wiwa" means "water," while "haiyayaki" means "clear or shining." A survey made by A.H. Jones in August of 1846 translated this to Crystal River and, by the time the Davis Map of 1856 was published, the Indian name had disappeared. The city takes its name from the river.

A revival charter, passed in 1926, established the present governmental structure of council-manager.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage collection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
41.3% Property Taxes
22.7% State Shared Revenues
14.4% Utility Taxes
12.5% User Fees or Service Charges
7.4% Franchise Fees
1.7% Other

Unique aspects of community: The manatee and the crystal clear water of Crystal River are the main attractions to the area. Crystal River is a small town with friendly people.

Innovative programs: The city currently has an active Downtown Redevelopment Agency working on the old downtown area.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Protection of the Crystal River
2) Drainage system improvement
3) Wastewater treatment plant expansion and alternate effluent disposal

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Inverness

Street address: 212 West Main Street

Mailing address: 212 West Main Street, Inverness, FL 32650

Main telephone no.: (904) 726-2611

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,200

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of city government buildings, guest speakers, student internships, summer employment and school advisory boards.

History: Incorporated 1919. A Scotch settler gave the name of the ancient capital of the Scottish Northern Highlands to this town on the shores of 18-mile-long Lake Tsala Apopka. The first "seal" of the city of Inverness depicted a comparison of items of interest in both towns, such as the Lochness monster/alligator, courthouse/parliament house, lakes, livestock and produce. The new "seal" is much more passive in nature, portraying the tranquility of the lakes and shoreline which dominate the city.

Inverness is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer, garbage, street lights, parks and recreation, street paving, sidewalks and cemetery.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: The city of Inverness boasts of its beautiful 300-acre recreational park, featuring walking trails, junior olympic pool, tennis courts, racquetball courts, basketball courts, soccer fields, little league fields, adult softball fields, playgrounds, shuffleboard courts and picnic areas. The city recently completed a new fishing pier, and is in the process of developing a passive park adjacent to the pier. The city has water and wastewater plants which have the capacity to serve the entire city, as well as some surrounding areas in the county. A large "Festival of the Arts" is held annually in November, attracting thousands from surrounding counties and other states.

Innovative programs: The city is in the process of working with local civic groups in the development and completion of a Fishing Pier Park. The Inverness Downtown Development Committee, which will be working with the University of Florida and the Department of Transportation, will revitalize downtown Inverness with a specific theme in mind. The city is also involved in a "tree replacement and beautification" program. The city pots, grows and sells trees to citizens each year, in conjunction with the Future Farmers of America Program at the local high school.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Completing water, sewer and paving needs of the entire city
3) Compliance with the locally adopted comprehensive plan

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Clay County

County seat: Green Cove Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1366, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043

Main telephone no: (904) 284-6376

Population as of April 1, 1989: 102,796 (unincorporated 86,760)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected, from at-large districts)

History: Established December 31, 1858 (37th county). The county was named for Kentucky's Henry Clay, Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams and the author of the saying "I would rather be right than be president."

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1991.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Green Cove Springs

Street address: 229 Walnut Street

Mailing address: 229 Walnut Street, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043

Main telephone no: (904) 284-5621

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,535

Form of government: Council-Manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor).

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall or other key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing, internships or possible employment; and "Mayor and/or Councilman for a day," where students can participate in the decision-making process.

History: Incorporated 1891. Green Cove Springs was formed in 1854 from holdings included in a portion of a Spanish Land Grant. It was originally called "White Sulphur Springs" by the owners David Palmer and Sarah Ferris. The name was changed to Green Cove Springs in 1866 when the post office was moved from Magnolia to the town. The city derived its name from the mineral springs which, it was claimed, had healing powers. During the period of 1864 to 1901, a great tourist influx occurred, utilizing the waters of the great sulphur springs. The city was the site of a Naval sea and air station during World War II and that area now has become a very desirable industrial park.

Green Cove Springs is the county seat.

Major governmental services: All municipal services, including electricity.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

80.6%	User Fees or Service Charges
9.5%	Other
3.8%	State Shared Revenues
2.3%	Property Taxes
2.3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.3%	Utility Taxes
.2%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Location of park and sulphur spring adjacent to St. Johns River, and historical buildings.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) System for re-using treated wastewater for irrigation
2) Economic development
3) Increasing size of wastewater treatment facility

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Keystone Heights

Mailing address: Post Office Box 336, Keystone Heights, FL 32656

Main telephone no.: (904) 473-4807

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,199

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. New York and Pennsylvania shared in the naming of this city, which was originally called Brooklyn. In 1922, J.J. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, settled here and was responsible for the adoption of the present name in honor of his home state, which is called the "Keystone State."

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Orange Park

Mailing address: 2042 Park Avenue, Orange Park, FL 32073

Main telephone no: (904) 264-9565

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,619

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1879. A community was founded here in 1876, and, during the 1880s, was the center of considerable wealth. The town was named for the orange groves which flourished here during that period. Previously, it had been known as Laurel Grove, the name of the old Kingsley plantation.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Penney Farms

Street address: 108 Clark Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 151, Penney Farms, FL 32079-0151

Main telephone no: (904) 529-9078

Population as of April 1, 1989: 683

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from the retirement community and audiovisuals on travel adventures, birds and paintings.

History: Incorporated 1927. In 1920, Mr. James Cash Penney, founder of J.C. Penney Co., purchased 200,000 acres in Clay County. In 1922, 12-square miles of this property were set aside as Long Branch City and a plat of the area was filed in the County Courthouse. In 1927, a town charter was granted by the Florida Legislature to create the Town of Penney Farms (with 192 residents) from Long Branch City.

Also, in 1927, Mr. Penney built the Memorial Home Community, consisting of 96 apartments within the town, to house retired ministers and gospel workers and their wives. The community was established in memory of Mr. Penney's father, a minister, and his mother. (It was renamed the Penney Retirement Community in 1948 and incorporated as a non-profit corporation). In 1971, the town's 12-square miles of area were redivided by the county courts to 1.5 square miles.

Major governmental services: Streets (cleaning, walks edged and right-of-way mowed); water (potable) metered to each residence (exception--the Penney Retirement Community has their own water and sewer); fire (a Volunteer Fire Department jointly supported by Clay County and the town); and trash collection (lawn clippings, leaves, branches, etc. are picked up by the town's Streets Department.) Old tires, broken furniture, etc. is picked up quarterly by the town and a fee is charged for this service.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (private contractor); street maintenance (through interlocal agreement with Clay County, the county's Public Works Department fills pot holes, repairs blacktop and grades dirt streets); and fire truck maintenance (through interlocal agreement the county maintains and repairs the town's three fire trucks).

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Budget range: Under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
68.3% State Shared Revenues
16.7% Utility Taxes (water)
10.7% Franchise Fees
3.30% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.00% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: The Penney Retirement Community, Inc. makes up 2/3 of the town's current population and has been a part of the town since 1927 when the charter was granted to the town of Penney Farms. Penney Farms is a quiet, rural community with a planned slow growth rate. In contrast, its population has grown nine percent since 1980, while Clay County's population has increased 50 percent since 1980.

Innovative programs: Headquarters for Clay County Habitat for Humanities (volunteers in home building and home maintenance for poor persons to own their own home).

Volunteer tutors, mentors and teaching assistants in the Clay County school system.

Volunteer experts to assist persons in: preparation of income tax forms, preparation of health claims and performing daily tasks (paying bills, house keeping, food preparation, chauffeur, feeding, exercise, etc.).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Replace elevated water tank (100,000 gallons)
2) Stormwater drainage, control and treatment
3) Upgrade dirt streets to blacktop

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Collier County

County seat: East Naples (not incorporated)

Street address: 3301 East Tamiami Trail, Naples

Mailing address: 3301 East Tamiami Trail, Naples, FL 33962

Main telephone no.: (813) 774-8999

Population as of April 1, 1989: 144,668 (unincorporated 123,150)

Form of Government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts; Administrator is refered to as "County Manager")

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, a video on Collier County, visits to courthouse or other key local government sites, an annual report publication and "Know Your Local Government" program, sponsored by the League of Women Voters for Naples area youths.

History: Established May 8, 1923 (62nd county). The county was named for Barron Gift Collier, one of the leading developers of the southern part of the state and the owner of extensive land holdings in the area. Born in Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Collier entered the advertising business in 1890 and became one of the first great advertising tycoons, particularly in "car cards" on New York streetcars, subways and elevated trains.

Based largely on Mr. Collier's promises and his personal guarantee to complete the highway between Tampa and Miami (the Tamiami Trail), the state Legislature established Collier County in 1923. The first Board of County Commissioners of the newly created Collier County met on the afternoon of July 7, 1923 in the annex of the Rod and Gun Club in the Everglades. Four members of the Board were long establshed as leading citizens of the districts they represented, with the fifth member, manager of the Deep Lake Fruit Company, the only newcomer to the county.

From the Rod and Gun Club, the Courthouse moved to the Manhattan Mercantile Building, one of the first new buildings in the Everglades. Then, for a short time, a small building directly across the street became headquarters for both the Bank of Everglades and the County Courthouse. The Everglades City Courthouse was built in 1928. The county seat was moved from Everglades City to East Naples, the move being approved on October 29, 1959. Construction was begun October 13, 1961 on a $1.6 million dollar Collier County Government Center.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Office); water and sewer services to specific areas of the county; county-wide parks and recreation facilities and services; county-wide library services; countywide waste management program, including landfill (see below); countywide emergency services; and fire protection to two dependent fire districts. The Environmental Services Division preserves and protects the county's air, land, water and wildlife. The Community Development Division manages local development, construction and land use through plan reviews and the issuance of building permits.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage pick-up is contracted out. The county also shares with the City of Naples a Beach Permit Parking Sticker, parking meter and beach maintenance program through an interlocal agreement.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: The county consists of a 2,040 square mile area, with miles of white sand beaches and picturesque barrier islands on the western border and thousands of acres of agriculture to the east. There are more than 30 golf courses, countless tennis courts, over 30 parks, and fishing and boating activities of all types. The county museum, located at the government complex, has hundreds of artifacts, outbuildings and many organized activities throughout the year, including daily tours, local Indian presentations and festivals portraying their past and present culture and folklore. There is an annual canoe race on the Gordon River, which opens into Gordon Pass, that thousands of spectators and participants compete in. This event is preceded by an annual street dance the evening before. The county has four full-service libraries, and a parks and recreation program that has increased in attendance by 100 percent this past year.

Innovative programs: Annual community phone survey to determine the needs and desires of the citizens, which is used to develop the county's annual strategic plan.

Initial implementation of a successful quality improvement program.

Land development regulations for native habitat and species preservation.

Used tire recycling program in the Solid Waste Division.

Implementation of automatic defibrillator program under EMS (emergency medical services).

Creative financing plan for low-income housing projects.

"Balancing Work and Family Life" learn-by-mail course.

"Ask A Park Ranger" program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Maintaining road construction schedules to keep up with growth
2) Protecting and enhancing the county's natural resources
3) Continuing to find ways to provide services for less tax dollars

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Everglades City

Street address: 102 Copeland and Broadway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 110, Everglades City, FL 33929

Population as of April 1, 1989: 526

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1953. The city takes its name from the great primeval "river of grass, on whose western edge it lies." An Indian trading post was established here, at the mouth of the Barron River, in 1873, and soon became the center of a farming community. Around 1880, farmers began calling it Everglades, when they needed a trade name for their produce. A post office was established in 1892. W.S. Allen built the first home on the south bank of the Barron River, then known as Allen's River, and used the spot as a shipping point for his produce. The principal agricultural product today is tomatoes.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Naples

Street address: 735 Eighth Street

Mailing address: 735 Eighth Street, South, Naples, Fla 33940

Main telephone no.: (813) 434-4610

Population as of April 1, 1989: 20,992

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers; elected at-large to staggered, four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and tours of government facilities.

History: Incorporated 1923. The town of Naples was incorporated by a special act of the Florida Legislature in 1923 and the charter was adopted in 1947, changing "town" to City of Naples. As early as the 1880s, however, Naples served as a winter refuge for wealthy Ohioans and Kentuckians, who were attracted by its isolation, natural beauty and abundant wildlife. This resort town on the Gulf Coast was named for Naples, Italy.

Major governmental services: Fire, police, parks and recreation, water, sewer and solid waste disposal.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:

70.1%	User fees or service charges
11.4%	Property Taxes
6.6%	State Shared Revenues
5.7%	Utility Taxes
4.8%	Franchise Fees
1.4%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of your community: Beach management (the city provides access along the full length of the city, with well- managed parking, beach maintenance and enforcement services); concern for environment and quality of life through comprehensive planning and growth management; and ability to provide high quality of services at a reasonable cost, as indicated by periodic public opinion surveys.

Innovative programs: Design assistance/core area studies through programs of American

Institute of Architects and University of Florida School of Architecture.

Water conservation through effluent reuse, providing irrigation to area golf courses and public lands.

Quality improvement program, STAR (Successful Teamwork Achieves Results), acquired through Florida Innovation Group for employee participation in problem solving and improvements in service and in the workplace.

Bay Management Organization, a joint city/county effort to address waterways issues by taxing districts for canal maintenance.

Development of a Comprehensive Development Code, incorporating all applicable building, zoning and planning in one codified document.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Stormwater utility/management
2) Beach nourishment
3) Traffic; maintenance of downtown vitality

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Columbia County

County seat: Lake City

Street address: 145 North Hernando Street, Lake City

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1529, Lake City, FL 32056-1529

Main telephone no.: (904) 755-4100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 43,007 (unincorporated 33,828)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to Courthouse and other key local government sites; and opportunities for career shadowing, student internships and possible employment.

History: Established February 4, 1832 (16th county). The county was named for the poetical name of the United States, the name that was formed from Columbus, the discoverer of America. At the time of its establishment, Columbia County included the present day counties of Suwannee, Bradford, Baker, Union and Alachua (a northern portion only). Columbia County, by separation from those counties, reached its present size in 1862. Large portions of Columbia County were obtained from Spanish Land Grants dated in 1817 and earliest census reports of 1675 show settlement in the county.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement, garbage collection (container service), landfill and library services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Recreation and fire protection.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Home of Florida Sports Hall of Fame;
Olustee Battle Reenactment and Festival; contains the Suwannee, Santa Fe and Ichetucknee Rivers' springs and tributaries; transportation system (U.S. 90, I-75, I-10, U.S. 41/441); North Florida Air Show; and cemeteries, monuments and a museum in memory of the Civil War.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Comprehensive plan (growth management review)
2) Landfill issues
3) Impact and special assessment changes

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Fort White

Mailing address: Post Office Box 129, Fort White, FL 32038

Main telephone no.: (904) 497-2321

Population as of April 1, 1989: 362

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1884. The town was named for a fort which stood here during the Seminole Wars. Fort White has no record as to the identity of the White who gave his name to the fort.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake City

Street address: 150 North Alachua Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1687, Lake City, FL 32056

Main telephone no.: (904) 752-2031

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,887

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall or other key local government sites; and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1859. The name was bestowed in 1859 by a special act of the Florida Legislature, having been selected by Mrs. James M. Baker, wife of an early Lake City attorney. The name is in reference to the myriad of lakes which surround the city. An earlier name had been "Alligator," after an Indian chief, Halpatter Tustenugee, "alligator warrior." Alligator Lake, near the city, was named for the same chief.

Lake City is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Comprehensive municipal services, including natural gas. Also, providing gas, water, sewer, fire and recreation services to unincorporated areas by agreement with the county.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (under contract with Waste Control); cemetery maintenance (under contract with Lawn Tech); mosquito control, library services and landfill access (interlocal agreement with the county).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Olustee Battle Reenactment (annually in February); North Florida Airshow (annually in October); and Florida Sports Hall of Fame (annually in April).

Innovative programs: High volunteer utilization in public safety (police and fire) to enhance services.

Exceptional long-term interlocal agreements on many services between the city and county prevent unnecessary duplication of services.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Comprehensive plan implementation
2) Countywide support for enhancement of parks and recreation
3) Urban service development and expansion of urban area to meet urban expansion needs

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Metropolitan Dade County

County seat: Miami

Street address: 111 N.W. 1st Street, Miami

Mailing address: 111 N.W. 1st Street, Suite 2510, Miami, FL 33128

Main telephone no.: (305) 375-2859

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,868,064 (unincorporated 985,768)

Form of Government: Council-manager (Eight Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

The metropolitan form of government was established in 1957 with the creation of the Home Rule Charter. Also in 1957, Dade County voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution which allowed Dade County government to make and pass its own laws (the only charter contained in the constitution). Prior to passage of this charter, local laws were passed by the State Legislature. The Home Rule Charter established The Board of County Commissioners as the "legislative and governing body" of the county with the power to act as a central metropolitan government. With this restructuring, many of the functions previously performed by the 26 different municipalities were transferred to county government.

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of governmental facilities, a color booklet about the county, Speaker's Bureau Program and a video tape on the services and structure of Dade County government.

History: Established February 4, 1836 (19th County). The county was named for Major Francis Langhorne Dade, U.S. Army. He commanded a detachment of 110 men ambushed and slaughtered by Seminoles on December 28, 1835. The troops were coming from Fort Brooke (Tampa) and were on their way to relieve the troops of Fort King (Ocala). Only three soldiers of Dade's company survived. When news reached Tallahassee of the Dade Massacre, the territory's Legislative Council inserted Dade's name in a bill that was pending to create a new county.

Otherwise, Dade would be known today as Pinkney County, for William Pinkney, lawyer, statesman, diplomat, soldier. As a U.S. senator from Maryland, Pinkney gained national recognition as a champion of the slave-holding states during the debates on the Missouri Compromise.

Adopted county charter, effective May 21, 1957.

Major services: Police, fire-rescue, water and sewer, garbage collection and disposal, park and recreation facilities, medical examiner, transportation, operation of airport and seaport, road maintenance, traffic signals and human resources.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The county has multitudes of agreements which would be too numerous to list. Some examples of privatization include the recycling program, travel services and security services. Some examples of interlocal agreements include the Homeless Shelter and various juvenile and substance abuse programs.

Budget range: over $100 million (currently, $1.8 billion)

Unique aspects of community: Miami is unique due to its multi-ethnic community. There are a variety of community events which highlight many different cultures. The county has the world's busiest cruise port, and the airport has the second highest international passenger traffic in the U.S. Two interesting historic destinations are: The Art Deco district in Miami Beach and Vizcaya, a 16th Century Italian Renaissance Palace on Biscayne Bay, which is operated by Metro-Dade County.

Innovative programs: The county was a pioneer in The Art in Public Places program.

The county was the first to use a Documentary Stamp Surtax Program to provide housing funds for low-income people.

The Partners for Youth program joins the county with private businesses in a partnership to contribute constructive activities for youth after school and in the summer.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Fiscal constraints
3) Bridging cultural gaps in the community

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Bal Harbour

Street address: 655 96th Street

Mailing address: 655 96th Street, Bal Harbour, FL 33154

Main telephone no.: (305) 866-4633

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,226

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, student internships and newsletter materials.

History: Incorporated 1946. The name was coined for the desirable images which the words create in many minds.

Major services: Police, water, sewer, garbage and trash services, and protective services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Library services provided through mutual cooperative agreement with neighboring cities. Fire services provided through Metro-Dade County.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
54.0% Property Taxes
10.7% Franchise Fees
10.3% State Shared Revenues
8.9% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
7.6% Other
7.5% Utility Taxes
1.0% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Fourteenth wealthiest per capita in the United States, world-class shopping and resort beach. The village's seasonal population increases to around 10,000 people.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Storm sewers
2) Sanitary sewer upgrade

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Bay Harbor Islands

Street address: 9665 Bay Harbor Terrace

Mailing address: Post Office Box 546667, Bay Harbor Island, FL 33154

Main telephone no.: (305) 866-6241

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,892

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets would be feasible and possibly guest speakers (See innovative programs).

History: Incorporated 1947. Bay Harbor Islands consists of two man-made islands in Biscayne Bay (from whence its name) developed by attorney Shepard Broad, who emigrated from Russia at age 14. After the town's incorporation, Mr. Broad was elected to the Town Council for 26 consecutive years and was selected by his fellow Councilmembers to sit as Mayor for all of those years. The Broad Causeway, the town's link to mainland Miami, is named after him. The current Town Council strives to maintain the original concept of Bay Harbor Islands as an upscale, quiet, clean and safe place to live.

Major services: Police protection, potable water, sewer , garbage collection (three times a week) and trash collection (five days a week).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Street sweeping.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
44.2% Property Taxes
24.4% State Shared Revenues
17.0% Franchise Fees
6.6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5.0% Other
2.8% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Being surrounded by water on all sides lends a feeling that the city is a separate community and a small-town atmosphere in the middle of a large metropolitan area.

Innovative programs: The town is a "partner" with the Bay Harbor Elementary School. In fact, a long-standing friendly relationship with the school resulted in the town constructing three tennis courts on school property for use by students during school hours and by residents at night. At one time, when the enrollment was not sufficient for the school to warrant paying a full-time physical education instructor, the town supplemented the teacher's salary so that the children would have the advantage of a full-time instructor.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Rehabilitation of the sewer system
2) Street repaving
3) Reconstruction of older buildings

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Biscayne Park

Street address: 640 N.E. 114 Street

Mailing address: 640 N.E. 114 Street, Biscayne Park, FL 33161

Main telephone no.: (305) 893-7490

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,019

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1933. The town gets its name from the Biscayne Bay. The original Village Hall is a log cabin, built with WPA (federal Work Projects Administration) workers and completed in 1934.

Major services: Police, garbage and recreation.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
26.6% User Fees or Service Charges
25.6% Property Taxes
17.2% State Shared Revenues
12.4% Other
9.5% Utility Taxes
7.3% Franchise Fees
1.4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: A log cabin still being used as a municipal building. The city is called the "Village of Homes" by some and there are no sidewalks. There are only single-family and duplex homes in the village, except for a few apartment buildings grandfathered in when a zoning ordinance went into effect in 1944. Commissioners are nominated at a caucus meeting in Village Hall.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recycling

2) Funding to maintain same level of service
3) Survival of municipal independence

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Coral Gables

Street address: 405 Biltmore Way

Mailing address: Post Office Box 141549, Coral Gables, FL 33114

Main telephone no.: (305) 442-6400

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,712

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1925. The city took its name from the home built there earlier by the Reverend Solomon Merrick, whose son, George E. Merrick, sub-divided the area during Florida's great land boom of the 1920s. The son derived the name from the community's coral rock walls and many gables of his father's house. The city is seat of the University of Miami.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of El Portal

Street address: 500 N.E. 87th Street

Mailing address: 500 N.E. 87th Street, El Portal, FL 33138

Main telephone no.: (305) 751-2406

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,741

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1937. The community took its name from a predecessor subdivision developed during the boom of the 1920s at the then highway entrance to Miami from the north. The name is Spanish, meaning "the gate."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Florida City

Street address: 404 West Palm Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 3001, Florida City, FL 33034-3001

Main telephone no.: (305) 247-8221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,450

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1914. The city was developed in 1905 by Miami realtors. A group of settlers from Detroit, Michigan, agreed to name the place after their home city, but the Post Office Department said this would be confusing. The name Florida City was then adopted by a vote of the residents. It is the southernmost mainland town in the United States.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Golden Beach

Street address: 1 Golden Beach Drive

Mailing address: 1 Golden Beach Drive, Golden Beach, FL 33160-2296

Main telephone no.: (305) 932-0744

Population as of April 1, 1989: 651

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1929. The name was originally applied by subdivision developers in the 1920s and was adopted by the successor community. Golden Beach is on the Atlantic Ocean, an extension northward of Miami Beach.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hialeah

Street address: 501 Palm Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 40, Hialeah, FL 33011

Main telephone no.: (305) 883-5820

Population as of April 1, 1989: 172,964

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, visits to City Hall and key local government sites, opportunities for career shadowing, student internships or possible employment. The city has a partnership with more than 25 public schools and was selected as the Dade County Public Schools outstanding community partner for the past three consecutive years.

History: Incorporated 1925. The name Hialeah is of Seminole-Creek origin: haiyakpo meaning "prairie," hili meaning "pretty." The Indians would come out of the Everglades and the area's high ground was used as a campsite on the way to Miami where they traded their goods. A settlement was established here in 1910 by James H. Bright, a Missouri ranchman, who transformed 1,000 acres of a 14,000 acre tract into a grazing meadow for his herd of cows, with a year-round dairy industry in view. In 1917, Glenn H. Curtiss, of Jamestown, New York, pioneer aviator, collaborated with Bright in the building of a town on the banks of the Miami Canal; the cattle were moved further north. Today, the city has grown to include over 20 square miles and is ranked fifth in population in the state.

Major governmental services: The city is a full-service city with its own Police, Fire, Sanitation, Parks, Library, Water and Public Works Departments.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million.

Major revenue sources:
35% Property Taxes
20% State Shared Revenues
17% User Fees or Service Charges
14% Utility Taxes
7% Other
6% Franchise Fees
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city's tourist attraction is the famous Hialeah Race Track, which appears on the National Register of Historic Places and has also been designated as a historical site. The city also has the largest portion of foreign-born residents of any city in the country.

Innovative programs: The city has entered into a public/private partnership for the renovation of its downtown area.

The city has a program of demolition-relocation for residents who live in housing that cannot be brought up to acceptable standards. The city will relocate the resident, build them a new house and return them back to the house, upon completion.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Infrastructure for growth
2) Solid waste management (recycling and waste reduction)
3) Revenue sources

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Hialeah Gardens

Street address: 10001 N.W. 87th Avenue

Mailing address: 10001 N.W. 87th Avenue, Hialeah Gardens, FL 33016

Main telephone no.: (305) 362-7155

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,514

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1948.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Homestead

Street address: 790 North Homestead Boulevard

Mailing address: 790 North Homestead Boulevard, Homestead, FL 33030

Main telephone no.: (305) 247-1801

Population as of April 1, 1989: 24,544

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1913. Around the turn of the century, this area was known as "the Homestead Country," because the pineland was U.S. Government-owned and subject to homestead entry. When the Florida East Coast Railway stretched its rails down from Miami in 1904, the abbreviated designation "Homestead" was tacked to the freight car first used as a station.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Indian Creek

Street address: 50 Indian Creek Island

Mailing address: 50 Indian Creek Island, Indian Creek, FL 33154

Main telephone no.: (305) 865-4121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 112

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1935. This island city draws its name from an island in Indian Creek.

Major governmental services: The village does not provide any public works or public services, except for Police services.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Islandia

Street address: 12805 S.W. 84th Avenue Road

Mailing address: 12805 S.W. 84th Avenue Road, Miami, FL 33156

Main telephone no.: (305) 253-5600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1960.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Key Biscayne

Street address: 85 West McIntyre Street

Mailing address: 85 West McIntyre Street, Key Biscayne, FL 33149

Main telephone no.: (305) 365-5511

Population as of November 1, 1991: 8,800 (estimated)

Form of Government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Trustees, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; Mayor elected by the resident in a separate election, ceremonial position.

History: Incorporated June 18, 1991.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): All municipal services contracted out to Dade County; this will change over the next 12 to 18 months (transitional stage).

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Medley

Street address: 7331 N.W. 74th Street

Mailing address: 7331 N.W. 74th Street, Medley, FL 33166-2513

Main telephone no.: (305) 887-9541

Population as of April 1, 1989: 549

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1949. This town was named for Sylvester Medley, who settled here in 1905. He farmed here until his death in 1950. His name was chosen by a vote of the citizens, not only to honor the man who had brought his cow up the creek 45 years before, but also because it was a pretty name.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer, and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue services:
64% Property Taxes
13% Utility Taxes
13% Franchise Fees
7% Other
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: One of the town's streets borders the historic Miami Canal. Medley has a "state of the art" Police Regional Firearms Training Center. It is built on what is called the "closed" section of a landfill, a way to put the landfill to work again once it had fulfilled its purpose as a repository of garbage. The firearms' range operates under state and federal guidelines and is available to all municipal, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies for a nominal fee.

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Innovative programs: The town provides a senior citizens mobile home park, "Medley Lakeside Retirement Park," with a fixed rental rate of $125 per month. A home health care program is also provided, including free lunches five days a week. The senior citizens are bussed to and from lunch (unless homebound, where they are provided lunch at home), the grocery, store, the beauty shop, the doctor's office, the hospital and the bank. A medical alert device is connected to the Police Department for emergency needs. Other services include: housekeeping, swimming in the town pool and free lessons, and rental subsidies for individuals outside the retirement park. The city also provides boat rides on the town-owned pontoon boat, free newspaper delivery, free ice cream, bingo, a youth center with video games, TV and a pool table, and a workout gym.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Financing of governmental services and municipal services
2) Roads, water and sewer
3) Environmental

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

City of Miami

Mailing address: Post Office Box 330708, Miami, FL 33133-0708

Main telephone no.: (305) 579-6666

Population as of April 1, 1989: 369,055

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1896. One version of the derivation of the name Miami is from an Indian word meaning "sweet water." Another version translates it as "big water," which is said to refer to Lake Okeechobee, of which the present Miami River was once an arm. The Chippewas, a group of Algonquin Indians, have a word Miami in their language, which means "people who live on a point," and these Indians lived on a peninsula. Their word is the origin of the name of Miami, Ohio and the Miami Herald's John Pennekamp says recent research indicates Indian trade routes could have brought the Chippewa word into Florida. There are numerous other speculations involving various Indian dialects, as well as the Spanish language. One speculation goes through Choctaw and arrives at "it is so wide," referring to Lake Okeechobee; another uses Spanish to reach "place of complete contentment." Still another quotes an Indian prince as having said to an Indian maid, "You are beautiful," to which she replied, "My, am I?" None of these versions is authoritative.

Miami is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Miami Beach

Street address: 1700 Convention Center Drive

Mailing address: 1700 Convention Center Drive, Miami Beach, FL 33139

Main telephone no: (305) 673-7010

Population as of April 1, 1989: 98,047

Form of government: Council-Manager (Mayor and six Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1915. (For the name derivation, see the City of Miami.)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Miami Shores

Street address: 10050 N.E. 2nd Avenue

Mailing address: 10050 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Miami Shores, FL 33138

Main telephone no.: (305) 758-8000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,061

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, site visits and mentors.

History: Incorporated 1932. Miami Shores began as the Miami Shores' subdivision in the 1920s. It was the developer's dream to create "America's Mediterranean." In 1928, Bessemer Properties took control of all the defaulted properties of the Miami Shores Development. In 1931, Bessemer petitioned the City of Miami to exclude Miami Shores from Miami's city limits. In 1931, Bessemer officials proposed that the State Legislature grant a charter creating Miami Shores Village.1 (For the name derivation, see the City of Miami's survey.)

Major governmental services: Police, recreation, parks, library and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire, water and sewer services provided through interlocal agreement.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
35% Property Taxes
18% User Fees or Service Charges
17% Other
11% Utility Taxes
9% State Shared Revenues
7% Franchise Fees
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The village offers a strong sense of community spirit, like a "small town" located within the "big city," as evidenced by an outstanding number of civic organizations, volunteer groups performing social services and a significant number of community-wide social events, such as "Miami Shores Pride" and "Unity Day." Because Miami Shores is called "The Village Beautiful," many of the village ordinances are designed to maintain this reputation as well as to preserve the quality of life in the community.

Innovative programs: Limited-Access Program, consisting of 69 street closures within two square miles in order to reduce crime, increase property values and decrease vehicular traffic.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Fiscal constraints (stagnant tax base in built-out community)
2) Economic redevelopment (declining commercial area)
3) Changing social demographics (population growing younger and more ethnic diverse)

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Miami Springs

Street address: 201 Westward Drive

Mailing address: 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, FL 33166

Main telephone no: (305) 885-4581

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,029

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Availability to area schools: In prior years, Miami Springs has participated in tours of City Hall, Youth in Government Day (one-day shadowing for high school seniors), and student internships (students from Princeton University, Brown University; University of Miami and Florida International University with salaries provided by the universities).

History: Incorporated 1926. Founded by aviation pioneer Glenn H. Curtiss and James Bright, Miami Springs was originally the Town of Country Club Estates. The area was established as a residential community and included a luxury hotel and golf course to lure wealthy visitors. Beneath the golf course were twenty-three wells, which supplied fresh water to a large part of greater Miami. In 1930, the name was changed to Miami Springs in recognition of this precious resource. (For derivation of the name "Miami," see the City of Miami's survey.)

Major governmental services: Police services, recreation services; a senior center; building, zoning, planning and code enforcement; public works (sanitation/solid waste, streets, parks and street lights); water; and sewer.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection is provided by Dade County.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million.

Major revenue sources:

37%	Property Taxes
21%	User Fees or Service Charges
17%	State Shared Revenues
14%	Utility Taxes
9%	Franchise Fees
2%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Original buildings were in the Pueblo Revival and Mission styles of architecture. A few prime examples remain and, to date, six have been designated as local historic sites. Four of these are on the National Register of Historic Places and the remaining two are National Register eligible. Annually, the city serves as host community for the River Cities Festival (RCF), a three-day celebration originally established to recognize the importance of the Miami River, the common waterway link between RCF-participating cities.

Innovative programs: Miami Springs was the first city in Dade County to establish a newspaper recycling program, automated sanitation garbage pick-up system and pine tree mulching for public parkways.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Estimated $1.8 million sidewalks repair program
2) Increased code enforcement
3) Revitalization/redevelopment for select, targeted areas of the city

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of North Bay Village

Street address: 7903 East Drive

Mailing address: 7903 East Drive, North Bay Village, FL 33141

Main telephone no: (305) 756-7171

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,201

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1947. This community's location, at the northern end of Biscayne Bay, dictated its name.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of North Miami

Mailing address: Post Office Box 610847, North Miami, FL 33261-0847

Main telephone no: (305) 893-6511

Population as of April 1, 1989: 42,028

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1926. (For the name derivation, see the City of Miami's survey.)

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of North Miami Beach

Street address: 17011 N.E. 19th Avenue

Mailing address: 17011 N.E. 19th Avenue, North Miami Beach, FL 33162

Main telephone no.: (305) 947-7581

Population as of April 1, 1989: 35,423

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers (Parks and Recreation Director, Police Chief and City Manager); information booklets; employment; visits to City Hall; Government Day; and student internships. Mutual agreement for the schools and government to share facilities (fields, pools, tennis courts, etc.).

History: Incorporated 1926. After the Spanish-American War, Captain William Fulford moved to the area. In 1912, Lafe Allen helped form the city as it is today. In 1931, the State Legislature authorized a new charter for the city. Beach property was annexed and the name changed from Fulford to North Miami Beach. The city adopted the council-manager form of government in 1958. (For name derivation, see City of Miami's survey.)

Major governmental services: Police, water, garbage and trash collection, recycling, and park and recreation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The Fire Department is operated by Dade County. Lawn mowing services, some legal services, engineering and micrographics are all contracted out (privatized).

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
33% Property Taxes
19% User Fees or Service Charges
14% Other
13% State Shared Revenues
12% Utility Taxes
7% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city is located in a large metropolitan area, with the south Florida climate, near the ocean, beaches, and the Intracoastal, with access to major thoroughfares such as I-95, I-75 and the Florida Turnpike.

Innovative programs: Parks and recreation events such as Love In, Snow Day, Eggstravaganza and activities, such as an active day camp and model after-school program for working parents.

Xeriscape landscaping in city medians and parks.

Solar lighting on city medians and parks.

Police jet ski patrol in canal and Intra-coastal Waterway.

Safety City Program.

Grunch program at Christmas.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Very low percentage increase in property tax revenues due to slow growth of property assessment
2) Crime/drug problems
3) Escalating costs of solid waste disposal

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Opa-Locka

Street address: 777 Sharazad Boulevard

Mailing address: 777 Sharazad Boulevard, Opa-Locka, FL 33054

Main telephone no.: (305) 688-4611

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,142

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, two of whom serve as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The city is a participant in the Summer Youth Employment Program, designed to give high school students a chance to work with qualified professionals of the city. Tours of government facilities and guest speakers are also available. The city also sponsors different programs to assist in obtaining community jobs.

History: Incorporated 1926. Opa-Locka is patterned after the fictional dream city in the stories from Tales of the Arabian Nights. It was founded by the late Glenn Curtiss, a famous aviator. The Indian name of this town has reference to a hammock nearby. The word is Seminole, made up of "opilwa," meaning "swamp," and "lako" meaning "big." That may have been a short form of "opatishawaukalocka," roughly, "hammock in the big swamp" or "big island covered with many trees in the swamp."

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer, garbage and trash services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The city contracts out the its recycling program and fire protection to Dade County.

Budget Range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
32% User Fees or Service Charges
28% Property Taxes
11% Other
10% State Shared Revenues
9% Utility Taxes
9% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
8% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The city is located in northwest Dade County, where it is envisioned by many as the "Baghdad of Dade County." The historic City Hall building was inspired by the Tales of the Arabian Nights and the entire city features such unique historical architecture. The "moorish" style, featuring spires, domes and archways, is a major theme. The city also has an annual event to celebrate this heritage called "The Arabian Nights Festival," which is centered around City Hall. This street festival features different cultural performers and foods sold by vendors. The festival lasts three days and is culminated by a tour of the historical sights around the city.

Innovative programs: Use of the Work Release Program, which utilizes non-felony offenders to do clean-up, lawn maintenance and other jobs.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Drug use
2) Unemployment and the recruitment of businesses into the community
3) The city's public and media image

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of South Miami

Street address: 6130 Sunset Drive

Mailing address: 6130 Sunset Drive, Miami, FL 33143

Main telephone no.: (305) 663-6300

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,309

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, "shadowing" program, visits to City Hall and summer youth employment. The city also has sent recycling materials to the schools.

History: Incorporated 1926. One of the first pioneers in South Miami was Wilson A. Larkins, who brought his own herd of cattle from Tennessee, opened a dairy, general store, became postmaster, built a telephone line from Coconut Grove to South Miami (then Larkins) and operated the switchboard. Larkins was the name of the community until it was incorporated, then the name was changed to the Town of South Miami. One year later (June 24, 1927), by resolution of the Town Council, the name was changed to the City of South Miami. (For more on the derivation of the name, see City of Miami's survey.) It is also referred to as the "City of Pleasant Living."

Major governmental services: Police, sanitation (garbage and trash collection), parks (landscape and maintenance), and streets and sidewalks maintenance.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire, water and sewer services are provided through interlocal agreement with Dade County. Recycling is provided under contract by Durbin Stock Paper.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
38% Property Taxes
17% Utility Taxes
14% State Shared Revenues
10% User Fees or Service Charges
10% Other
9% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Annual bicycle race, Elf's Christmas Parade, Fourth of July celebration and Sunset Drive, a historical scenic route. The city offers a wonderful cross-section of people, many historical features and buildings, and includes small, unique shops on a quaint main street. The city offers a vibrant merchant's association, chamber of commerce and homeowners' association which help organize and promote special events.

Innovative programs: After School House - programs for underprivileged children.

Holiday food baskets.

Community boards to assist with commercial development and capital improvements.

Recycling promotional programs.

AARP - a senior's driving program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Crime/drugs
2) Recycling
3) Growth, funding and community service

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Surfside

Street address: 9293 Harding Avenue

Mailing address: 9293 Harding Avenue, Surfside, FL 33154

Main telephone no.: (305) 861-4863

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,941

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from the administration or the Commission, informational sheets, visits to Town Hall and Student Government Day at Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1935. The Town of Surfside was formed by 35 people, who drafted the original charter. The name, derived from the town's location (it is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean), was originally developed as a subdivision. This first development stretched from the Surf Club, a private club on the ocean, westward to Indian Creek on what is now Surfside Boulevard. The town's founding fathers were members of the Surf Club.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer, garbage and trash, and library services. A Community Center and a tourist office are also provided.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire services are provided by Metro-Dade County. Landscaping services are provided by a private contractor.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
37.40% User Fees or Service Charges
36.78% Property Taxes
10.93% Other
7.44% State Shared Revenues
6.20% Franchise Fees
1.25% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The town hosts an annual Canada Week to honor its Canadian residents and visitors with daily sports contests and nightly shows. A Community

Center, swimming pool, tennis courts and Veterans' Memorial are all provided within the one-half square mile town.

Innovative programs: The local library is run independently from the county, with all costs shared equally among Surfside and three neighboring cities. The library administration is handled entirely by the Town of Surfside, which houses the facility.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Revitalization of business district
2) Redevelopment of multi-family and tourist districts
3) Resolving the stormwater drainage problem on A1A

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sweetwater

Street address: 500 S.W. 109th Avenue

Mailing address: 500 S.W. 109th Avenue, Sweetwater, FL 33174-1398

Main telephone no.: (305) 221-0411

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,733

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1941. "Sweet water" is one of the popularly accepted English translations of the alleged Indian word "Miami" (see the City of Miami's survey.) Hence, this community to the west of Miami has adopted a version of its big neighbor`sname as its own.

Village of Virginia Gardens

Street address: 6498 N.W. 38th Terrace

Mailing address: 6498 N.W. 38th Terrace, Virginia Gardens, FL 33166-6999

Main telephone no.: (305) 871-6104

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,165

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1947. The village's name was derived from an older, lost Virginia Gardens, whose residents were scattered when their property was used to build an airport.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of West Miami

Street address: 901 S.W. 62nd Avenue

Mailing address: 901 S.W. 62nd Avenue, West Miami, FL 33144

Main telephone no.: (305) 266-1122

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,776

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1949. (For the name derivation, see City of Miami's survey.)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

DeSoto County

County seat: Arcadia

Street address: 115 East Oak Street, Arcadia

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 2076, Arcadia, FL 33821

Main telephone no.: (813) 494-3766

Population as of April 1, 1989: 22,548 (unincorporated 16,425)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to Courthouse and public safety buildings, and career shadowing.

History: Established May 19, 1887 (42nd county). The original 3,755 square miles DeSoto County area was named after Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto. The county's agricultural history began with cattle that were descendants of those the explorer brought with him. Citrus harvesting began in the 1870s. Discovery of phosphate in the 1880s and construction of the railroad in 1884 introduced mining into DeSoto County. During World War I and World War II, French, British and American pilots were trained on local airfields.

Major governmental services: Fire, emergency rescue and solid waste.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Major Florida rodeo in March and July of each year; historic buildings from 80 to 100 years old; Hernando DeSoto surgically treated for wound from Indian arrow in the county area; the county seat, the City of Arcadia, was destroyed by fire on Thanksgiving Day 1905; the first road was a "wire road" along a telegraph line that provided communications from an isolated DeSoto County to Havana, Cuba and to New York City; and the Scenic Peace River canoe trail.

Innovative programs: Participation in the Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority.

Cooperation with the Southwest Florida Water Management District on an estimated $1 million drainage program.

Interlocal agreement for emergency services with the City of Arcadia.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Public drinking water supply
2) Drainage
3) Funding for growth-generated facilities and service needs

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Arcadia

Mailing address: Post Office Box 351, Arcadia, FL 33821-0351

Main telephone no.: (813) 494-4114

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,123

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1901. The city was first called Waldron's Homestead, then Tater Hill Landing and finally Arcadia. Local tradition denies that the name has anything to do with Arcadia in Greece or Arcadia in Louisiana. Instead the town was named by the Rev. James "Boss" Hendry, who built a sawmill here on July 23, 1884, his 45th birthday. The day before, Arcadia Albritton, daughter of pioneer settlers at Lilly on Horse Creek, had baked him a birthday cake.

Arcadia is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Dixie County

County seat: Cross City

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1206, Cross City, FL 32628

Main telephone no.: (904) 498-5806

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,937 (unincorporated 7,302)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established April 25, 1921 (59th county). The county was named for the lyric name of the South.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Cross City

Street address: Barber Avenue and Franklin Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 417, Cross City, FL 32628

Main telephone no.: (904) 498-3306

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,307

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, visits to City Hall, career shadowing, student internships and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1929. Cross City was so named because two main travel routes crossed here. W.H. Matthis, who bestowed the name, seemingly wanted it clear that a Cross City was something more than a mere cross road. Prior to incorporation, the settlement was known as "Crossroads." The two roads that crossed were the east-west road that led from Jacksonville to the salt works on the Dixie County coast, and the north-south road that led from extreme southern Florida to Pensacola.

Cross City is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Building permits and inspecting are provided through contract with the Dixie County Building Department.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
51% State Shared Revenues
30% User Fees or Service Charges
10% Franchise Fees
4% Utility Taxes
4% Other
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Cross City is one of very few cities that offers a full range of services without levying a property tax.

Innovative programs: The Cross City Police Department, in partnership with the Dixie County Sheriff's Department, established a drug awareness program that is presented in the schools and to other organizations, upon request.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Municipal funding
2) Solid waste disposal
3) Municipal funding

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Horseshoe Beach

Street address: 5th Avenue East

Mailing address: Post Office Box 86, Horseshoe Beach, FL 32648

Main telephone no.: (904) 498-5234

Population as of April 1, 1989: 328

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Duval County

County seat: Jacksonville

Population as of April 1, 1989: 685,733 (City of Jacksonville 646,836)

Form of government: See (Consolidated Government) City of Jacksonville/Duval

History: Established August 12, 1822 (4th county). The county was named for William Pope Du Val, the first Territorial Governor of Florida. Du Val came to Florida as a Territorial Judge, having been appointed by President Monroe. He served about a month at St. Augustine and then was appointed governor of the Florida territory in 1822 by President Monroe. He was reappointed by Presidents Adams and Jackson. His administration was notable for the confidence that he enjoyed with the Indians. The capital was established at Tallahassee during his tenure. Du Val uniformly signed himself as Du Val, though the name usually appears in print as Duval.

Adopted county charter, effective October 1, 1968.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Atlantic Beach

Street address: 716 Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 25, Atlantic Beach, FL 32233

Main telephone no.: (904) 249-0502

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,428

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, Police and Fire Departments.

History: Incorporated 1926. Three seaside communities, now called Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach and Jacksonville Beach, lie contiguous to one another about 18 miles southeast of the metropolis of Jacksonville. Formerly, the territory of all three was included in what was called Pablo Beach, after the Spanish form of Paul. A post office was established here in October 1884; Pablo Beach was incorporated May 22, 1907 and a paved highway leading from Jacksonville was built in 1910. In 1925, when the present town of Jacksonville Beach was incorporated, Atlantic Beach and Neptune Beach broke away and established themselves separately. The name, of course, comes from the name of the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantic Beach started as a small settlement around 1900 when Henry Flagler, builder of the Florida East Coast Railway and developer of many towns along its route, built the Mayport branch of the Florida East Coast Railway and erected a station just north of the site now known as the Richard Bull Memorial Park. The Continental Hotel, with approximately 300 rooms, was built on a tract of land lying between the depot and the beach facing the Atlantic Ocean. The land around the hotel for several blocks was subdivided and sold for summer homes about 1901. The developers had a nine-hole golf course west of the depot and used many promotional activities to attract tourists and summer residents.

In 1912, 1913 and 1914 there was quite a boom, with auto races on the beach, air shows and other entertaining features offered. In 1913, the railroad sold most of the land to the Atlantic Beach Corporation, which was headed by Ernest R. Brackett. Mr. J.C. Turner joined Mr. Brackett in the investment and they paved streets, added lights, put in sewerage and extended water lines. During World War I, people were afraid to come to the coast and the Atlantic Beach Corporation finally went into bankruptcy. However, following the war, land began to sell again and the settlement began to grow.

In 1926, the area was incorporated as a town and the governor appointed Harcourt Bull, Sr.

as the first Mayor. In 1929, the charter was passed by the Legislature and approved by a vote of the people. About this same time, paving and widening of the beach road was completed and the Florida East Coast Railway abandoned its service to the beaches. The town acquired a tract of land from the railroad which was a part of the right-of-way and developed the town park and Town Hall site.

In 1931, the Town Hall burned down, costing the life of the Town Marshal Patrick. The present City Hall was built in 1932. The Continental Hotel, which was a wooden structure, burned and W.H. Adams, Sr. bought the property and built the present Atlantic Beach Hotel. In 1933 and 1934, the Town built the present concrete bulkhead which was financed through 20-year bonds in the amount of $150,000. In 1938, the town entered into a franchise agreement with the City of Jacksonville to furnish electricity, which had previously been furnished by the hotel. The wa[illegible]works was owned by the hotel until 1947, when it was purchased by the town. The old sewerage system was abandoned after a few years of operation as it was not satisfactory. Septic tanks were used until a sewer system was built in 1959-60.

In 1945, the town adopted the city-manager form of government. An amended charter was approved as of December 2, 1957 making Atlantic Beach a "city."

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and trash services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
40.2% User Fees or Service Charges
18.8% Other
16.3% State Shared Revenues
10.6% Property Taxes
5.4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5.2% Franchise Fees
3.5% Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: The city puts out a quarterly newsletter to its citizens informing them of city events and current affairs.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste
2) Beach erosion
3) Sewage treatment plants

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Baldwin

Street address: 10 U.S. 90 West

Mailing address: Post Office Box 54, Baldwin, FL 32234-0054

Main telephone no.: (904) 266-4221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,772

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to Town Hall, guest speakers, student internships and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1876. Nearly four centuries ago the Spaniards built a road from coast to coast across the northern part of Florida. By the year 1835, a frontier stagecoach line crossed this road, which was later to become known as the "Old Spanish Trail." At the crossroads, a man name Thigpen opened a tavern for the benefit of the stage line. Mr. Thigpen supplied fresh horses for the stage and for its passengers he supplied food and shelter. So, not later than 1846, the area was known as "Thigpen." In 1860, Thigpen was renamed in honor of Dr. A.S. Baldwin, a former member of the Florida Legislature, who aided in bringing the first railroad tracks into the area in 1857. In 1859, the first telegraph line was build from Jacksonville to Baldwin where it connected with the line from the north. According to the 1860 census, the general occupations were farming and logging. Some citizens were registered as laborers, one a gentleman, and one light ship tender, one teamster and one seamstress.

Baldwin was of great importance to the federal government near the end of the War Between the States. The Legislature in 1862 passed a law allowing the circuit court of Duval County to be held here for the reason that the county seat was in the hands of the Union forces. Supplies and equipment belonging to the confederacy were stored and shipped in Baldwin until August 15, 1864. At that time, all of the town was burned to the ground by the Union soldiers. Only one month before, the troops had entered the city to destroy communication and transportation.

During the period from 1865 to 1875, the area began to rebuild and finally all of the war damage was repaired. In 1913, by Chapter 6663, the town was re-incorporated by Legislative Act.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage collection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
43.0% User Fees or Service Charges
22.0% State Shared Revenues
15.5% Other
8.0% Utility Taxes
5.0% Franchise Fees
3.5% Property Taxes
3.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Historical aspects. The town is completely surrounded by the City of Jacksonville, making it a "city within a city."

Innovative programs: Partnership with schools, making joint efforts in community projects.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Drugs
2) Solid waste
3) Housing

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

(Consolidated Government) City of Jacksonville/Duval

Street address: 220 East Bay Street

Mailing address: 220 East Bay Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202

Main telephone no.: (904) 630-1377

Population as of April 1, 1989: 646,836

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and 19 Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to key local government sites, career shadowing, internships, possible employment, summer youth work program and opportunities to serve as a page for Council meetings.

History: Incorporated 1832. There has been some kind of crossing of the St. Johns River at the present site of Jacksonville as far back as history can be traced. The Timucuan Indians called it Wacca Pilatka, meaning "place where cows cross," though of course the Indians had never seen cattle until the Spaniards brought them, and "Wacca" is a variant of the Spanish "vaca," meaning "cow." The Spaniards themselves called the settlement here the Ferry of St. Nicholas but, when the Americans took over, they went back to a translation of the Indian name and called it Cowford.

In 1822, a city of some proportions was platted on the north bank of the River by Isaiah D. Hart, Daniel Hart and Zachariah Hogan. These founders gave the city the name of Jacksonville, after Andrew Jackson, the first Territorial Governor of Florida. Jacksonville was substantially destroyed by fire in 1901.

In 1968, a new charter established the Consolidated City of Jacksonville, which consolidated the governments of the City of Jacksonville and Duval County.

Major governmental services: Police, roads, drainage, public housing and Section 8 housing, parks and recreation, fire, water, sewer and garbage services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection in certain areas of the city is provided under contract.

Budget range: Over $100 million

Major revenue sources:

44.6% Property Taxes
29.7% State Shared Revenues and Intergovernmental Revenue
8.2% Utility Taxes
6.9% User Fees or Service Charges
6.1% Other
2.9% Licenses & permits
1.6% Fines & Forfeitures

Unique aspects of community: Consolidated form of government (currently only one in Florida); historic districts (Riverside, Avondale and Springfield); annual jazz festival; large international seaport; and the large land area of the city (827 square miles).

Innovative programs: Landscaping and tree protection ordinance.

Tenant management of public housing.

Public/private partnerships.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Solid waste disposal
3) Redevelopment of waterfront area

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Jacksonville Beach

Street address: 11 North Third Street

Mailing address: 11 North Third Street, Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250

Main telephone no.: (904) 249-2381, Ext. 225

Population as of April 1, 1989: 19,200

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of city facilities by appointment, drug education at schools and golf clinics for students.

History: Incorporated 1925. The city was named Ruby Beach around 1885. Around 1910, the name was changed to Pablo Beach. Upon incorporation, the city was renamed after the City of Jacksonville. (See City of Atlantic Beach "history" for more details.)

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, electric, streets and recreation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Vehicle fleet maintenance and commercial and residential garbage service are provided under contract.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:
70.0% User Fees or Service Charges
13.5% Other
10.0% Property Taxes
4.0% State Shared Revenues
2.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Annual beaches opening day parade and festival (April); historical park, including restored buildings and antique railroad train; new oceanfront "Seawalk" pavilion; and forthcoming major redevelopment.

Innovative programs: The use of Florida's redevelopment statute to address problems of antiquated subdivisions and utilization of bank loans to provide financing for redevelopment projects.

The majority of the city's departments have been computerized.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Comprehensive plan implementation (capital projects)
2) Dwindling resources/tax increases
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Neptune Beach

Street address: 116 First Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box NB700, Neptune Beach, FL 32233-6100

Main telephone no.: (904) 241-3191

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,497

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to city facilities.

History: Incorporated 1931. The city takes its name from King Neptune, King of the Sea. Neptune Beach had its true beginning on August 11, 1931 when, after obtaining permission from the Florida Legislature, an election was held to detach the city from the City of Jacksonville Beach. Out of the 145 votes cast, there were 113 for and 32 against. (See City of Atlantic Beach "history" for more details.) The first Mayor was O.O. McCollum, who served until July 1941.

The Florida East Coast Railway played an important part in the development of the area, as it traversed the entire length of Neptune Beach. In a letter dated July 17, 1972 to the Mayor and Council, Dan Wheeler, Jr., of Miami, Florida, stated that his family had a cottage on the property which is now the Sea Turtle Inn. His father commuted to and from Jacksonville by train but still had a considerable distance to walk upon returning home. He contacted a friend who worked for the railroad who informed him that, if a station were erected, the train would have to stop there. So, Mr. Wheeler, Sr., at his own expense, built a little station and named it "Neptune."

A great deal of change came to the entire beaches area upon inception of the Naval Air Station at Mayport, which brought in many families of the personnel assigned to the base; many of whom elected to remain here after their tour of duty was over.

A new charter, enacted June 30, 1953, changed the status of the "Town" of Neptune Beach to the "City" of Neptune Beach.

Major governmental services: Water, sewer, garbage and recycling.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police and fire.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
37.0% Property Taxes
26.0% State Shared Revenues
18.0% Other
14.0% Franchise Fees
4.2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.8% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Oceanfront; built-out community.

Innovative programs: In-house recycling.

Killer fish.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Unpaved roads
2) Sewer line rehabilitation
3) Water line and value rehabilitation

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Escambia County

County seat: City of Pensacola

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1591, Pensacola, FL 32597-1591

Main telephone no.: (904) 436-5783

Population as of April 1, 1989: 285,237 (unincorporated 218,370)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established July 21, 1821 (shares with St. Johns the distinction of being one of the first two counties). The Escambia River divides Escambia and Santa Rosa counties. The river was shown on a 1693 map as the Rio de Jovenazo, apparently in honor of the Duke of Jovenazo. It also was referred to at the same time as the Pensacola River. While the word Escambia might be derived from the Spanish word "cambiar," meaning "to exchange or barter," it more likely has an Indian origin, even though the derivation is unknown.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Century

Street address: 9401 North Century Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 790, Century, FL 32535

Main telephone no.: (904) 256-3208

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,630

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Attending Town Council meetings; worksheets on the passage and adoption of local ordinances and a general overview of the importance of planning.

History: Incorporated 1945. Timber and lumber are the key words identified with Century's founding and history. In late 1900, General Russell Alexander Alger and Martin H. Sullivan formed the Alger-Sullivan Syndicate to establish lumber operations in the South, and located a mill in the village of Teaspoon. The company changed the name of the village to Century in light of their optimism for economic development and the community's dawn of the a new century. The Alger Sullivan Lumber Company was the first in the northwest region to adopt a policy of reforestation on a large scale. Because of this policy, the town of Century remains virtually intact as an example of a planned company town.

The Town of South Flomaton (formed in 1845) annexed the area known as Century on April 22, 1980. The unincorporated area agreed to the annexation only if South Flomaton would change its name to Century. With annexation, the town grew from 493 persons to 2,394.

Northwest Florida and southwest Alabama, as well as three counties and the communities of Century, Florida; Flomaton, Alabama; and Jay, Florida, form what is known as the Tri-City Area.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer and garbage.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The volunteer Fire Department falls under the auspices of Escambia County. The town participates in the MSBU (Municipal Service Benefit Unit) where each parcel owner pays a fire tax or assessment for the provision of fire protection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% User Fees or Service Charges
24% State Shared Revenues
7% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
7% Other
4% Franchise Fees
2% Utility Taxes
1% Property Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Century is a small rural town which is mainly residential, thus creating a warm atmosphere where everyone knows each other. Special events include "Sawmill Day," an event which celebrates the town's history and association with the lumber industry.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Stormwater management
2) Housing rehabilitation to include appropriate infrastructure
3) Economic development

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Pensacola

Mailing address: Post Office Box 12910, Pensacola, FL 32521-0073

Main telephone no.: (904) 435-1603

Population as of April 1, 1989: 64,237

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and 10 Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1822. The Smithsonian Institution indicates that the most likely derivation of Pensacola is from that of a tribe called Pansfalaya, meaning "long-haired people." Other authorities suggest derivation from the same meaning but by a different route: Choctaw "panshi" means "hair," and "okla" means "people"; note that the "o" and the "k" in the latter word have been transposed. Still another meaning from the Choctaw is given as "bread people." In the Pansfalaya or Pensacola tribe, the men as well as the women wore their hair long. Whatever the source of its name, the city was established by the Spaniard D'Ariola in 1698. Here was arranged the transfer of Florida to the United States by Spain, and here was located the first capital of the territory.

Pensacola is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Flagler County

County seat: Bunnell

Mailing address: Post Office Box 787, Bunnell, FL 32010

Main telephone no.: (904) 437-2170

Population as of April 1, 1989: 23,911 (unincorporated 17,736)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts).

History: Established April 28, 1917 (53rd county). This county was named for Henry Morrison Flagler, who raced to open the east and west coasts of Florida by building railroads and hotels and operating steamships and land development companies. Flagler first visited Florida in 1883. Good businessman that he was, even on a holiday, he believed full advantage was not being taken of Florida's natural assets. He thought the state needed better transportation and hotel facilities, and he set about providing these for the east coast.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Beverly Beach

Mailing address: Post Office Box 146, Beverly Beach, FL 32036

Main telephone no.: (904) 439-2128

Population as of April 1, 1989: 445

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1955.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bunnell

Street address: 200 South Church Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 756, Bunnell, FL 32110

Main telephone no.: (904) 437-2417

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,153

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Able to attend council meetings and guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1913. Alvah A. Bunnell had established a cypress shingle mill near the railroad around 1800. To identify the stop for mail and to let off passengers, it was called the Bunnell stop. Around 1898, Isaac Moody and Major J.F. Lambert arrived in the area now known as Flagler County to work in the turpentine business. Several years later, they purchased a 30,000-acre tract of land to begin their own camp and turpentine still operation in Bunnell. In 1909, Moody and Lambert formed the Bunnell Development Co., a real estate promotions firm. There were real estate offices in Bunnell and in Chicago. The development company also built the first hotel, Bunnell Hotel, later changed to Halcyon Hotel, to accommodate the visitors coming to the town. Within a short time, Bunnell became a thriving community, becoming a great farming center, of which the principal product is now potatoes.

In 1911, a legislative Act was passed in which Bunnell was to be incorporated into a town. But, due to some errors in the description, it was necessary to postpone incorporation until 1913.

Bunnell is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Water, sewer, police and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection is contracted out to a private company.
Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
32% Other
25% Property Taxes
23% State Shared Revenues

11% Utility Taxes
8% Franchise Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Each January, an Arbor Day Celebration is held. An attempt is being made to declare City Hall an historical site.

Innovative programs: The Police Department works with the school system, educating the children about "saying no to drugs," as well as the other negative aspects of crime.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Expansion of water and wastewater facility
2) Growth management
3) Drugs

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Flagler Beach

Mailing address: Post Office Box 70, Flagler Beach, FL 32126

Main telephone no.: (904) 439-2377

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,565

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1925. The name of this city honors Henry M. Flagler, who did so much for the development of the east coast of Florida through his building of the Florida East Coast Railroad. The name Ocean City Beach was first suggested as a name for the city, but the Post Office Department disapproved it because of its length and its similarity to others. Robert Toland, real estate broker and promoter, who had been corresponding with the post office authorities, consulted George Moody, homesteader of the section. Mr. Moody said he would like it named Flagler Beach in honor of the late Henry Flagler, who had been a friend of his brother, I.I. Moody. Between Flagler Beach and Summer Haven stood the Spanish mission of San Jose.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Marineland (part)

Street address: 9507 Ocean Shore Boulevard

Mailing address: 9507 Ocean Shore Boulevard, Marineland, FL 32086-9602

Main telephone no.: (904) 471-1111

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12 (Flagler County), 0 (St. Johns County)

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1940. The city is the site of the famous Marine Studios, where sea creatures of many kinds may be viewed and photographed through port-holes in the walls of large pools where they are kept under native conditions. Marineland has grown up around this unique enterprise on the coastal highway just south of St. Augustine.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The town has an interlocal agreement with Flagler County for solid waste facilities and transportation.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:

95.0%	Franchise Fees
4.9%	Other
.1%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The town is about one mile long and has 12 permanent residents. Marineland, Inc. covers the entire area with its attraction, hotel, campground and marina. The town is located in two counties, Flagler and St. Johns.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Franklin County

County seat: Apalachicola

Mailing address: Post Office Box 340, Apalachicola, FL 32320

Main telephone no.: (904) 653-8861

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,678 (unincorporated 4,734)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established February 8, 1832 (17th county). The county was named for Benjamin Franklin.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Apalachicola

Street address: 6 Avenue "E"

Mailing address: Post Office Box 10, Apalachicola, FL 32320

Main telephone no.: (904) 653-9319

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,609

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of local government sites and possible employment through the Job Training Partnership Act.

History: Incorporated 1831. According to some authorities, "Apalachicola" is a Hitchiti Indian word which means simply, "the people on the other side." However, apalachi is a Choctaw word signifying "allies." The settlement of the present site of the town dates back to the times of the Creek Indians and, since it is located at the tip of a considerable peninsula, just west of the mouth of a river, the first version explains how the word might have become the designation of those who lived there. It later was applied to the river and the bay into which it empties.

Appalachicola and Franklin County were prosperous in 1860. Situated at the mouth of the Apalachicola River and originally sustained by river traffic, Appalachicola was called Cottonton (or Cotton Town) in the early 1800s, then renamed West Point in 1828. Apalachicola was officially named in 1831. Of strategic military importance to both the North and the South during the Civil War, Apalachicola's economy was adversely affected by the rebuilding and further development of the railroad after the war.

It was in the 1920s that the commercial oyster cultivation was begun. Apalachicola grew up almost like an island, with the river on the north, the bay on the east and the gulf to the south. Then, on November 11, 1935, the Dr. John Gorrie Memorial Bridge was opened and dedicated. It opened the span of Florida's West Coast Scenic Highway, U.S. 98.

Apalachicola is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer and fire services through a Volunteer Fire Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal government): Garbage and trash collection.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

50%	User Fees or Service Charges
15%	Other
12%	Property Taxes
12%	State Shared Revenues
7%	Franchise Fees
4%	Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: This is one of the most musical names to be found on the map of Florida, and is associated in the minds of most people with a most excellent and delicious oyster. The historical significance of the area and its structures. Home of the Annual Florida Seafood Festival.

Innovative programs: Green Thumb.

Federally funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) rehabilitation programs; commercial and economic revitalization programs; and Downtown Improvement Association.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water and sewer infrastructure rehabilitation
2) Economic development
3) Stormwater management

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Carrabelle

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 569, Carrabelle, FL 32322-0569

Main telephone no.: (904) 697-3618

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,335

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1893. The town was established in 1877 by O.M. Kelly, who served as postmaster. In 1891, Miss Carrie Hall reigned as the belle of the town, and it was then named Rio Carrabelle in her honor. The "Rio" was later dropped.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Gadsden County

County seat: Quincy

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1057, Quincy, FL 32351

Main telephone no.: (904) 875-4701

Population as of April 1, 1989: 44,089 (unincorporated 25,856)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established June 24, 1823 (5th county). The county was named for James Gadsden (1788-1858), a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a diplomat who served as aide-de-camp to General Andrew Jackson during the 1818 campaign in Florida. Why the Territorial Council named the county for Gadsden is not known. He had been an associate of Jackson, however, and he had been commissioned to negotiate with the Indians for their removal either to then remote peninsular Florida or completely out of the territory. Gadsden distinguished himself nationally for what is known now as the Gadsden Purchase, which occurred long after the naming of the Florida county. For a short time, until the creation of Leon County, Gadsden was the seat of territorial government.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Chattahoochee

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 188, Chattahoochee, FL 32324

Main telephone no: (904) 663-4046

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,971

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1921. In 1681, the Spanish located their mission of Santa Cruz de Sabacola here. The community was first established around 1828. For part of its history, this city was known as River Junction, because the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers join nearby to form the Apalachicola River. It took its name from the Chattahoochee River. The word is Seminole Creek and means "marked rock," deriving from the peculiarly colored and patterned stones which are found in the bed of the river.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Greensboro

Mailing address: Post Office Box 66, Greensboro, FL 32330

Main telephone no.: (904) 442-6215

Population as of April 1, 1989: 691

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1911. In 1895, J.W. Green bought 160 acres near his birthplace in the Alamo community of Gadsden County. He moved into the place and soon secured a post office called Green's. When the Apalachicola Northern Railway was built in 1907, a depot was located on the Green farm, which was platted as a town and named in honor of Green.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Gretna

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer A, Gretna, FL 32332

Main telephone no.: (904) 856-5257

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,594

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1908. A settlement was established at Gretna in 1897 by the Humphrey Company, naval stores operators. But, it was not a town in any real sense of the word, and consisted largely of a few widely scattered Negro families around the point where the railroad stopped to pick up wood. The Negroes called the place "Gritney," and said it was because there was so much sand. This may have been a derivative of the name as now officially spelled.

In time, the Humphrey Company built a turpentine still, homes for officials and workmen, and a commissary. A post office was established in the commissary and J.W. Mehaffey, a son-in-law of the head of the firm, was appointed first postmaster. He decided "Gritney" was not a very "prominent sounding" name and therefore changed it to Gretna, perhaps under the influence of his Scottish ancestors.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Havana

Street address: 711 North Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1068, Havana, FL 32333

Main telephone no.: (904) 539-6493

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,794

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speaker (Town Manager) and tours of the municipal building and the wastewater treatment plant.

History: Incorporated 1907. The town name was proposed by a local school teacher, James Mathewson. The name "Havana" is of Indian origin, though its exact significance has been lost. Cultivation of Cuban tobacco in the county began as early as 1829. The hand-wrapped cigars that were made here were like the ones made in Havana, Cuba. The Spanish mission of Santa Cruz de Cupali stood near here.

On a Thursday evening, March 16, 1916, much of the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire. Twenty-five buildings were burned, leaving only two stores. The first town administrators were Mayor H.M. Lott and Clerk/Treasurer H.M. Womack.

Major governmental services: Electric, gas, water, sewer, police, fire protection, road and street maintenance, recreation and general administrative services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The town contracts out garbage collection to a private company and has formal and informal agreements with Gadsden County with respect to building inspection, elections, library service, ambulance service, civil defense and solid waste.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
87.5% User Fees or Service Charges
5.0% State Shared Revenues
2.5% Property Taxes
2.5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2.5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Havana is located on four-lane U.S. Highway 27, just north of Tallahassee and the I-10 interchange in eastern Gadsden County. Downtown Havana is known throughout the region as a center for antique shopping. An active Havana Garden Club works year-round landscaping various public buildings and land to provide a delicate beauty the entire town takes pride in showcasing. The selection of a commercial and residential "yard of the month" program encourages planting of flowers and plants throughout the town. A special event every second Saturday in May, called Old Timey Havana Day, is celebrated with costumes, food and crafts.

Innovative programs: The town crew works very closely with the local garden club on various projects, from roadway beautification and tree planting to clean-up projects, that make for a more attractive community.

Three major challenges to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Continual upgrading of the wastewater treatment facility
2) Solid waste reduction
3) Comprehensive plan implementation

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Midway

Street address: Old Schoolhouse Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 438, Midway, FL 32343

Main telephone no.: (904) 574-2355

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,611

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro-Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets, visits to City Hall and part-time, temporary employment.

History: Incorporated 1986. There are two theories as to how Midway got its name. Theory one suggests that, since people living in Midway would have to travel to Tallahassee or Quincy to work, shop, bank and tend to other business and social matters, it was determined that to visit either town would be the same distance. Hence, people living here concluded that the community was "midway" between Tallahassee and Quincy. This is the most dominant theory.

Theory two suggests that, during the early days when the train ran from Jacksonville to Pensacola, the railroad needed a midway drop-off and pick-up point for work crews going from point to point. The City of Midway was the designated area.

Major governmental services: Police and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection and roads and streets maintenance are contracted out.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
75% State Shared Revenues
20% Other
3% Utility Taxes
1% Property Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Innovative programs: The City of Midway is still in the infant stage of its development and has very limited resources. However, the following is a list of accomplishment made since January 1988: built a fire station, bought two fire engines and recruited a corps of 20 volunteer fire fighters; established a Police Department, hired one police chief, one temporary police officer, one auxiliary officer and one volunteer officer; had cable television services installed throughout the city; published two newsletters; currently have under construction a water improvement project; built a new City Hall; brought the WIC program in with expanded heath care services to follow; started the first summer playground program for kids six to 18 years of age; enlisted several citizens to serve on various boards and commissions; and had two annual Midway Day Celebrations.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Drugs and crime prevention
2) Infrastructure improvements
3) Housing

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Quincy

Street address: 404 West Jefferson Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1619, Quincy, FL 32351

Main telephone no.: (904) 627-7681

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,572

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits by city personnel to the school and visits by students to various local government sites.

History: Incorporated 1828. Quincy was named for the sixth president of the United States, John Quincy Adams. The community has long relied on agriculture as an economic mainstay, with tobacco being the primary crop until the early 1970s.

Quincy is the county seat.

Major governmental services: All municipal services are provided including gas, electricity, water, sewer, and refuse collection and disposal.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

85.8%	User Fees or Service Charges
5.3%	Other
4.8%	State Shared Revenues
2.5%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.3%	Property Taxes
.2%	Franchise Fees
.1%	Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: The tobacco industry left an indelible mark on the community. Today many of the remaining packing houses have been adapted for reuse. Fuller's Earth Mining is also an important economic factor. Gadsden County, unlike any of the surrounding counties, has a predominantly black population. Many Quincy families made their fortune through the early purchase of Coca-Cola stock. Quincy still retains a "home town" atmosphere. It has an active Main Street Association that is revitalizing the history downtown.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Financing community needs
2) Implementing the 1988 Florida Solid Waste Management Act
3) Meeting regulatory requirements of the state and federal government regarding water and sewer

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Gilchrist County

County seat: Trenton

Mailing address: Post Office Box 37, Trenton, FL 32693

Main telephone no.: (904) 463-2345

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,136 (unincorporated 5,161)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established December 4, 1925 (67th county). The county was named for Albert H. Gilchrist, who was Governor of Florida from 1909 to 1913. The Legislature was about to create a new county to be known as Melon, when news came that former Governor Gilchrist was dying in a New York hospital. By amendment in floor consideration, Gilchrist was substituted for Melon. Gilchrist was a descendant of the grandfathers of both George Washington and James Madison.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Bell

Mailing address: Post Office Box 116, Bell, FL 32619

Main telephone no.: (904) 463-6288

Population as of April 1, 1989: 217

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1903. Bell's name was selected by means of a beauty contest, in which the winner's name was to be given to the new station and post office. The one who received the most votes for queen was Bell Fletcher, the daughter of Daniel E. Fletcher, a native of Florida and a successful farmer of Alachua County. She later married G.W. Everett, and lived in the Bell community until her death in 1919.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

City of Fanning Springs (part)

Mailing address: Route 1, Box 900, Trenton, FL 32693

Main telephone no.: (904) 463-2855

Population as of April 1, 1989: 258 (Gilchrist County), 236 (Levy County)

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1965. This community was originally named Suwannee, as in the Suwannee River. The city's name was changed to Fanning Springs upon incorporation.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Trenton

Street address: 114 North Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 251, Trenton, FL 32693

Main telephone no.: (904) 463-2222

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,500

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and visits to City Hall and other city-owned sites.

History: Incorporated 1908, abolished; re-established in 1911. Trenton was first called Joppa, but Ben Boyd changed the name to Trenton after his hometown of Trenton, Tennessee. Boyd had run away from home at the age of 18, after a fist fight at a race track, first settling in LaFayette County. Between 1875 and 1885 he established a sawmill at Joppa and then changed the name. It was first incorporated in 1908, as the Town of Trenton. In 1911, Congress passed an act abolishing the municipal government of the Town of Trenton and established a municipality designated as the City of Trenton. In 1965, the Legislature passed an Act which would change the government of Trenton from a mayor-commission form of government to the council-manager form of government.

Trenton is the county seat and the largest of all communities in the county.

Major governmental services: Police, street and highway maintenance, fire, water, sewer and cemetery maintenance.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage, solid waste management and emergency medical services are contracted out.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
52.3% User Fees or Service charges
16.5% Other
14.7% State Shared Revenues
10.4% Utility Taxes
5.8% Franchise Fees

.3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Down Home Days Celebration in October; the friendliness of the citizens and the family-oriented aspect of the community.

Innovative programs: The city has an all Volunteer Fire Department, which also responds in the county area. The city's Fire Chief was instrumental in setting up fire districts within the county area.

The city has a paid Police Chief and is assisted by certified auxiliarymen who donate many hours of service to the city.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Expansion of water and sewer system
2) Growth management
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Glades County

County seat: Moore Haven

Street address: U.S. 27 and 7th Street, Moore Haven

Mailing address: Post Office Box 10, Moore Haven, FL 33471

Main telephone no.: (813) 946-0949 or (813) 946-2140

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,765 (unincorporated 6,507)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Local government staff could assist local schools in helping students to understand their local government by informing them of the "why and how" of county government. Possibly, a representative from each county office could make a presentation, explaining the basic duties of each office. In the past, the local school has planned field trips to the Courthouse. Upon the students' arrival to each governmental office, an employee explained that particular office. Glades County participates in the local job training program by making positions available for students during the months of summer vacation.

History: Established April 23, 1921 (58th county). The county of Glades was formed from Desoto County in 1921. As the name implies, the county lies at the northern edge of the Florida Everglades. Glades County includes 480,022 acres and consists of ten wide-spread communities, only one of which is incorporated as a municipality.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Department), fire protection through a Volunteer Fire Department located in each community, solid waste disposal through a sanitary landfill, emergency medical services and soil conservation.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Emergency medical services "advanced life support."

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: The county is unique because of its natural resources. The semi-tropical climate and location are most desirable. Glades County is located adjacent to Lake Okeechobee, Florida's largest lake. The county has an annual festival called "Chalo Nitka." In the Seminole language, this means "Day of the Big Bass." This celebration brings residents and visitors together for a week-end of festivities and fishing contests.

Innovative programs: Glades County trains citizens to become "First Responders" to emergencies in their community.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Economical development
2) Land management
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Moore Haven

Street address: 99 Riverside Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 399, Moore Haven, FL 33471

Main telephone no.:(813) 946-0711

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,258

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1924. James A. Moore from Seattle, Washington came to the area, fell in love with it and formed a corporation. The town was named in his honor. Marion Horowitz was the first lady Mayor.

Moore Haven's economy is primarily agricultural, catering to farming, cattle, citrus, and sugar cane. The latter commodity is the most prominent.

Moore Haven is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Water, garbage and electrical services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Building permits are handled through the county and engineering is privately contracted out.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

75.0%	User Fees or Service Charges
9.0%	Property Taxes
6.0%	Utility Taxes
5.5%	State Shared Revenues
4.0%	Other
0.5%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Annual Chalo-nitka festival (meaning "Big Bass") and the annual Cracker Day Rodeo.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste disposal

2) Sewer
3) Drainage

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Gulf County

County seat: Port St. Joe

Mailing address: 1000 Fifth Street, Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Main telephone no.: (904) 229-6112

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,560 (unincorporated 6,471)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established June 6, 1925 (66th county). The county was named for the Gulf of Mexico, which washes the southern shore of the county.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Port St. Joe

Mailing address: Post Office Box 278, Port St. Joe, FL 32456

Main telephone no.: (904) 229-8261

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,186

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1913. The first town established here, known as St. Joseph, was the scene of the convention which wrote Florida's first constitution in 1838. It was destroyed by a yellow fever epidemic in 1841. The City of Port St. Joe, which was named for the husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus, was built on the former site of St. Joseph.

Port St. Joe is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Wewahitchka

Street address: 117 Second Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 966, Wewahitchka, FL 32465

Main telephone no.: (904) 639-2605

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,903

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and tours of local government sites.

History: Established 1959. Wewahitchka was established in 1875 by Dr. William C. Mitchell and others and was the first permanent settlement in Gulf County. The first permanent settlement in Gulf County, Wewahitchka is an Indian name which means "water eyes" and was chosen because a perfect pair of eyes is formed by two oblong lakes along the town's edge. They are separated by a pronounced ridge a few feet wide which corresponds to the bridge of the nose. An aviator can easily distinguish this formation from aloft. Other interpretations of the name point to "water view" or "place where water is obtained." The city became known for the excellent fishing and hunting in Dead Lakes and nearby forests. In the earlier years, the economy of Wewahitchka was based on agriculture and timber. Local residents also produced citrus products, honey and livestock.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services are contracted out.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

30%	Other
25%	Utility Taxes
20%	Property Taxes
19%	State Shared Revenues
3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2%	Franchise Fees
1%	User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Annual Fourth of July Celebration, annual rodeo and parades, and being a small town, there is a certain "closeness" in the community.

Innovative programs: Established Planning Commission as "local planning agency" for comprehensive plan.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Updating wastewater treatment plant
2) Garbage
3) Comprehensive plan issues

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Hamilton County

County seat: Jasper

Mailing address: Post Office Box 312, Jasper, FL 32052

Main telephone no: (904) 792-1288

Population as of April, 1989: 9,532 (unincorporated 5,767)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established December 26, 1827 (15th county). The county was named for Alexander Hamilton, embattled conservative and the first U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Jasper

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1148, Jasper, FL 32052

Main telephone no: (904) 792-1212

Population as of April, 1989: 2,125

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1850. Some fragmentary reports give record of a trading post at the site of Jasper as early as 1830, established by families from Georgia and South Carolina. It was somewhat informally designated as "Micco Town," the word thought to have been a reference to a tribe of Micasukee Indians who lived nearby. In 1850, the town was incorporated as Jasper, in memory of the great Revolutionary War hero, Sgt. William Jasper, who rescued the American flag during the British assault on Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie) in 1776, and who was later killed at age 29 in the siege of Savannah.

Jasper is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Jennings

Mailing address: Post Office Box 209, Jennings, FL 32053

Main telephone no: (904) 938-4131

Population as of April, 1989: 865

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1900. There seem to have been two men by the name of Jennings who may have contributed the name of this town. Robert Jennings settled here in 1860, operating a farm and a general store. A George Jennings came to this vicinity in 1884 on a raft by way of the Alapaha River. This was an important shipping point for Sea Island cotton in the days before World War I and the boll weevil.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of White Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer D, White Springs, FL. 32096

Main telephone no.: (904) 397-2310

Population as of April, 1989: 775

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1885. During the War Between the States, this spot was known as "Rebels' Refuge," because many plantation owners moved here with their families and slaves, out of the path of Union invasion. The modern town was founded about 1900 by Dr. R.J. Camp. The name was selected because of the clear white spring in whose water there are said to be more than 50 minerals of medicinal value.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Hardee County

County seat: Wauchula

Street address: 412 West Orange Street, Wauchula

Mailing address: 412 West Orange Street, Wauchula, FL 33873

Main telephone no.: (813) 773-6952

Population as of April, 1989: 22,695 (unincorporated 15,105)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established April 23, 1921 (55th county). One of four counties--Highlands, Charlotte, and Glades being the others--created in a massive division of DeSoto County. The county was named for Cary Augustus Hardee, who was in his first year as Governor when DeSoto was divided. Those supporting a new county had first proposed calling it Seminole, but this name went to another new county. Later, Cherokee was suggested, along with Goolsby and Wauchula. When the bill was introduced, however, it bore the name of Hardee. Perhaps the promoters of county division wanted to make the idea more palatable to a Governor who possessed veto power.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bowling Green

Mailing address: Post Office Box 608, Bowling Green, FL 33834

Main telephone no.: (813) 375-2255

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,513

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1907. This community was known as Utica until the late 1880s, when a number of farmers from Bowling Green, Kentucky, purchased large holdings in the district and renamed the town after their former home.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Wauchula

Street address: 225 East Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 818, Wauchula, FL 33873

Main telephone no.: (813) 773-3131

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,425

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and other government locations (such as the power plant, water plant and wastewater plant), having key people participate in Career Day for career opportunities in local government and Youth Day (allows students to function as city officials).

History: Incorporated 1907. Wauchula was formed as a town in 1902. The name is an Indian word thought to be derived from "wiwa" (water), and "achuli" (old); hence stagnant water. Another suggested meaning is "sandhill crane."

Until 1921, Wauchula was a part of Desoto County, but then Hardee County was formed with Wauchula as the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, utilities (including electricity, water and sewer), garbage collection, street maintenance, zoning, and parks and recreation.

Services contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement) or (privatized): Fire protection and building permits.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
67% User Fees or Service Charges
24% Other
4% Utility Taxes
3% Property Taxes
2% State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of the community: Wauchula is a small, rural community with little to no problems with traffic, pollution or anything else brought on by a large population or industrial development. The community is agriculturally based, with some industry in outlying areas. One of the major employers is New Medico, which is a treatment center for head injury patients, one of very few facilities of this type. The city has rodeos, fairs, an annual arts and craft show, as well as various activities sponsored by civic and school organizations.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Developing Local Government Comprehensive Plan and zoning regulations to encourage proper growth
2) Upgrading utilities to keep up with demands and new regulations
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Zolfo Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Box 162, Zolfo Springs, FL 33890

Main telephone no.: (813) 735-0405

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,652

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1913. The large number of sulphur springs in this area is the reason for the name of this town. The prefix is the Italian word for sulphur, which was applied by Italian laborers in the vicinity.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Hendry County

County seat: LaBelle

Street address: Corner of State Road 29 and State Road 80, La Belle

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1760, LaBelle, FL 33935

Main telephone no.: (813) 675-6217

Population as of April 1, 1989: 24,979 (unincorporated 15,897)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, audiovisuals, visits to the Courthouse or other key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing, student internships or possible employment.

History: Established May 11, 1923 (63rd county). The county was established as a result of a split from Lee County. The county honors Capt. Francis Asbury Hendry, an early settler in the region, whose fascinating history is recited in Hendry County's Golden Anniversary Issue of the Clewiston News, July 12, 1973. Hendry married at 19 and settled near Fort Meade to raise cattle. With the outbreak of the Second Seminole War, he became a dispatch bearer.

Riding to Fort Harvie (afterward Fort Myers), he became enchanted with the lands along the Caloosahatchee River. During the Civil War he served the Confederacy as captain of a cavalry troop he recruited in Polk County. His admiration for General Robert E. Lee caused him later to give Lee's name to a new county he was instrumental in creating in 1887. After the war, he moved the family home to the Caloosahatchee Valley, where cattle easily could be moved to Punta Rassa for shipment to Cuba. He platted the townsite he called LaBelle after his daughters Laura and Belle. Hendry was elected State Senator from Monroe County, which then encompassed all of the present Lee, Hendry and Collier counties. He promoted the incorporation of Fort Myers and served as one of its first City Councilmen. Similarly, he promoted the creation of Lee County, and served as a member of its first County Commission and then six terms as State Representative. He pioneered the upgrading of Florida cattle. He bought purebreds and imported grass to improve herds and pastures. With his herd containing as many as 50,000 head at one time, he was known as the "Cattle King of South Florida."

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Department) and fire protection services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized) or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Cities furnish some fire protection and animal control per interlocal agreements.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of the community: Swamp Cabbage Festival, Sugar Cane Festival and Brown Sugar Festival.

Innovative programs: Combining with Lee County for landfill operation.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth Management
2) Low income housing
3) Health care

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Clewiston

Street address: 115 West Ventura Avenue

Mailing address: 115 West Ventura Avenue, Clewiston, FL 33440

Main telephone no.: (813) 983-9191

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,806

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of City Hall and students may attend City Commission meetings.

History: Incorporated 1923. John Nolan, a nationally known planner, was commissioned in 1920 to create a plan for the City. The design of streets, parkways and other features make Clewiston distinctive from other South Florida towns.

In 1922, developers John and Marian O'Brien and A.C. Clewis, (a Tampa banker) who owned considerable land in the area, extended the railroad from the Atlantic Coast Line terminus in Moore Haven to Sand Point (the ridge section of Clewiston). The new station was named Clewiston in honor of Mr. Clewis who provided the capital for the extension.

The city was platted and re-incorporated in 1932, with a city commission form of government.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, utilities (i.e., water, electricity, sewer, garbage collection), mosquito spraying, recreation, road maintenance and animal control services.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Clewiston is "America's Sweetest Town." It is a rural community, located at the southern tip of Lake Okeechobee, the second largest fresh water lake in the United States, and "Bass Fishing Capital of the World." Hendry County`scattle, citrus, winter vegetable and sugar cane industries are among the largest in Florida. For more than 50 years, Clewiston has been the center of South Florida's sugar industry, because U.S. Sugar, the largest of all sugar companies, makes its home here. Clewiston hosts numerous fishing tournaments; is the site of the annual Hendry County Fair; holds the Sugar Festival in April; and conducts an annual City-Farm tour in December.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Controlled growth
2) Waste management
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of LaBelle

Mailing address: Post Office Box 458, LaBelle, FL 33935

Main telephone no.: (813) 675-2872

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,276

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1925. This city was named by Captain Francis Asbury Hendry for two of his daughters, Laura and Belle.

LaBelle is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Hernando County

County seat: Brooksville

Street address: 20 North Main Street, Brooksville

Mailing address: 20 North Main Street, Brooksville, FL 34601

Main telephone no.: (904) 754-4000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 90,415 (unincorporated 82,910)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, information or pamphlets about government services, and tours of the governmental complex (Courthouse) may be arranged through the County Administrator's Office, (904) 754-4004.

In the past, the county has participated in "take a kid to work day" programs, career days sponsored by the schools, and has employed interns from both undergraduate and graduate college levels.

History: Established February 24, 1843 (22nd county). The county was named in honor of Hernando Desoto, a Spanish explorer. Why his first name was chosen for the county is a historical curiosity in as much as his last name was originally selected for the county seat.

In 1844, the name of the county was changed to Benton County, in honor of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, whose sponsorship of the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 won favor among Floridians eager to evict the Indians. Benton's moderation during the Missouri Compromise caused extremists in the Legislature to switch the name back to Hernando on December 24, 1850 (a petition to do so was submitted by the residents, as well). At that time, the county of Hernando consisted of what is today Hernando, Pasco and Citrus counties. It was divided into the three counties in 1887.

The Legislature designated Bayport as the county seat in 1854. Bayport was a settlement located on the western coast line of Hernando County. It was the port of entry for the county and provided excellent exporting capabilities for cotton, farm produce and timber. The residents of the county, particularly those living in the eastern section, were very unhappy with this designation. Within a couple of years, the voters of the county chose a location for the seat that was within five miles of the center of the county, in Pierceville. The location later became known as Brooksville, named in honor of U.S. Representative

Preston Brooks of South Carolina.

Today, the county seat remains in Brooksville. The Courthouse (Government Center) stands as it has for many, many years in different renditions on the same block of land. The only difference today is that the block is a little larger in the area it covers.

Major governmental services: General government, road maintenance, traffic operations, parks and recreation, water and sewer, Veteran's services, mosquito control, animal control, economic development services, airport operations, emergency management services, public health unit, extension services, library services, planning and development services, zoning and code enforcement, building permitting, licensing and inspections, landfill operations, police services, fire services, county tax collection, county property records and appraisal, official document recording, court filing, victim/witness program, jury selection and appeals, county voter registration and election coordination.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Hernando County currently contracts with private providers for: mowing services of some county right-of-way and some county properties; jail/correctional services; some internal legal representation; and for various types of governmental consultant services, i.e. engineering services, planning and development studies, third party administrator for self-insurance (workers' compensation), etc.; contracts with a not-for-profit hospital for ambulance services; and contracts with state and local governmental agencies for other services, i.e. soil and conservation services, forestry services, human welfare services, etc.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Hernando County is a county that offers a terrain to appeal to all tastes. The eastern portion has gentle rolling hills of farmlands, bordered with majestic oaks and pines, while the western portion of the county has a Gulf of Mexico coastline of a natural saltwater marsh wilderness and small beaches. The beautiful Weeki Wachee Spring/River is found in the western portion of the county. The Weeki Wachee Spring is a surfacing point of a huge underground river. The spring measures 100 feet across. The depth of the miraculous spring is unknown, as divers still have not located the bottom. Lights have probed to depths of 550 feet. The spring pushes 168 million gallons of water to the surface every 24 hours. The Weeki Wachee Spring has become the world's only underwater spring theater where the legendary mermaids of Weeki Wachee perform.

Just out of the City of Brooksville, every year during the week prior to the Super Bowl (in January), the community hosts the Brooksville Raid. The Brooksville Raid is an authentic reenactment of the Battle of Brooksville that took place during the Civil War. Following the raid on Saturday is the Grey and Blue Ball.

Innovative programs: Hernando County has developed an "Adopt-a-Road" program that encourages community and citizen participation in keeping the county roadside litter free. The program encourages volunteers, either individually or in groups, to adopt a two-mile segment of county right-of-way for beautification and litter collection. Citizens are asked to pledge their efforts for a period of two years, performing their service of litter collection every two months or six times per year. Once the individual or group signs an agreement to participate, the county's Public Works Department places a county road sign at the end of each adopted section of right-of-way that identifies the group or individual that maintains the right-of-way area. The county also provides safety vests, trash bags, trash pick-up, work zone safety signs, and periodic safety seminars and meetings for participants. It is hoped that this program will not only lend to a more litter free environment, but also increase community pride in the area's roads and highways. The program is also a means of developing strong community and governmental relations for unified efforts in improving the environment. Since the program's operational establishment in January 1990, Hernando County has had about 16 right-of-way sections adopted by the community. The participants are mostly business and community groups, with a few individual participants. Thus far, the program has already proven to be a benefit to Hernando County residents and to the overall aesthetic appearance of the area.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Stormwater drainage
3) Growth management

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Brooksville

Street address: 26 South Brooksville Avenue

Mailing address: 26 South Brooksville Avenue, Brooksville, FL 34601

Main telephone no.: (904) 796-4954

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,500

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers could address students in local schools. Students are encouraged to visit or tour City Hall and are welcome to attend City Council meetings.

Additionally, a "Youth Day in Government" program, sponsored by a local civic group (such as Jaycees), could be formed to offer students hands-on training in the legislative and administrative functions of their local government.

History: Incorporated 1880. Established in 1856, history has it that Brooksville (formerly known as Pierceville) derived its name from U.S. Congressman Preston Brooks of South Carolina. During a session of Congress in 1856, Brooks took exception to some remarks made by a Massachusetts Senator reflecting on the South and, without warning, began to hit the Senator upon the head and shoulders with his walking cane. So heavy were the blows that the cane splintered in several pieces. Hernando County's citizens, many of whom were from South Carolina, admired Brooks and named their new county seat Brooksville in honor of their southern hero.

Brooksville is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, public park facilities, transportation and drainage facilities and maintenance, structure construction permitting and inspection for safety and code compliance, and general information and public needs response.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Engineering or consulting services are occasionally received from private companies for planning and major facility or function needs of the city. Impact fees for new construction are collected, per an interlocal agreement with Hernando County. Interlocal agreements between the city and other government agencies help to provide a means for increasing the city's service capabilities at a lower cost.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Brooksville's landscape differs from other Florida communities in that it has rolling, hilly terrain which is dotted with forests of oak, maple, beech, hickory and other hardwood tree species. It is also one of Florida's oldest communities.

Innovative programs: A citizen's Beautification Board, comprised of local citizens and City personnel, was created for the purposes of assisting in and/or implementing methods of enhancing the city and educating citizens concerning beautification projects or programs.

The Jaycees recently sponsored a playground facility project and constructed an excellent playground in one of the city parks.

Aesthetic improvements in the downtown area were coordinated with the local garden club and Downtown Development Corporation.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Upgrading and expanding the city's water/sewer utilities system
2) Upgrading transportation facilities to meet growth demands
3) Solid waste disposal/recycling

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Weeki Wachee

Mailing address: Post Office Box 97, Weeki Wachee, FL 34605-0097

Main telephone no.: (904) 596-2062

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and two Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1966. The name of this city comes from the Creek words: Wekiwa, meaning spring, and Chee, meaning little.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Highlands County

County seat: Sebring

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1926, Sebring, FL 33871

Main telephone no.: (813) 385-2581

Population as of April 1, 1989: 63,970 (unincorporated 49,311)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established April 23, 1921 (56th county). The name suggests the pleasant hilliness of the area.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Avon Park

Street address: 110 East Main Street

Mailing address: 110 East Main Street, Avon Park, FL 33825

Main telephone no.: (813) 452-2221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,374

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: "Students in Government Day," guest speakers, audiovisuals, visits to City Hall, opportunities for career shadowing and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1891. Avon Park was founded in 1886 by Oliver Marvin Crosby of Danbury, Conn., who was president of the Florida Development Company. Shortly thereafter, Crosby visited England, where he recruited many settlers for his new town and brought them back with him. Among these were a Mr. and Mrs. William King, who came from Stratford-on-Avon, and it was they who gave the Florida town its name.

Avon Park's form of government was council-weak mayor until 1985, when it was changed to the council-manager form of government.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage services. The city has an Airport Authority and an Industrial Council.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
39% User Fees or Service Charges
22% State Shared Revenues
17% Property Taxes
8% Other
7% Utility Taxes
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The friendly people, known as the "City of Charm" and very progressive city government.

Innovative programs: Main Street Program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Attracting industry
2) Solid waste
3) Infrastructure and annexation

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lake Placid

Street address: 51 Park Drive

Mailing address: 51 Park Drive, Lake Placid, FL 33852

Main telephone no.: (813) 465-4242

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,172

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1928. The town was initially called Lake Stearns. It was founded in 1924 through a citrus development enterprise begun by A. H. DeVane, E.E. Stewart and Ernest Morrow.

Later, the town's name was changed, transplanted intact from upper New York State when the Lake Placid Club (famous site of winter sports) chose this site for its semi-tropical branch. The club was founded by Melvil Dewey, inventor of the widely adopted system of library classification.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage and park services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Lake Placid is a small community and is very friendly.

Three major problems to be addressed within in the next five years:
1) Upgrading water system
2) Upgrading roads
3) Putting all the town's governmental business on computers

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sebring

Street address: 368 South Commerce Avenue

Mailing address: 368 South Commerce Avenue, Sebring, FL 33870

Main telephone no.: (813) 385-0551

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,113

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

History: Incorporated 1929. In 1912, this community was founded by, and named for, George Eugene Sebring, a pottery manufacturer of Sebring, Ohio. Family members scoff at the legend that he intentionally patterned the city plan after that of Heliopolis, the ancient Syrian city with its Temple of the Sun at the center and the streets radiating.

Sebring is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Hillsborough County

County seat: Tampa

Street address: 409 East Pierce Street, Tampa

Mailing address: P.O. Box 1110, Tampa, FL 33601

Main telephone no.: (813) 272-5900

Population as of April 1, 1989: 839,628 (unincorporated 513,691)

Form of government: County-administrator (Seven Commissioners, four of whom are elected from single-member districts and three elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: A complete local government curriculum geared toward the ninth-grade level is available through the School Board's Superintendent of Secondary Education, (813) 272-8410, or the county government's Public Information Office, (813) 272-5314). The five-day curriculum covers the four governmental entities within Hillsborough County. It includes a video tape divided into five, 10-minute segments, with a lesson plan and resources for each segment.

History: Established January 25, 1834 (18th county). The county was named for Wills Hills, the Earl of Hillsborough (1718-93), an Irish peer who in 1768 became Secretary of State for the colonies. Lord Hillsborough's office was responsible for amassing knowledge about England's possessions overseas. Those agents dispatched in Lord Hillsborough's name, in turn, affixed that name to places in Florida and elsewhere.

Hillsborough was especially curious about Florida since he had received a large grant of land here. He sent Bernard Romans, a surveyor and naturalist, to examine the east and west coasts of Florida. Romans regarded the Bay of Tampa as exceptionally well suited to harbor a large fleet of heavy ships, with the surrounding countryside capable of furnishing timber and water. James Grant Forbes, who navigated the waters of the west coast in 1803, confirmed Romans' opinion.

Hillsborough appeared on some maps of the period, and later as Hillsboro. Lord Hillsborough, by then the first Marquis of Downshire, never saw his Florida domain. In 1956, however, a direct descendant, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbell Sandys Hills, Marquis of Downshire and Earl of Hillsborough, and his Marchioness, Maureen, were Tampa's distinguished guests during the Gasparilla festival.

In 1834, Hillsborough County encompassed 8,600 square miles. Today, it includes 1,072 square miles. A charter county, the current charter was adopted in 1983 (effective July 28, 1983).

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), public utilities, including solid waste, water and wastewater; and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Trash collection is contracted to private companies. The resource recovery plant is run by a private company under contract.

Budget range: over $100 million

Innovative programs: The Operations Improvement Department trains employees, (including management-level employees) and works with teams on innovative ideas to improve production, save money and increase customer service.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Declining revenue
2) Inadequate infrastructure
3) Resource management

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Plant City

Street address: 301 North Wheeler Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box C, Plant City, FL 33564

Main telephone no.: (813) 752-3125

Population as of April 1, 1989: 21,650

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro-Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; serves as corporate mentor during chamber of commerce-sponsored Corporate Raider Day with local high school students; student internships, temporary and summer employment opportunities; and tours of various city facilities.

History: Incorporated 1885. Plant City is named after the late H.B. Plant, one of the state's early railroad pioneers and industrialists.

The first Anglo-Saxon community at this site was established in 1846, but it had been the site of the Indian village Ichepuckesassa, meaning "tobacco field." On Taylor's map of 1839, it is designated as Fort Fraser. The name was changed to Cork by an Irish post office official who fancied the conciseness. When the Sanford-to-Tampa section of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad was graded in 1883 by Henry B. Plant, the line passed through this district. J.T. Evers at that time purchased a large portion of what is now Plant City, laid it out, and readily disposed of business and residential lots. He might have named the town "Eversville," but insisted that it should be named after the railroad-builder who had released the community from isolation.

Major governmental services: Police, public works, fire, water, sewer, garbage, library and parks and recreation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste disposal is provided through Hillsborough County (interlocal agreement). Gas and electric are privately provided. Fleet maintenance and custodial service are also contracted out.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

25.9% Property Taxes
25.9% State Shared Revenues
19.1% Utility Taxes
12.1% Other
12.0% Franchise Fees
2.8% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2.2% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: 1914 Community Building on the National Register of Historic Places houses Archives Center with genealogy exhibits, pioneer museum, train museum and photography museum. Passenger Train Depot on the National Register of Historic Places. Annual Pioneer Day the third Saturday in May. Annual Florida Strawberry Festival is held and Hillsborough County Fair in late February and early March (11 days). Attendance is estimated to be 807,000. Home of the Cincinnati Reds Spring Training (The Plant City Stadium.)

Innovative programs: Florida Main Street City since 1985 for the redevelopment and preservation of the downtown core.

Downtown Farmers Market featuring fresh produce, arts and crafts. Boys' and Girls' Club program at city recreation facility.

Police Department crime prevention programs in the neighborhoods and the schools.

Fire Department fire prevention program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Finding new revenue sources to pay for growth
2) Funding for mandates/infrastructure
3) Solid waste, stormwater, drugs and drug-related crime

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Tampa

Mailing address: 8th Floor, North Wing, 1 City Hall Plaza, Tampa, FL 33602

Main telephone no.: (813) 223-8162

Population as of April 1, 1989: 287,037

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chairman)

Assistance available to area schools: Site visits to key services such as McKay Bay Waste-to-Energy Plant, Hookers Point Sewage Treatment Plant and the Police Academy. Guest speakers from various departments and elected officials are available on a regular basis to area schools.

History: Incorporated 1855. As with so many names of Indian origin, tracers of the name of this important Florida West-coast city have a choice among three unrelated suggestions as to meaning. One is "near it" or "close to it;" another is "split wood for quick fires"; while the third, by Tampa Historian D.B. McKay, found the source in a 15th century Spanish city. The first has the support of the greater number of authorities, but the second is supported by the Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress as well as the Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce. The "near" presumably referred to the closeness of the original Indian village to what is now Tampa Bay; the "split wood" is said to have been used because of the quantities of driftwood found along the shore.

The history of Tampa dates back to the early 16th Century when Ponce de Leon explored the Tampa Bay Region in 1521 in quest of the Fountain of Youth. The Bay was first known as "Espiritu Santo" or "Holy Spirit," and was entered in 1528 by Narvaez, who found the Indian village. In Spanish times, the name of the Indian village was spelled "Tanpa" and "Timpe." The first white grouping there was begun by DeReinoso, DeSoto's lieutenant, and the permanent settlement began in 1823, with the building of a log fort named after its commander Colonel Brooke. Fort Brooke was established south of Whiting Street in 1824 to protect settlers from Indians several years after the area changed from Spanish to American rule. Later settlers objected to the military name, and adopted the name Tampa Bay for their first post office in 1831. It was soon decided that the "Bay" could be dropped.

In 1881, rich phosphate deposits were discovered and by January 1884 railroader H.B. Plant had completed linking Tampa to the rest of the nation by railroad. By 1886, Vincente Martinez Ybor had started the cigar industry which gained Tampa worldwide recognition as the "Cigar City."

During the Spanish-American War, Tampa was used as an embarkation point, with as many as 30,000 troops quartered in tents from Port Tampa to Ybor City. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders were among them.

Tampa developed slowly until World War II, when the city felt the impact of military and port activities connected with the war effort. Since then, its rich heritage, economic growth, public-private cooperation and citizen involvement have contributed to Tampa becoming a major national city. As the largest city of Florida's West Central Coast, it is the hub for finance, insurance, real estate, professional sports and cultural activities.

Tampa is the county seat.

Major governmental services: The City of Tampa provides traditional, basic, non-deferrable public services: police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, parks and recreation, cultural services, housing, code enforcement and community relations.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The city partially privatizes solid waste collection. The waste-to-energy plant is managed by a private company. Numerous interlocal agreements are in effect, whereby services (water and sewer) are provided to the county and to the City of Temple Terrace. The city also contracts with the Sheriff's Office (county government) for school crossing guards and with the School Board, for whom the city provides School Resource Officers.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
44% User Fees or Service Charges
22% Other
15% Property Taxes
8% Utility Taxes
6% State Shared Revenues
4% Franchise Fees
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The City of Tampa has a rich, multi-ethnic community and many popular community events are driven by that background. Its location as the heart of the Tampa Bay Region brings life to an MSTU (Municipal Services Taxing Unit) which rivals any in the country. The area citizens have a fine history of volunteerism which led to the city's recent receipt of the National Civic League's All America City Award for community involvement. The city's port and airport, together with a location in the center of the West Coast, makes Tampa a popular destination for trade and business throughout the world. Three major institutions of higher learning are located in Tampa: University of Tampa, University of South Florida and Hillsborough Community College.

Innovative programs: Mayor's Challenge Fund - housing rehabilitation and home ownership funded by the private sector.

Mayor's Tampa Summer Jobs Program - thousands of summer jobs for youngsters coordinated through the city.

Private Industry Council.

QUAD (Quick Uniformed Attack on Drugs) - street-based attack on drug use.

Peer-to-Peer - citizen-based code enforcement.

Paint Your Heart Out - renovation of homes for elderly and low-income persons.

Police Ride-Along Program.

Outstanding recycling program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Housing and neighborhood quality of life
2) Continued attack on drug use
3) Community relations improvements

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Temple Terrace

Street address: 11250 North 56th Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 16930, Temple Terrace, FL 33687

Main telephone no.: (813) 989-7100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,250

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: City could offer guest speakers, tours of city facilities and career days.

History: Incorporated 1925. The city's 1,500 acres of land were bought from Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago in 1921 by a group of Tampa financiers. Originally established as a retirement community, the city was built around a golf course and surrounded by orange groves. The name of the city came from the temple orange trees laid out in groves on terraces. When original residents were sold a home, they were also sold a plot of orange groves.

Major governmental services: Temple Terrace is a full-service city that provides police, fire, recreation, library, public works, water, sewer and sanitation (garbage) services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The City of Tampa provides sewage treatment and Hillsborough County provides solid waste disposal.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
42% User Fees or Service Charges
16% Property Taxes
13% State Shared Revenues
9% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
9% Utility Taxes
6% Franchise Fees
5% Other

Unique aspects of community: The city was designed around Hillsborough River and Temple Terrace Golf Course. At one time in the 1920s and 1930s, a gambling casino was operated at the site that later became the City Hall building.

Innovative programs: The city has maintained very strict zoning regulations in residential and commercial areas, with an emphasis on landscaping and community aesthetics.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water supply
2) Downtown redevelopment
3) Youth sports facilities

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Holmes County

County seat: Bonifay

Street address: 201 North Oklahoma Street, Bonifay

Mailing address: 201 North Oklahoma Street, Bonifay, FL 32425

Main telephone no.: (904) 547-3656

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,144 (unincorporated 12,906)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Courthouse visits, fact sheets and guest speakers.

History: Established January 8, 1848 (27th county). The county was named for Holmes Creek, the eastern boundary of the county. The creek was named for Holmes Valley, which received its name either from an Indian chieftain who had been given the English name of Holmes or else from Thomas J. Holmes, who settled in that vicinity from North Carolina about 1830 or 1834. The belief that the name derived from that of an early white settler cannot be substantiated. After Andrew Jackson occupied Spanish Pensacola in 1818, he sent a raiding party on a sweep along the Choctawhatchee River. During this raid, the troops came upon and killed the halfbreed Indian known as Holmes. Holmes was one of the so-called "Red Sticks," the disaffected Muskogee or Creeks who fled to Florida from Alabama after the Creek War of 1813-14.

The first seat of Holmes County was at Hewett's Bluff, known later as Bear Pen. Cerro Gordon and Westville also served as the Courthouse site before Bonifay was selected in 1905.

Holmes County is known for its agriculture and timber.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, emergency services (ambulance) and road maintenance.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% State Shared Revenues
35% Property Taxes
5% User Fees or Service Charges
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Kiwanis-sponsored, three-day, PRCA-approved rodeo the first weekend in October.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Jail problems
3) Funding sources

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bonifay

Street address: 301 North Martin Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 206, Bonifay, FL 42325

Main telephone no.: (904) 547-4238

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,751

Form of government: City Commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to City Hall, the Courthouse (as the county seat) or other key local government sites.

History: Incorporated 1886. Bonifay was established in 1882 and named for a prominent old family of that vicinity.

Bonifay is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and garbage services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
85% User Fees or Services Charges
11% State Shared Revenues
2% Utility Taxes
2% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The city annually has the largest gospel sing on the Fourth of July. Bonifay also has one of the largest cowboy rodeos in October of every year.

Innovative governmental programs: Advisory Committee for Community Development.

Volunteer Fire Department.

Volunteers to work in the literacy program and in the library.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Garbage disposal
2) Money to meet the growth of the city
3) Street repairs

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Esto

Mailing address: Esto, FL 32425

Main telephone no.: (904) 263-6521

Population as of April 1, 1989: 388

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963. Esto was the name of one of the earliest settlers in this community, before the railroad was built.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Noma

Street address: Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 61, Noma, FL 32452

Main telephone no.: (904) 263-3449

Population as of April 1, 1989: 311

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Aldermen)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to the Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1904. The Town of Noma was named after two saw mills. Originally chartered in July 1904, the town charter was revised in June of 1985. Back in the early 1900s, the Town of Noma had a population of 1,200.

Major governmental services: Sewer and water services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage.

Budget range: under $250,000

Unique aspects of community: The Town of Noma had the first movie picture show and the first high school in Holmes County.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Ponce De Leon

Street address: Highway 90, Ponce De Leon

Mailing address: Post Office Box 214, Ponce de Leon, FL 32455

Main telephone no.: (904) 836-4361

Population as of April 1, 1989: 494

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Westville

Street address: Pine Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 123, Westville, FL 32464

Main telephone no.: (904) 548-5858

Population as of April 1, 1989: 294

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1970. The Town of Westville is a small and quiet community. One possible suggestion is that the town was so named because it is "west" of the river.

Major governmental services: Water, fire protection and street lights.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage, comprehensive plan, building inspection (Holmes County) and the Health Inspector are provided under contract.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
90.0% State Shared Revenues
5.0% Utility Taxes
2.5% Franchise Fees
2.5% Other

Unique aspects of community: Westville Community Center, post office and new water system. Westville used to be the "Moonshine Capital" of the world years ago and they even had a moonshine festival. There are a few historical sites.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewage system
2) Creating jobs
3) Growth

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Indian River County

County Seat: Vero Beach

Street Address: 1840 25th Street, Vero Beach

Mailing Address: 1840 25th Street, Vero Beach, FL 32960

Main Telephone No.: (407) 567-8000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 91,173 (unincorporated 61,100)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve for four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Upon request and proper scheduling, the county can provide guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to the Courthouse or other key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing, student internships and possible employment.

History: Established May 30, 1925 (65th County). In the 1880s, early settlers were attracted to this area by the lush vegetation, abundance of fish, oysters, and game, and the U.S. Government's offer of 160 acres of high lands for $50. The area was primarily a jungle, almost impenetrable, and largely under water. With citrus growing still a part of the county's economy today, Captain Frank Foster was the first person to grow citrus in this part of Florida. Other crops, such as pineapple, coconut, and bananas, gradually gave way to the more profitable citrus culture.

The county is named for the Indian River which runs through the county. The Florida Legislature established Indian River County by separating it from St. Lucie County. Today, Indian River County encompasses approximately 500 square miles, five incorporated cities and is located on the southeast coast of Florida.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), animal control, jail, ambulance/emergency services, fire, water, library services, sewer, parks and recreation, road and bridge maintenance, welfare services, code enforcement, landfill operations, and planning and zoning reviews.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Residential and commercial garbage collection are privatized and recreation services are provided under a joint city (Vero Beach) and county government agreement.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: A coastal county with 23 miles of Atlantic beachfront; only five incorporated cities in the county; approximately 20 percent of the county is citrus groves (second in grapefruit production and third in total citrus production among all Florida counties); home to the L.A. Dodgers' spring training camp; home to Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, the nation's first national wildlife refuge; and more than 90 percent of the population lives along the coast, within 10 miles of the Atlantic Ocean.

Innovative programs: Effluent re-use for golf courses, sod farms, etc.

Reverse osmosis water treatment.

Recycling educational programs in the secondary schools (voluntary).

Joint city/county Recreation Department.

Consolidated Building Department (county permits practically all of the construction projects within the county).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Environmental concerns (i.e., wetlands protection, recycling, landfill space, environmental regulations, solid waste sludge disposal)
2) Concurrency management (infrastructure and services keeping pace with growth
3) Jail overcrowding

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fellsmere

Street address: 22 South Orange Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 38, Fellsmere, FL 32948-0038

Main telephone no.: (407) 571-0116

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,857

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1915. The founder of the community was an Englishman by the name of E. Nelson Fell who, in 1910, acquired title to 118,000 acres in the northwest corner of what was then St. Lucie County. Mr. Fell and associates hired surveyors and engineers to plat the acreage into 10-, 20- and 40-acre tracts which were offered for sale at $10 per acre.

Upon its incorporation, Fellsmere was the first city in Florida to allow women to vote in city elections. Within a few years, Fellsmere became a planned city with streets, boulevards, alleyways, public parks, a one-room school house and store. The town was known for its experimental gardens.

"Mere" is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a body of standing water, and probably refers to the St. Johns River, a few miles west. The present city is located in the eastern end of the Fell development, which is now under the direction of the Fellsmere Farms Company.

Major governmental services: Police services

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Pending interlocal agreement for sewer and water.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
35% State Shared Revenues
28% Property Taxes
19% Other
11% Franchise Fees
5% Utility Taxes
1% User Fees or Service Charges

1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Each March, the city holds a Fellsmere Day celebration. The area has one of the largest agricultural farms in the state, "Fellsmere Farms."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewage and water facilities
2) Paving of roads
3) Renovation or re-location of city municipal facility

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Indian River Shores

Street address: 6001 North A1A

Mailing address: 6001 North A1A, Indian River Shores, FL 32963

Main telephone no.: (407) 231-1771

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,058

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1953. At the time of incorporation, the town had approximately 11 residents and was primarily owned by one individual, Fred Tucak. The town lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian River, from whence it derived its name. The oldest settlement in this area, "John's Island," was settled in the late 1800s as a farming community along the Indian River and was accessible only by boat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, Advanced Life Support (ACS) services and building inspection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water, sewer and rubbish collection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

58.0%	Property Taxes
14.0%	Other
13.1%	State Shared Revenues
9.3%	User Fees or Service Charges
4.3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.3%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: High quality private developments with high levels of municipal services. Site of original "John's Island" and many island fruit groves.

Innovative programs: Integrated Public Safety Department.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Developing non-potable water irrigation system
2) Retaining town character in view of rapid growth
3)

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Orchid

Street address: 9300 Town Square

Mailing address: 9300 Town Square, Vero Beach, FL 32963

Main telephone no.: (407) 589-5637

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1965.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sebastian

Mailing address: Post Office Box 780127, Sebastian, FL 32978-0127

Main telephone no.: (407) 589-5330

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,445

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1924.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Vero Beach

Street address: 1053 20th Place

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1389, Vero Beach, FL 32961-1389

Main telephone no.: (407) 567-5151

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,709

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; all five Councilmembers elected at-large)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, tours of city facilities and possible employment

History: Incorporated 1919. The city was established in 1882, and one version of the derivation of its name says it was made by shortening the name of the Italian city Verona. The other version says that Mrs. Sarah Gifford suggested Vero as a derivative of the Latin "veritas," meaning "truth" or "the real thing." The "Beach" was added later.

Vero Beach is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Electrical power and energy, water, wastewater (sewer), solid waste (garbage), airport, marina, public works (streets, drainage, etc.), cemetery, police, recreation, parks and beaches.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection provided through the South County Fire District.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
51% User Fees or Service Charges
16% Property Taxes
15% State Shared Revenues
12% Utility Taxes
6% Other (includes interest and investment income)

Unique aspects of community: The city owns and operates an electric system which provides a significant advantage fiscally and in the quality of service provided. A very desirable community with a high quality of life.

Innovative programs: The city is operated along corporate lines, i.e. run as a business with taxpayers treated as shareholders.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste recycling
2) Growth management
3) Beach erosion

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Jackson County

County seat: Marianna

Street address: 117 South Madison Street, Marianna

Mailing address: 112 South Madison Street, Marianna, Fl 32446

Main telephone no.: (904) 482-9633

Population as of April 1, 1989: 42,475 (unincorporated 26,549)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, administration building and Courthouse tours, fact sheets and possible employment (the county participates in the federal Job Training Partnership Act).

History: Established August 21, 1822 (3rd county). The county was named for Andrew Jackson, who had been U.S. Commissioner and Governor of the Territories of East and West Florida and later became the seventh President of the United States.

Major governmental services: Fire/rescue and law enforcement (Sheriff's Department).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Landfill operation and garbage collection are privatized.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Local church is site of the Battle of Marianna (Civil War); Tour of Homes in the fall; and Caverns State Park.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Building new jail
2) Economic development
3) Comprehensive plan

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Alford

Mailing address: Post Office Box 128, Alford, FL 32420

Main telephone number: (904) 579-4684

Population as of April 1, 1989: 554

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1911. The town was named for S. A. Alford and Chauncey Alford, who were pioneer naval stores operators in the vicinity in the early part of the century.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Bascom

Mailing address: Post Office Box 98, Bascom, FL 32423

Main telephone number: (904) 569-2634

Population as of April 1, 1989: 120

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Campbellton

Street address: Dothan Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 38, Campbellton, FL 32426-0038

Main telephone number: (904) 263-4535

Population as of April 1, 1989: 335

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Area assistance available to schools: No schools are located in the town.

History: Incorporated 1925. This town was established in 1840 or earlier and was named for Judge R.L. Campbell, a former resident of Jackson County. Another version indicated the town name was derived from two families who camped in the area. The oldest Baptist church in Florida is located in the town.

Major governmental services: Water services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire services, building inspections and permitting.

Budget range: Under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
35% State Shared Revenues
20% Franchise Fees
20% Other
15% Property Taxes
10% Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: The Baptist church and several buildings that are historical.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Community development with no funds
2) New water system
3) Obtaining grant funding for housing

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cottondale

Street address: Front Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 398, Cottondale, FL 32431

Main telephone number: (904) 352-4361

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,083

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and six Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, students may attend Council meetings and have access to agendas and minutes from such meetings, as well as all public records of the city.

History: Incorporated 1905. The community was established by railway hands in 1882, and received its name from the surrounding cotton farms. The city's first Mayor was James L. Massey. There were 30 qualified electors when the community became a municipality, 26 of whom voted in the first election. There was a large cotton gin situated in the middle of the city, a major source of employment and income for this immediate area.

Major governmental services: Police protection, Volunteer Fire Department, water, sewer, street maintenance and improvements, and community center.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection services are contracted to a private company. Because the city has only one policeman and a Volunteer Fire Department, the city has interlocal agreements with Jackson County to provide back-up services in both of these areas.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

34.4%	User Fees or Service Charges
34.3%	State Shared Revenues
16.1%	Other
7.0%	Franchise Fees
3.0%	Utility Taxes
3.0%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2.2%	Property Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Cottondale is situated at the intersection of two major federal highways (Highway 90 and Highway 231) and at the intersection of two major railroads (Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Railway and CSX Transportation). Highway 231 is a direct route from Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and other northeast states to the Panama City beaches. Because of the amount of beach traffic traveling through the city, produce stands have become popular along Highway 231. It serves as a local market for the many farmers in the area, as well as provides good business opportunities for residents. Cottondale has received national news coverage because of the produce stands and has been dubbed "Watermelon Alley."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Expansion and growth
2) Zoning and future land use
3) Comprehensive planning

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Graceville

Street address: 109 East Sixth Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 637, Graceville, FL 32440

Main telephone no.: (904) 263-3250

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,869

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners; the Mayor is elected from the existing Commission by the Commission members)

Assistance available to area schools: Graceville, a Partner for Excellence in Schools, offers its schools (upon request) speakers from the various departments of the city, as well as on-site demonstrations of the operations of City Hall, the Police Department, Fire Department and wastewater treatment plant. The city also provides the Civic Center at no cost to both the local and county science departments for their annual fairs and exhibits and social or fundraising activities that the school facilities cannot accommodate. The city park provides space and facilities for the young students for activities and picnics. The city employs six youths during the summer through the federally funded Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and provides in-kind services to the schools.

History: Incorporated 1902. Named in honor of Captain H. B. Grace, landowner, teacher and surveyor. The area was originally settled in 1824 for grist and sawmill purposes. The first mail was delivered to Graceville in 1878; the first bank was established in 1904; the first school building was erected, electricity was provided to the residents and the L & N Railroad was extended from Georgianna, Alabama to the city in 1911; and the first senior class of two persons graduated in 1913. Today, the city is a farming community which serves the rural area consisting of the counties of Jackson, Holmes and Washington.

Originally, the city consisted of a city-commissioner form of government, but this was changed in 1981 to a council-manager form of government.

Major governmental services: Police, water and sewer services. Financially supports both the Jackson County Health Department and Jackson County Senior Citizens Organization.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized(, or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services are privatized and building inspection, recycling and solid waste disposal are provided through interlocal agreement.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:

33%	User Fees or Service Charges
16%	Other
15%	Franchise Fees
12%	Utility Taxes
10%	State Revenue Sharing
7%	Property Taxes
6%	Sales & Use Tax
1%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: World's largest watermelon shipping point during the 1920s; world's largest peanut shelling plant during the 1940s and 1950s; during the late 1940s and early 1950s, Graceville was the smallest city in America in professional baseball; and, in the mid-1980s, 39 manufacturer retail outlet stores were located in Graceville. Graceville Civic Center provides a meeting place for community, educational, civic and individual affairs, and also houses a branch of the Jackson County Library Association. Home of the Florida Baptist Theological College. In honor of the farmers and their products, Graceville hosts an annual Harvest Festival during the month of November. And last, but not least, Graceville is a city where the living is easy and full of community pride.

Innovative programs: The city involves its citizens when planning for the city's future. There are presently six active committees appointed by the City Commission: Recreation Board, Cemetery Board, Industrial Board, Planning Commission Board, Citizens Advisory Task Force Committee and the Committee for Long- and Short-Term Projects.

Active partner with Graceville Elementary School and Graceville High School.

Three major problems to be addressed by your municipal or county government within the next five years:
1) Rehabilitation of sewer systems
2) Comprehensive planning
3) Annexation

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Grand Ridge

Street address: South Porter Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 480, Grand Ridge, FL 32442

Main telephone number: (904) 592-4621

Population as of April 1, 1989: 645

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1951. The town was founded by John Thomas Porter of Pennsylvania, who originally settled at Grand Ridge, Illinois, in 1858. In 1889, he moved here and founded this town, naming it for his old home.

Major governmental services: Water.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services.

Budget range: under $250,000

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Greenwood

Street address: 104 North Bryan

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 9, Greenwood, FL 32443

Main telephone no.: (904) 594-1216

Population as of April 1, 1989: 591

Form of government: Council-weak Mayor (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1927. In addition to a Mayor and three Councilmembers, the town today has a city staff of one maintenance man and one part-time clerk.

Major governmental services: Water and garbage services.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
60% State Shared Revenues
25% User Fees or Service Charges
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% Franchise Fees
3% Property Taxes
3% Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: The town has four houses and one business building that are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Innovative programs: The town first had a Christmas dinner for the older members of the town in 1989.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Fire protection
2) Sewer lines
3) Expansion of city limits

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Jacob City

Mailing address: Route 3, Box 486, Cottondale, FL 32431

Main telephone no.: (904) 263-6636

Population as of April 1, 1989: 300

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1984. The city was named after the Jacob Community Development Council. The Council received a grant to weatherize houses throughout Jackson County. When the grant expired, the founder, Ms. Cora Beechem, did not renew the program. Rather, she worked toward formation of Jacob as a city, together with a few citizens of the area.

Major governmental services: Water services.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
76.06% State Shared Revenues
12.50% Other
7.30% Property Taxes
2.14% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Mostly low-income people reside in Jacob City.

Innovative governmental programs: "911" emergency communication system - community-wide effort to rearrange the rural mailboxes as requested by the U.S. Post Office for emergency service access.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recreation programs
2) City water system extension
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Malone

Mailing address: Post Office Box 39, Malone, FL 32445

Main telephone no.: (904) 569-2308

Population as of April 1, 1989: 884

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1911. The town was named after its developer, John W. Malone.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Marianna

Street address: Corner of Green and Clinton Streets

Mailing address: Post Office Box 936, Marianna, FL 32446

Main telephone no.: (904) 482-4353

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,814

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers, visits to City Hall, students/teachers may attend City Commission meetings, information/data reports and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1825. Established in 1823, this city was named by the original owners of the site, Robert Beveridge and wife, for their two daughters, Mary and Anna. It was the site of the Battle of Marianna in 1864, when federal forces were resisted by old men and boys.

The original county seat was a small community north of Marianna known as Webberville. After Marianna was formed, the county seat was moved from Webberville to Marianna.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and a nursing home.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage and trash collection (privatized).

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
24% User Fees or Service charges
24% State Shared Revenues
21% Utility Taxes
15% Franchise Fees
8% Property Taxes
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% Other

Innovative programs: The city developed an outstanding Industrial Park to provide employment for local citizens.

The city provides two full scholarships each year to residents of the city so they may attend Chipola Junior College.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Expansion of sewer system
2) Additional potable water storage
3) Expanded street paving program

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Sneads

Mailing address: Post Office Box 159, Sneads, FL 32460

Main telephone no.: (904) 593-6636

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,731

Form of government: City commission (Council President and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1894. The town was named for a pioneer dentist of the area, who died at Marianna in 1930.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Jefferson County

County seat: Monticello

Mailing address: Jefferson County Courthouse, Room 1, Monticello, FL 32344

Main telephone no.: (904) 997-3596

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,516 (unincorporated 9,569)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established January 20, 1827 (13th county). The county was named for Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, who died on July 4 of the preceding year.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Monticello

Street address: 245 South Mulberry Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 533, Monticello, FL 32344

Main telephone no.: (904) 997-3312

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,947

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, tours of city facilities and possible employment (including DCT, distributive cooperative training).

History: Incorporated 1959. Jefferson County was named for Thomas Jefferson. The county seat, Monticello, was named for Jefferson's historic Virginia home. The county and city were established January 20, 1827, while Florida was still a "territory." Near here stood the Spanish mission of La Concepcion de Ayabuli.

Monticello is the only municipality in the county and the county seat.

Major governmental services: Fire, police, water, sewer, garbage and animal control.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

24.43%	Other
20.67%	Property Taxes
19.31%	User Fees or Service Charges
17.78%	State Shared Revenues
11.68%	Utility Taxes
5.33%	Franchise Fees
.80%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The annual Jefferson County watermelon festival, celebrated the third week in June, is the community's most prestigious event. The city also has a large number of historical buildings and sites.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewer system improvements
2) Street improvements

3) Downtown revitalization

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Lafayette County

County seat: Mayo

Mailing address: Post Office Box 88, Mayo, FL 32066

Main telephone no.: (904) 294-1600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,709 (unincorporated 3,730)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

History: Established December 23, 1856 (33rd county). The county was named for the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834). Lafayette pleaded the cause of American independence in France, lent both his prestige and military knowledge to the American Revolutionary Army by serving as a major general, and spent about $200,000 of his private fortune on behalf of the colonies.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Mayo

Mailing address: Post Office Box 56, Mayo, FL 32066

Main telephone no.: (904) 294-1551

Population as of April 1, 1989: 979

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1903. The town was established in 1874 by John B. Whitfield and was named after Colonel Mayo.

Mayo serves as the county seat and is the only municipality in the county.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Lake County

County seat: Tavares

Street address: 315 West Main Street

Mailing address: 315 West Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778

Main telephone no.: (904) 343-9800

Population as of April 1, 1989: 145,784 (unincorporated 76,926)

Form of Government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to the Courthouse and other sites, and possible internships.

History: Established May 27, 1887 (43rd county). The county was formed by an Act of the Legislature from portions of the counties of Orange and Sumter. Lake County was so named for it has over 1,400 lakes. After 13 months and four elections, Tavares became the county seat.

Major governmental services: Fire, ambulance, library, environmental inspection services, mosquito control, prisoner care, animal shelter, indigent health care, housing, new roads and road improvements, emergency management system, recreation funding and 9-1-1.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Ambulance contract with Waterman Hospital.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Lake County has 14 incorporated cities. Each city or town has its very individual and distinct atmosphere and appeal. Mount Dora, for instance, is known for its New England style of architecture in its homes and downtown area. Clermont boasts its hills and lakes. Each city has something different to offer.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Jail overcrowding
2) Solid waste
3) Water and sewer master plan

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Astatula

Mailing address: Post Office Box 609, Astatula, FL 34705

Main telephone no.: (904) 742-1100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,008

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1927. Lake Harris, on which this town is situated, was formerly called Lake Astatula. The translation of this Indian word differs, including "smiling waters," "rippling waters," "sunbeam," "sparkling waters," "tinted waters" and "rainbow waters." One more authority, who turns his back on such poetic interpretation, says the word comes from "ista," meaning "people," and "italwa," meaning "tribes," and hence means "people of many tribes." Still another points out that "atula" is the Timucuan word for "arrow." The use of the name goes back to around 1880.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Clermont

Street Address: 1 Westgate Plaza

Mailing address: Post Office Box 120219, Clermont, FL 34712-0219

Main telephone no: (904) 394-4081

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,642

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1916. This town was established about 1884 by the Clermont Improvement Company, whose manager, A.F. Wrotniski, had been born in Clermont, France. Today, in addition to the French name with its ancient associations, Clermont uses the designation "The Gem of the Hills," since it is situated amid 17 lakes and a group of rugged green-gold hills, at an altitude of 105 feet above sea level.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Eustis

Street address: 10 North Grove Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 68, Eustis, FL 32727-0068

Main telephone no.: (904) 483-5430

Population as of April 1, 1989: 13,825

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The City of Eustis, in conjunction with Eustis High School, sponsors City Government Day. The senior class holds election for Mayor, Commissioners, City Manager and department heads. The elected seniors spend a day with their city counterparts. The city government also has a special program trying to enlist high school graduates to join the Police and Fire Departments.

History: Incorporated 1881. There is some question as to which member of the Eustis family gave his name to this town. The lake on which it is situated is called Lake Eustis, and is said to have been named, about 1828, for Brigadier General Abraham Eustis of the United States Army, who served in Florida during the Seminole War and was one of the officers who favored closing the war by allowing the Indians to remain within a small territory to be given them in the southern part of the state. In 1836, General Eustis, under General Wingfield Scott, established a fort (Fort Mason) on the north shore of Lake Eustis. Another authority says that the Eustis honored was General Henry Lawrence Eustis, the son of Abraham, who was a Civil War soldier, engineer, and professor successively at West Point and at Harvard. The community itself was established in 1881 by James A McDonald, a Scotch engineer, and was first called Highlands, then Pendryville, then Lake Eustis (upon incorporation).

Eustis is situated in high (125 feet above sea level) upland country of Lake County.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and library.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (privatized).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

27%	Property Taxes
24%	Other
16%	State Shared Revenues
12%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
12%	Utility Taxes
8%	Franchise Fees
1%	User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Since 1902, the residents of Eustis have continuously hosted a festival known as Washington Birthday Festival on February 22nd. The Eustis Memorial Library, established in 1902, is the oldest library in Lake County. Eustis is the home of Waterman Medical Center. The center is in the heart of the city. Beginning its second half century, the hospital serves the people of Lake County with complete medical services. The Eustis Historical Museum is housed in the former Clifford Taylor House, which was built in 1910.

Innovative programs: The city has many all volunteer advisory boards such as: Zoning and Planning, Police and Fireman Pension Board, Library Board, Park and Trees, and Recreation. These volunteers take advantage of related courses sponsored by the Florida Institute of Government at local universities and colleges.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) New city government complex
2) Combining Fire and Recreation Departments with the City of Mount Dora and the City of Tavares
3) Increased auto and truck traffic

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fruitland Park

Street address: 506 West Berckman Street

Mailing address: 506 West Berckman Street, Fruitland Park, FL 34731

Main telephone no: (904) 787-6089

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,775

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1926. Founded in 1876 by Major O.P. Rooks of Cincinnati, Ohio, this town was named after the Fruitland Nurseries of Augusta, Georgia. There was already a Fruitland in Florida at that time, and postal authorities refused to permit the name of Fruitland Park; hence, the town was officially renamed Gardenia. But, the railroad had already issued its timetables, etc. with the name Fruitland Park and persisted in their use, so that everything except the mail was addressed in that way. Four years later, the postal officials were brought round.

Major governmental services: Police, fire protection, water service, library and garbage collection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Electricity.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
31.5% State Shared Revenues
22.2% User Fees or Service Charges
17.7% Other
9.8% Property Taxes
9.6% Franchise Fees
5.5% Utility Taxes
3.7% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: In April of each year, the city has a Fruitland Park Day celebration. Fruitland Park is known as "Hometown U.S.A." and is home to Lake Griffin State Park.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewer service
2) Growth
3) Recycling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Groveland

Street Address: 156 South Lake Avenue

Mailing address: 156 South Lake Avenue, Groveland, FL 34736

Main telephone no.: (904) 429-2141

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,251

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1923. The town was first called Taylorville and was apparently named after one of the original backers of the Orange Belt Railway, on which construction was begun late in the 1880s. About 1911, the city was renamed Groveland, in reference to the large number of flourishing citrus groves which had been planted in the vacinity.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Howey-in-the-Hills

Mailing address: Post Office Box 67, Howey-in-the-Hills, FL 34737

Main telephone no.: (904) 324-2290

Population as of April 1, 1989: 638

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

History: Incorporated 1925. The town was named for W.J. Howey, its founder.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lady Lake

Street address: 225 West Guava Street

Mailing address: 225 West Guava Street, Lady Lake, FL 32159

Main telephone no.: (904) 753-2212

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,384

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: The town can provide guest speakers; fact sheets; visits to Town Hall and town meetings; and possible career shadowing and student internships or employment.

History: Incorporated 1925. A village near here had been named Slighville. When the railroad came through in 1884 (a line from Ocala to Leesburg), the residents moved to this site in order to be on it. Railroad authorities wanted to call the place Cooper, but the settlers preferred a more picturesque name. The Indians had already named the local lake Lady Lake, because of an unknown white woman they had found drowned in it, and the town took its name from that. Legend has it that she was the wife of a hunter and walked into the lake because she couldn't stand the solitude.

The town today is known as the "Gateway to Lake County" since it is the first town in the county a motorist from the North passes through.

Major governmental services: Police, water, recreational facilities and quarterly garbage collection services. A sewer facility is under construction.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection through Lake County.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: An early log cabin was donated to the town in 1936 and it serves as the chamber of commerce welcome building. It is also the site of the library, which is being renovated. The library consists of the old railroad station and three railroad cars which will be used for reading rooms.

Innovative programs: The town constructed a municipal golf driving range which is located on the same property as the town's wastewater treatment facility. The driving range is run by civic organizations, who receive a small percentage of the fee charged.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Manage growth
2) Infrastructure expansion
3) Expanded Town Hall facilities

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Leesburg

Street address: 501 West Meadow Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 490630, Leesburg, FL 34749-0630

Main telephone no.: (904) 728-9704

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,939

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, tours of city facilities, hand-outs, brochures, fact sheets, magazines, career shadowing and "Government Day" for students.

History: Incorporated 1875. The town was established in 1853 by Calvin and Evander Lee. No name was given it until, according to tradition, Calvin Lee had gone north several years later to order some goods and realized that there was no town name to which they could be consigned. He thought up Leesburg on the spur of the moment, and it stuck.

A mass meeting of the entire population of Leesburg, recorded as 150 people, was held on July 12, 1875. The residents voted to incorporate the Town of Leesburg. The Mayor, Commissioners and City Clerk were all elected July 17, 1875. In 1923, a new charter was granted to the city, creating a council-manager form of government.

Major governmental services: Electrical, natural gas, water distribution, wastewater treatment plant, garbage pick-up, sanitary landfill, fire and police protection, recreation services, (tennis, shuffleboard, basketball and racquetball courts, ball fields, swimming pools, horseshoe pits, golf, picnic pavilions, nature and jogging trails), parks and recreation, and engineering and public works.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million.

Major revenue sources:
58.6% User Fees or Service Charges
32.9% Other
3.0% Property Taxes
2.8% State Shared Revenues
2.7% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Leesburg, the largest city between Ocala and Orlando, has

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miles of waterways and spectacular scenery rich in cultural and recreational activities. Perched on top of the Lake Wales Ridge, Leesburg offers her citizens a serene and semi-tropical environment and a first-rate quality of life. The area's lakes are practically without number and are recognized nationally for great boating, watersports and some of the finest freshwater fishing in the United States. The city is the site of the "Mega-Bucks" B.A.S.S. Tournament that draws approximately 250 or more of the best bass fisherman to the area. There's another theme, however, that could be applied to Leesburg--"The City of Parks." Venetian Gardens is another pride of the community, and is just a few blocks from Main Street. This 80-acre park on the beautiful shores of Lake Harris is filled with lush green grass accented by flowering Magnolias and the pink of Crepe Myrtle trees. Arched bridges curve across canals to scenic islands that are shaded by live oak trees and magnolias.

Innovative programs: Police Recruitment Program.

Mote-Morris House Preservation Project.

Utilization of recycled products.

Assignment Alert for School Teachers program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Growing traffic congestion on major streets
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Mascotte

Street address: 529 East Myers Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 56, Mascotte, FL 34753-0056

Main telephone no.: (904) 429-3341

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,755

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to key local government sites and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1925. The settlement which became Mascotte dates back more than 100 years. During the early years of the settlement, families went by wagon, oxen and horseback to Leesburg to obtain supplies and food they were unable to raise or kill themselves. Families were mostly self-supporting, raising their own vegetables year-round. Hogs, turkeys, deer, chicken and cattle provided their meat. Private hand mills ground the corn into grits and meal, and sugar was ground from sugar cane. Some of the items were taken on the trip to Leesburg to barter for flour, clothing and shoes.

In approximately 1885, J.W. Payne, who was originally from Baltimore, and then St. Petersburg, settled in Mascotte and named the town after a ship, the S.S. Mascotte, which made regular trips from Boston to St. Petersburg. It was believed that he owned an interest in this ship. The name comes from the French spelling of the word "mascot" and means a person, animal or thing supposed to bring good luck. Washington was petitioned to establish a post office and gave this name to the town. Mail was carried from Okahumpka by horseback, until the railroad was put in 1887 by the Orange Belt Railway Company.

The first school was a one-room house located on the south side of what is now Highway 50. In 1900, a two-story school house was built. It was used as a school until the present Mascotte Elementary was built in 1924. The original piano from the two-story school house was used at Mascotte Elementary School until it was moved to the new Midway Elementary, where it is still in use today. The first teacher in the two-story school was William Tidd, who was one of the original settlers in Mascotte.

The oldest structure still standing in Mascotte is located on Sunset Street, about 1/2 mile north of City Hall. This was originally owned by Judge Albert. Archibald (Archie) Gano cut the lumber at his mill for this house and it was built by Bill Hart and George Hope.

Mascotte still has only one sidewalk, which was built in 1925 or 1926. This runs from Mascotte Elementary west to the Methodist Church. At the same time the sidewalk was put in, Highway 50 was paved for the first time.

The first Mayor in Mascotte was George M. Myers.

Major governmental services: The city has a recycling program and also offers animal control services.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

37%	State Shared Revenues
26%	User Fees or Service Charges
18%	Other
7%	Property Taxes
6%	Franchise Fees
4%	Utility Taxes
2%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city has summer recreational programs for youth, as well as little girls, junior girls, senior girls, co-ed and men's Dixie League youth softball and baseball games.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recycling/landfill costs
2) Beautification projects
3) Housing rehabilitation

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Minneola

Street address: 302 West Pearl Street

Mailing address: Box 678, Minneola, FL 32755

Main telephone no.: (904) 394-3598

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,151

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, Police Department, well sites and pump houses.

History: Incorporated 1926. A settlement was established here in 1870 by William A. Smith, but was given no name. In 1882, George W. Hull, a Canadian by birth, came here from Duluth, Minnesota; he made a survey and map of the town and, at the instigation of his wife, gave it the name of Minneola, a name which is found in several states and is a Dakota Indian word meaning "many waters." The name was also applied by the Hulls to the local lake. Minneola was originally in Sumter County, until the boundary was moved.

Major governmental services: Water (from two deep wells) and full- time police protection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (a private company) and fire protection (Lake County).

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

75%	Property Taxes
8%	Utility Taxes
8%	Franchise Fees
6%	State Shared Revenues
3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Storm water drainage
2) Recycling
3) Garbage Disposal

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Montverde

Street address: 17404 6th Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 560008, Montverde, FL 34756

Main telephone no.: (407) 469-2681

Population as of April 1, 1989: 530

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and historical information.

History: Incorporated 1925. Established in 1885, Montverde was originally named "Monte Verde," Spanish for "green hill." The name referred originally to the hills of citrus groves near the site, although this is now a grape-growing region. The town is situated on the banks of Lake Apopka and Lake Florence, in the hills of Florida.

Major governmental services: Police, Volunteer Fire Department, town water works, all septic tanks, private garbage service.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Testing of town water (private company).

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:

31.9%	State Shared Revenues
23.1%	Property Taxes
12.0%	Other
11.5%	Franchise Fees
10.0%	User Fees or Service Charges
7.5%	Utility Taxes
4.0%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The highest point in Florida is but a short distance from the center of town. The center of Montverde reaches an elevation of 182 feet. The town has an elected Police Marshal. Montverde is the home of the Montverde Academy which was chartered in 1912, and is the home of many local and international students.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Water improvements
2) Streets
3) Growth

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Mount Dora

Street address: 510 North Baker Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 176, Mount Dora, FL 32757

Main telephone no.: (904) 735-7100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,012

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers; serve two-year terms; four Councilmembers elected from districts, two Councilmembers and the Mayor are elected at-large)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from various departments, visits from the elementary school students, career shadowing, and any other creative program to make students more aware of the roles and functions of their local government.

History: Incorporated 1910. A settlement here was first known as Royellou (or Royalieu), from the names of Royal Ella and Louis Tremain, who were among the pioneer residents that established the community in 1882. During the re-survey of the boundaries of Orange County, the U.S. Government surveyors ran their lines through this section and Mrs. Dora Ann Dowdy offered them camping hospitality on her homestead. In appreciation, they named the local lake Lake Dora. The town was later renamed after the Lake. The "mount" refers to the fact that the town is on a plateau 266 feet above sea level. Originally incorporated as the "Town" of Mount Dora, it was renamed the "City" of Mount Dora in 1953.

Major governmental services: Fire, police, water, sewer sanitation, and electric utility services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection (Lake and Orange Counties) and law enforcement protection (Lake County Sheriff's Department).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
78.0% User Fees or Service Charges
7.3% State Revenue Sharing
6.6% Property Taxes
3.7% Other

3.6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.4% Utility Taxes
.4% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Mount Dora is a quaint small community with a hilly terrain, several lakes, large canopy oak trees, several historic buildings with a touch of a New England character. The City has a viable downtown area that has a variety of antique, specialty shops, hardware stores, and restaurants. Mount Dora has also been recognized as one of the safest cities to live. It is approximately twenty-five miles north of Orlando and provides a high quality of life.

Innovative programs: Our city has initiated several innovative programs to preserve and enhance our community. Among them are the adoption of two Community Redevelopment Agencies, interlocal agreements with Lake County and the City of Eustis on planning area boundaries to ensure quality developments throughout the County, as well as improvement of intergovernmental coordination.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Establishing a concurrency management system
2) Upgrading the electric utility system
3) Designing and constructing a master stormwater drainage system throughout the city.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Tavares

Street address: 201 East Main Street

Mailing address: 201 East Main Street, Tavares, FL 32778-3879

Main telephone no.: (904) 343-2121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,403

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers; the Mayor only votes in case of a tie vote by Council; Manager is referred to as "City Administrator")

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to city hall and/or other facilities.

History: Incorporated 1885. Tavares (Portuguese for "the Hub") was founded by Major St. Clair Abrams in 1880. It was named for a Spanish ancestor of Major Abrams.

Tavares was elected as the county seat for the newly-formed Lake County in August 1888. Following the election, Henry H. Duncan, who was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court in July 1, 1887, secretly moved the records from the temporary seat of Bloomfield to Tavares. This was to prevent the founder of Bloomfield, W.D. Mendenhall, from obtaining a writ of mandamus to block the moving of the records to Tavares. The Town of Tavares was re-chartered as a "City" in 1943, and the city's charter was again revised in 1984 by a committee appointed by the City Council.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage collection and library.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage dumpster pick-up.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:

68.81%	Other
10.50%	Property Taxes
9.60%	State Shared Revenues
6.70%	Utility Taxes
4.30%	Franchise Fees
.05%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.04%	User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Situated among a large chain-of-lakes with excellent fishing and boating opportunities. Independence Day Celebration, with a parade, bar-be-que, fireworks and other entertainment. One of the largest senior softball programs in Florida.

Innovative programs: City-wide recycling and composting program implemented to help alleviate landfill problems and reduce waste stream.

Stormwater utility fee implemented to fund maintenance and expansion of stormwater facilities, designed to control stormwater runoff going into city lakes.

Implemented program (originally developed by another local city) with local high school to provide city Police Officer to teach high school law enforcement class.

Citizen survey included in each quarterly newsletter.

Developed and rezoned various parcels for a Wetlands Protection Zone.

Established cable TV "watchdog" committee.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Implementation of public safety, library, recreation and general government impact fees to help make growth pay for itself
2) Transportation problems to be addressed through frontage road ordinance, local road impact fees, improved subdivision regulations and other regulations
3) Stormwater pollution - through continued implementation of stormwater abatement program

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Umatilla

Street address: 1 South Central Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 420, Umatilla, FL 32784

Main telephone no.: (904) 669-3125

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,545

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: The city offers guest speakers (administration and staff) to all schools, welcome visits and have annual visits to each school. The city also has a video library available to all schools ranging from stormwater to recycling.

History: Incorporated 1904. The name of this town was apparently imported clear across the country from Oregon. The town was established in 1862; its first postmaster was N.J. Trowell. The name was suggested by William A. Whitcome, formerly of Cincinnati, who had been in correspondence with some people in Umatilla, Oregon. The name is an Indian word thought to mean "water rippling over sand."

Major governmental services: Police, fire (volunteer), water, sewer, garbage collection, summer recreation.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
40.5% User Fees or Service Charges
17.1% Sales & Use Tax
13.5% Property Taxes
8.4% Utility Taxes
7.1% Other
5.5% Franchise Fees
5.1% State Revenue Sharing
2.8% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Fall Festival, with arts and crafts and a parade, is held every Thanksgiving weekend. Thousands of people attend the event. Large beautiful lakes with good fishing and boating.

Innovative programs: Government Awareness Day held at middle school - 8th grade social studies classes addressed. Career Days at high school and middle school.

- Recycling effort in conjunction with high school band.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Rapid growth causing expansion of water/wastewater facilities
2) Reduced revenues from state and federal sources
3) Transportation (highways)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Lee County

County Seat: Fort Myers

Street Address: 2115 Second Street, Fort Myers

Mailing Address: Post Office Box 398, Fort Myers, FL 33902

Main Telephone No: (813) 335-2221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 323,916 (unincorporated 211,574)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: A Speakers' Bureau, with speakers on a variety of subjects; the Lee GROWS program, a county orientation program for citizens; the Lee County Handbook (currently under production); Career Day; and tours of the facilities, meetings with public officials, etc. are available by appointment.

History: Established May 13, 1887 (41st county). Lee County was the largest county in the state until, in 1923, it was divided to form Hendry and Collier counties. It is named for Civil War General Robert E. Lee, whose portrait still remains in the Commission Chambers.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Department), utilities (water, sewer, solid waste, water conservation), transportation and engineering (construction and maintenance), public safety (emergency medical services), human services (social services assistance), community services (parks, recreation, Veterans' services, etc.), community development (environmental protection, zoning, etc.) and economic development (tourism, etc.).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Some utilities, including recycling.

Budget range: over $100 million (approximately $363.5 million)

Unique aspects of community: Home of the annual Festival of Lights parade, one of the largest parades in America. Thomas A. Edison's winter home and Henry Fords' winter home. Exceptional natural beauty; barrier islands, including Cabbage Key, the subject of Jimmy Buffet's "Cheeseburger in Paradise."

Innovative programs: Lee County received 14 National Association of Counties' achievement awards in 1990 for innovative programs, including: development of private-public partnerships for the funding and construction of infrastructure, a citizen-orientation program for newcomers, recycling and solid waste management education programs for children, a protected species ordinance and implementation program, a driver safety enhancement program, and an incentive program for developers to encourage construction of low- and middle-class family housing.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Preservation of natural resources and preserving quality of life
2) Funding of needed infrastructure
3) Coping with growth

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cape Coral

Street address: 815 Nicholas Parkway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 150027, Cape Coral, FL 33915-0027

Main telephone no.: (813) 574-0401

Population as of April 1, 1989: 62,817

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Contact the city's Public Information Officer at (813) 574-0448.

History: Incorporated 1970. The City of Cape Coral was incorporated by a majority of votes from the Lee County electorate. The name Cape Coral was given to the city by its developers, the Rosen brothers, in the early 1960s. The City of Cape Coral was originally a platted subdivision of about 107-square miles. Within the boundaries, there are over 400 miles of navigable canals and 1,700 miles of roadways.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, water and sewer service, and lot mowing for vacant lots.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (Browning-Ferris Industries).

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million.

Major revenue sources:
26.4% Property Taxes
23.7% User Fees or Service Charges
19.4% State Shared Revenues
17.5% Other
11.9% Franchise Fees
1.1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings (includes Utility Fund, Golf Course Fund, Yacht Basin Fund and GO Bond Fund)

Unique aspects of community: Cape Coral is somewhat of a unique community because of its phenomenal growth rate over its shortest life span. It is the second largest city in terms of land in the State of Florida. The city's 116-square miles is second only to Jacksonville, which incorporated the entire county. Compare that to the roughly 40-square miles for

Boston or San Francisco and you can see that the city has the potential to became quite a community. Another unique aspect is that the city has been subdivided down into individual building lots. That means that Cape Coral has a very diversified absentee population. Someone from New York may own one lot and have a neighboring landowner from Ohio, Wisconsin, Australia or the Netherlands. While other communities grow in large steps because developers build subdivisions, Cape Coral grows in little bits and pieces as individual homes pop up along the countryside. That poses a serious problem for this young city of twenty years. As these homes pop up hither, thither and thou, the city must work very hard to provide them with police, fire and utilities. Because it is such a widespread community, that makes it a very difficult task. Cape Coral also has a very high ethnic mix, partially because it has such a diverse population from very many areas. The city has a number of festivals sponsored by the many groups and organizations, such as the Oktoberfest, events staged by the Italian-American Club, the St. Patrick's Day Parade by the Irish-American Club and many others.

Innovative programs: Cape Coral has a large number of advisory boards composed of various citizens. These boards provide advice to the City Council on topics ranging from the architecture and design of new buildings, to use of future water supplies.

The city also has a Community Development Coordinator whose job is to research and help new industrial growth find its proper place within the community. The city needs clean industry to offset its tax base. One large mall, city as the Edison Mall in Fort Myers, generates the same amount of tax dollars as 2,600 average single-family homes in Cape Coral.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Drinking water
2) Rapid growth
3) Wastewater/dual water systems

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fort Myers

Street address: 2200 Second Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 2217, Fort Myers, FL 33902

Main telephone no.: (813) 332-6610

Population as of April 1, 1989: 43,951

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall and/or city-owned facilities, career shadowing, Council meetings and board meetings televised on Cable TV, and summer employment.

History: Incorporated 1886. The name memorialized by this famous Florida city is that of General Abraham Charles Myers, a distinguished officer in the United States Army. It was given to the fort by General David E. Twiggs, Federal commander in the Seminole Wars, who later became the father-in-law of Myers. The city was developed in the later years of the 19th Century, chiefly through the initiative of Stafford C. Cleveland, a New York newspaperman.

The Town of East Fort Myers was annexed on December 29, 1925. The present charter was adopted on May 14, 1957.

Situated on the south bank of the Caloosahatchee River, Fort Myers is the county seat and the largest city in Lee County.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, garbage collection and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Recycling, fire protection, sludge hauling and police towing services.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million.

Unique aspects of community: Site of Thomas Edison's winter home and Henry Ford's winter home, both owned by the city; Edison Pageant of Lights Festival; waterfront Centennial Park; and historical museum featuring railroad memorabilia.

Innovative programs: Renovation and rebuilding of homes of blighted areas of Fort Myers.

STARS program.

Recycling.

Mentor program.

Renovation of downtown; government complex to include city, county and school board.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Traffic
2) Recycling
3) Water Reuse

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6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sanibel

Street address: 800 Dunlop Road

Mailing address: 800 Dunlop Road, Sanibel, FL 33957

Main telephone no.: (813) 472-3700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,574

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers upon appointment, fact sheets, visits to City Hall, student internships and possible employment (Police Aide program; summer employment with the Department of Public Works Noxious Plants division; part-time recreation complex positions).

History: Incorporated 1974. Prior to incorporation, Sanibel experienced a period of rampant, uncontrolled growth, which threatened to destroy the fragile and unique environment that existed on the island. When island residents were unable to convince Lee County government officials to adopt development standards to regulate this growth and protect the environment, they elected to establish Sanibel as a municipal government and thus gained control of their own destiny.

Major governmental services: The City of Sanibel provides police protection, public works services (road and bike path maintenance, litter control, stormwater control, etc.), land use and building control (Planning and Building Departments), and recreational and cultural services. The city has Administrative, Legal and Finance Departments that run the city year to year.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The City of Sanibel contracts out for garbage services. The city is covered by a County Fire District, and has a public library that is administered by Lee County.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
45.4% Other
40.0% Property Taxes
4.6% State Shared Revenues
4.4% Franchise Fees

4.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.6% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Environmental orientation - Since its incorporation, the city has strived to protect and enhance its unique, barrier island environment. Sanibel's land use regulations and building codes are based on the capacity of the environment to allow development. The island is broken down into ecological zones, with the most sensitive land (mangrove forests, interior wetlands, gulf beaches) allowing the least amount of development. Volunteerism - The backbone of Sanibel is its volunteers. The city utilizes several standing volunteer committees, including its elected City Council, to handle the various political, social and environmental concerns of the island. This helps Sanibel to more directly serve its citizens and reduces the need for paid personnel to perform these required duties.

Innovative programs: Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquisition Program - Every year the city sets aside 1/4 mill of its tax revenue, about $350,000 in 1990, to purchase environmentally sensitive lands on the island. As of 1990, the city has spent over $1 million on this program.

Alligator management - Sanibel is the only city in Florida with its own alligator management program. Elsewhere in Florida, if an alligator wanders into a residential area, it is destroyed by the state. On Sanibel, if a non-nuisance alligator wanders onto someone's yard, it is captured by a team of state-licensed handlers and relocated back into the wild.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) The replacement of the Sanibel Causeway
2) An island-wide surface water management plan
3) Reducing taxes while increasing public services

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Leon County

County seat: Tallahassee

Street address: 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee

Mailing address: Leon County Courthouse, 301 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301

Main telephone no.: (904) 488-9775

Population as of April 1, 1989: 191,129 (unincorporated 62,124)

Form of government: County administrator (Seven Commissioners, five elected from single-member districts and two elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Internship program for college students.

History: Established December 29, 1824 (7th county). The county was named for Juan Ponce de Leon, discoverer and namer of Florida.

Major governmental services: Courts, law enforcement (justice, public safety, Sheriff and jail), roads, solid waste, stormwater, social services and health services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire, water, sewer and electric.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: State capitol and two major universities (Florida State University and Florida A&M University) are located in Tallahassee. Also, home to Tallahassee Community College.

Innovative governmental programs: The Planning Department is a joint operation between the City of Tallahassee and Leon County.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Available revenue for transportation projects; comprehensive plan
2) Low assessed valuations due to the number of state-owned buildings in the community; finance
3) The flow of mandates (required programs) from the state to local government without corresponding funding mechanisms

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Tallahassee

Mailing address: City Hall, Tallahassee, FL 32301-8156

Main telephone no.: (904) 599-8100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 129,005

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1840. Virtually every authority agrees that the name of the capital city of Florida is derived from a Creek Indian word meaning "old town." And an old town it is indeed, if one counts the residence of the Indians and the Spaniards. The first date known definitely is 1539, when DeSoto met here with the Apalachee tribes, who controlled the fields and streams hereabouts. About 1633, the Spanish mission of San Luis was established; it stood a few miles northwest of the present city of Tallahassee.

Tallahassee was chosen for the capital of Florida on March 4, 1824, while Florida was still a territory, and the town began to be occupied in 1825-26 by people from Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Legend says the name and spelling were finally chosen by Octavia Walton, daughter of a Territorial Governor of Florida and granddaughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In addition to being the capital of Florida, Tallahassee is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Levy County

County seat: Bronson

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 310, Bronson, FL 32621

Main telephone no.: (904) 486-4311

Population as of April 1, 1989: 25,010 (unincorporated 15,990)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established March 10, 1845 (26th county). The county was named for David Levy Yulee (1811-86), territorial delegate to Congress from Florida, 1841-45, and United States Sentor, 1845-51 and 1855-61.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bronson

Street address: 660 East Hathaway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 266, Bronson, FL 32621

Main telephone no.: (904) 486-2354

Population as of April 1, 1989: 949

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1884. This city was established during the Civil War, and was at first called Chunky Pond, through a mistaken translation of an Indian word meaning "dance." When the town was incorporated, it was given its present name to honor an early settler of great popularity.

Bronson is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Water, garbage collection and Volunteer Fire Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Building inspection and emergency medical services are provided through the county.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

45%	User fees or Service Charges
25%	State Shared Revenues
13%	Property Taxes
10%	Franchise Fees
7%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Lack of funds - need to increase revenues
2) Need to start Police Department
3) Install sewer system

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Cedar Key

Street address: 2nd Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 417, Cedar Key, FL 32625

Main telephone no.: (904) 543-5132

Population as of April 1, 1989: 915

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1869. Cedar Key derives its name from a 1542 Spanish map which identified the area as "Las Islas Sabines" - The Cedar Islands. The Town of Cedar Key was established circa 1840 on Atseena Otie, Creek Indian for "Cedar Island." The present site was first incorporated as the "City of Cedar Key" in 1869 and became a municipal corporation by charter in 1969, by special act (69-929) of the first Legislature of Florida under the constitution as revised in 1968.

Although the Gulf island on which this town is located is called North Key, the name refers to the abundant growth of cedar trees which formerly covered all of a group of islands here. The town was established during the War Between the States. Three pencil plants, formerly located here, were closed down when the cedar was depleted.

Major governmental services: Garbage, fire and police.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

32%	Other
24%	Property Taxes
19%	User Fees or Service Charges
11%	Utility Taxes
5%	Franchise Fees
8%	State Shared Revenues
1%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Historical, art festival, seafood festival and fishing village.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Garbage
2) Zoning

3) Growth

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Chiefland

Street address: 15 North Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 849, Chiefland, FL 32626

Main telephone no.: (904) 493-4433

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,040

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Answer any questions they may have and assist in coordination of information.

History: Incorporated 1928. When hostilities in the Seminole War ceased in 1842, a Creek Chief chose this site for his farm home, and went extensively into the raising of corn, wheat, potatoes, etc.

Major governmental services: Police, fire (volunteer), water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage service.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

26.0%	User Fees or Service Charges
25.5%	Utility Taxes
18.0%	Property Taxes
11.5%	Other
9.8%	Franchise Fees
7.8%	State Shared Revenues
1.4%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Good quality of life, has clean air, good water and pleasant atmosphere.

Innovative programs: Mainly through recreation at this time.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Comprehensive planning and land development regulations
2) Water sewer expansion
3) Recycling garbage

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fanning Springs (part)

Mailing address: Route 1, Box 900, Trenton, FL 32693

Main telephone no.: (904) 463-2855

Population as of April 1, 1989: 236 (Levy County), 258 (Gilchrist County)

Form of Local Government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1965. This community was originally named Suwannee, as in Suwannee River. The city's name was changed to Fanning Springs upon incorporation.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Inglis

Street address: 135 Highway 40 West

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 429, Inglis, FL 32649

Main telephone no.: (904) 447-2203

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,647

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1956. Captain John Inglis, whose family came from Glasgow, Scotland, skippered a shop from Spain to the mouth of the Withlacoochee River during the 1800s and traded with the few inhabitants of this area. A community known as Port Inglis sprang up at the river's mouth, then the intersection of the "highways" of the Withlacoochee and the Gulf. Some time later, a new community, named simply Inglis, grew up around a chemical plant eight miles upriver from the port. Its original name was "Blind Horse." Later, as roads developed and the inland population grew, ship trading declined and with it "Port Inglis." But Inglis continued to grow.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Otter Creek

Mailing address: Post Office Box 65, Otter Creek, FL 32683

Main telephone no.: No telephone number (do not maintain standard operating hours; two part-time staff only)

Population as of April 1, 1989: 166

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1968.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Williston

Street address: 50 N.W. Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 160, Williston, FL 32696

Main telephone no.: (904) 528-3060

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,421

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall and other local government sites.

History: Incorporated 1897. In 1875, Williston was named to honor Jesse Mercer Willis, who settled the area in 1853. His plantation was located in the present city limits of Williston. The first post office was established and was located in one room of the Willis home. The first free school was built and the school's only teacher was paid $20 per month. In 1906, Williston had the largest school system in Levy County (total enrollment was 120 pupils).

Originally incorporated as a "town," Williston was re-incorporated in 1929 as a "city."

Major governmental services: Electric, water, sewer, garbage collection, natural gas, police and fire protection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

64%	Other
16%	State Shared Revenues
13%	Property Taxes
6%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: July 4th celebration, peanut festival, art show and rodeo.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recycling
2) Sewer and water
3) Parks and streets

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Yankeetown

Mailing address: Post Office Box 280, Yankeetown, FL 32698

Main telephone no.: (904) 447-2511

Population as of April 1, 1989: 646

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. The town was founded in the early 1920s by Judge A.F. Knotts and Eugene Knotts; the former had planned the city of Gary, Indiana. They had a small fishing camp and a few houses, and hoped to start a community; they had literature out advertising the community under the name of Knotts. But, in derision of the northerners, the southerners who lived thereabouts (especially Star route carrier Hugh Coleman) called the place Yankeetown. When the town was incorporated by a special act of the 1925 Legislature, that name was adopted. The word Yankee, for the sake of historical completeness, is a corruption which the Massachusetts Indians made of the word English. In the further interest of completeness, a subdivision laid out adjacent to Yankeetown has been named Crackertown.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Liberty County

County seat: Bristol

Mailing address: Post Office Box 399, Bristol, FL 32321

Main telephone no.: (904) 643-5404

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,757 (unincorporated 3,664)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

History: Established December 15, 1855 (32nd county). The county was named for the great objective of the people who founded and built the United States.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bristol

Street address: Church Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 207, Bristol, FL 32321

Main telephone no.: (904) 643-2261

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,093

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1957. Established as Riddeysville in 1850, the town changed its name several years later.

Bristol is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Madison County

County seat: Madison

Mailing address: Post Office Box 237, Madison, FL 32340

Main telephone no.: (904) 973-4176

Population as of April 1, 1989: 16,181 (unincorporated 11,345)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

History: Established December 26, 1827 (14th county). The county was named for President James Madison and drew many of its settlers from Virginia.

Carved from Jefferson County, Madison originally included the present counties of Taylor, Lafayette and Dixie. San Pedro, on the Bellamy Road about 10 miles south of the present city of Madison, was the first county seat. The first Courthouse consisted of a one-room log building with a big open fireplace in the south end. The county had perhaps 250 inhabitants, white and black. Carlton Smith, the Madison County historian, wrote that if Christopher Edwards, the first Sheriff, found it necessary to travel to Oldtown, in the Southeastern part of the county, he would have to go on horseback 15 miles to Charles' Ferry, then by riverboat to Fort Fanning, then on horseback or foot the remaining 6 or 8 miles to Oldtown. Justice in those days relied upon the people of the community whenever immediate action was required.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Greenville

Street address: 102 Church Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 235, Greenville, FL 32331

Main telephone no.: (904) 948-2251

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,061

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1907. A town was first established here in 1850, and its post office was given the name of Sandy Ford. But, during the War Between the States, the place was given the name of "Station Five," because it was the fifth station from the capital. A women's sewing circle was organized here to sew for the soldiers in the Confederate Army, and the first box of supplies which they sent to the commissary in Richmond was designated as coming from Station Five. The Quartermaster wrote the president of the society that packages would have to be given in the name of some town. The ladies met and agreed to call the town Greenville, as a tribute to Mrs. U.M. Roberts, President of the society, who came from Greenville, South Carolina.

The Spanish missions of San Miguel de Asylo and San Mateo de Tolapato were both near here.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lee

Street address: 403 North Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 68, Lee, FL 32059

Main telephone no.: (904) 971-5867

Population as of April 1, 1989: 255

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, audiovisuals and visits to Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1909. The Town of Lee has the slogan "Little But Proud." The main occupation is farming, forestry and the raising of racing greyhounds.

One version suggests that Lee was named after the first railroad supervisor, Jim Lee. The depot was named in his honor. Another story is that Lee was named after General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armed forces during the Civil War, who visited here. A limekiln had been established at the town by Philip Newland. The post office was opened in 1882, and the name was then chosen by John Haven.

Major governmental services: Fire services and in the process of obtaining a water system.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police protection (Madison County).

Budget range: Under $250,000

Major revenue sources:

40%	State Shared Revenues
20%	Property Taxes
20%	Franchise Fees
10%	User Fees or Service Charges
10%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Special events include a yearly homecoming event, initiated in 1988, which attracts approximately 3,500 people!

Innovative programs: The town has a partnership with the local junior high school for community development efforts to improve the community.

Lee community services are covered on Channel 5.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Budget problems
2) Water and sewage
3) Comprehensive plan

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Madison

Street address: 109 S.W. Rutledge Street

Mailing address: 109 S.W. Rutledge Street, Madison, FL 32340-2498

Main telephone no.: (904) 973-4181

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,520

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1894. This city was first called Hickstown, after the Seminole Indian Chief John Hicks. Later, it was known as Newton. But, mail kept arriving addressed to Madison C.H., meaning the Court House of Madison County, which had been named after James Madison, the fourth president of the United States. After the Civil War, the "C.H." was dropped and the "Madison" was retained.

A little northwest of Madison stood the Spanish mission of Santa Helens de Machaba. The site is on the route of DeSoto and on the upper route of the Old Spanish Trail.

Madison was established May 2, 1838 as the county seat of Madison County.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Manatee County

County seat: Bradenton

Street address: 1112 Manatee Avenue, West

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1000, Bradenton, FL 34206

Main telephone no.: (813) 748-4501

Population as of April 1, 1989: 192,504 (unincorporated: 131,753)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, public information material, visits to county facilities, career opportunities and internships, volunteer work, service with explorer post search and rescue service, library system, annual report, budget reports, budget expo and annual financial report.

History: Established January 9, 1855 (31st county). Timucuan Indians inhabited Manatee County as far back as 1000 AD Hernando De Soto arrived in 1539. The first permanent settler arrived in 1842 and the first community was established in 1878 as Braidentown (now Bradenton). The county was founded in 1856, and encompasses 785 square units. The county was named after the Manatee, or sea cow, an endangered species.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (Sheriff's Department), emergency medical services, civil defense, "911" emergency system, planning and zoning, development management (Building Department), parks and recreation (recreational activities, two beaches, two golf courses, numerous parks), water, sewer, garbage, landfill, roads, mass transit, storm water management, fleet services, data information services, central services, deep water port, human services, library system, work releases, road gang, probation and county jails.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (privatized), beach concessions (privatized) and mowing of highway medians (privatized).

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Site of Hernando DeSoto's first landing in the U.S.; celebrated annually. Large agricultural community. Large manufacturing base. Tourism and agriculture are the largest industry. Extensive waterways and beaches. Florida Department of Community Affairs voted Manatee County's comprehensive plan as the best in the state.

Innovative programs: Citizen Action Center (24-hour help line).

Budget expo.

Operation facelift - joint effort between Sheriff and code enforcement to clean up blighted neighborhoods.

Jail expansion.

Improved government-wide services.

Development of aggressive public information programs.

Water-borne ambulance and rescues.

Successful recycling program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Criminal justice
2) Road and infrastructure improvements
3) Growth management

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Anna Maria

Street address: 10005 Gulf Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 608, Anna Maria, FL 34216

Main telephone no.: (813) 778-0781

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,756

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1926. Not only is the origin of the name of Anna Maria in doubt, but even its pronunciation is a matter for dispute. "Anna Mar-eye-a" has been the favorite of many oldtimers, but islanders nowadays are said to prefer "Anna Mar-ee-a."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bradenton

Mailing address: Caller Service 25015, Bradenton, FL 34206-5015

Main telephone no.: (813) 748-0800

Population as of April 1, 1989: 40,665

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1903. In 1854, Dr. Joseph Braden, a pioneer sugar planter in this section, built his home here, close to the point where Hernando DeSoto had first landed on the Florida peninsula in 1539. When a post office was established in 1878, the spelling was by error given as "Braidentown." The "i" was later dropped and, in 1924, the "w" was eliminated to make the present spelling.

Bradenton is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bradenton Beach

Street address: 107 Gulf Drive North

Mailing address: 107 Gulf Drive North, Bradenton Beach, FL 34217

Main telephone no.: (813) 778-1005

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,823

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1953. The City of Bradenton Beach was named because of its close proximity to the City of Bradenton, Florida. The City of Bradenton was named after an early settler Dr. Joseph Braden.

Major governmental services: Police and garbage collection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Comprehensive planning.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Unique aspects of community: Beach community located on Anna Maria Island.

Innovative programs: Drug Awareness program developed by the Police Department.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Unfunded state mandates
2) Recycling: limited revenue source
3) Comprehensive plan requirements

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Holmes Beach

Street address: 5901 Marina Drive

Mailing address: 5901 Marina Drive, Holmes Beach, FL 34217

Main telephone no.: (813) 778-2221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,545

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and neighborhood watch programs. The city has regularly scheduled Council meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Council work sessions are also conducted on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

History: Incorporated 1950. Situated on Anna Maria Island, this community derived its name from Jack E. Holmes, builder and developer.

Major governmental services: Police Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water/sewer (Manatee County).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
26% Property Taxes
23% State Shared Revenues
20% Franchise Fees
19% Other
8% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Beaches and tourism.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Proposed expansion of State Road 64
2) Administration of comprehensive plan
3) Recycling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Longboat Key (part)

Street address: 501 Bay Isles Road

Mailing address: 501 Bay Isles Road, Longboat Key, FL 34228

Main telephone no.: (813) 383-3721

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,735 (Manatee County), 4,032 (Sarasota County)

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to City Hall. Being an island community situated in two counties presents some interesting topics for students to discuss.

History: Incorporated 1955. The town is located on a barrier island, 11 miles long and 1/2 to one mile wide. The north end of Longboat Key was a fishing village. The south end contained the John and Mable Ringling Hotel. The island was used as a bombing range during early World War II. Longboat Key is now recognized as one of the most desirable spots in Florida for retirement.

The name of Longboat Key has probably been around since the days of the explorers. It certainly appears on 18th century maps, but its origin has been lost. A longboat, according to the dictionary, is "the largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel."

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, public works, building and planning.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Electric, water, sewer, garbage and trash collection.

Budget range: $10 million to $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
42% User Fees or Service Charges
25% Property Taxes
13% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10% Other
5% Franchise Fees
5% State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of community: Town is located in two counties, with county line dividing town almost in equal portions. Annual St. Jude bikeathon and gourmet luncheon. Started 11 years ago, is now an annual event looked forward to by all.

Innovative programs: Townwide evacuation plan utilizing volunteers. System capable of total evacuation of key in a fraction of time needed before.

One of the most restrictive and effective fire codes in the county.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Beach nourishment
2) Recycling cans, paper and garden trash
3) Beautification of key

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Palmetto

Street address: 516 8th Avenue, West

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1209, Palmetto, FL 34220

Main telephone no.: (813) 722-4567

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,227

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and three Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1894. This town was established prior to 1885; its name was suggested by the abundant growth of small palms in this vicinity. The word "palmetto" derives from the Spanish word "palmito," meaning "little palm tree."

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Marion County

County seat: Ocala

Street address: 110 N.W. 1st Avenue, Ocala

Mailing address: 110 N.W. 1st Avenue, Ocala, FL 32670

Main telephone no.: (904) 622-0242

Population as of April 1, 1989: 188,070 (unincorporated 136,621)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

Assistance available to area schools: Marion County currently is engaged in a joint education program with Marion County Board of Public Instruction and the City of Ocala. The program provides guest speakers, literature on local government, visits to local government sites and internships.

History: Established March 14, 1844 (24th county). At the first meeting of the State Legislature on March 14, 1844, Marion County was created. The name Marion was chosen honoring the memory of General Francis Marion, a Revolutionary hero of South Carolina known as the "Swamp Fox." The county drew many of its early settlers from south Carolina.

The first recorded Board of County Commissioners' minutes are dated February 20, 1846. The first Courthouse in Ocala was completed and used by the County Commissioners on September 7, 1846.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement, landfill, fire service, building permitting and inspections, and road maintenance.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The county belongs to a consortium with the City of Ocala for insurance purposes (Risk Management).

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
36% Other
32% State Shared Revenues
16% Property Taxes

10% User Fees or Service Charges
6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Marion County is the 4th largest county in Florida in land area and is centrally located between Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville. It is home to the 250,000 acre Ocala National Forest, Silver Springs, Rainbow Springs and Juniper Springs. The county also is the heart of the Florida Thoroughbred Breeding Industry, with over 100 farms located here.

Innovative programs: Marion County and the City of Ocala are one of the few city/county entities in Florida to be tied to the same computer link, allowing instant electronic communications of building and Zoning records, street repair information, etc. It allows city/county staff members to avoid traditional gaps in communication links common to most other areas.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Increased infrastructure funding/expansion
2) Concurrency elements of growth management legislation
3) Solid waste

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Belleview

Street address: 5343 S.E. Abshier Boulevard

Mailing address: 5343 S.E. Abshier Boulevard, Belleview, FL 32620

Main telephone no.: (904) 245-7021

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,682

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Speaker and visits to city hall.

History: Incorporated 1885. Belleview was founded in the spring of 1884 by an early settler, John P. Pelot. The village was known as Longswamp to some and Roach Pond to others. Belleview, "beautiful view," was named for Mr. Pelot's daughter Belle. Belleview was incorporated on May 4, 1885 by a special act of the Legislature. In 1886, a library was formed and it remains one of the oldest libraries in Florida. The original stone structure still houses the present library. Belleview from the start was a modern village with many ordinances governing the citizens, ie., hogs were not allowed to run the streets and sanitary regulations were enforced. In 1911, Belleview boasted two hotels, two churches, two halls, a Masonic Temple, railway depot, post office, two sawmills, an ice and grist mill, a fence factory and a moss ginning mill. Belleview was, and still is, a town of action. Belleview is in one of the fastest growing areas of the country.

Major governmental services: Water, sewer, police and fire protection. Belleview also has a recreation program and is developing a parks program.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Building permits and animal control (Marion County).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
43.0% User Fees or Service Charges
24.0% State Shared Revenues
14.0% Property Taxes
8.5% Franchise Fees
5.0% Other
4.5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.0% Utility Taxes

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Annexation
2) Citizen involvement in the community through special task forces and appointed boards
3) Fulfilling the obligations set forth by the comprehensive plan

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Dunnellon

Street address: 114 South Williams Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 430, Dunnellon, FL 32630

Main telephone no.: (904) 489-2423

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,799

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Career shadowing and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1891. Dunnellon was a "boomtown" in the 1890s due to the mining of phosphate locally. The city is named for an early railroad promoter and its financier founder, John F. Dunn. Dunnellon is located on the banks and the confluence of the Withlacoochee and Rainbow River.

The historian Swanton says this point is probably where the explorer Narvaez crossed the Withlacoochee River.

Major governmental services: Police protection, fire, water, sewage, garbage collection and public beach.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

37%	Property Taxes
36%	State Shared Revenues
10%	Franchise Fees
7%	Utility Taxes
4%	Fines and Forfeitures
3%	Other
2%	User Fees or Service Charges
1%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The annual Boomtown Day Celebration is enjoyed by visitors and residents alike. The beautiful Rainbow River and Withlacoochee are the host to many fishing tournaments and affords great family camping.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Funding and construction of a new sewer plant
2) Funding and establishment of an alternate water source
3) Funding and construction of a new City Hall

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of McIntosh

Mailing address: Post Office Box 103, McIntosh, FL 32664

Main telephone no.: (904) 591-1536

Population as of April 1, 1989: 530

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1913. The best account of the origin of the town's name is given by Neil S. Meffert, staff writer of the Florida Times-Union, in an article in that paper on February 13, 1955, which is quoted directly: "The name of the town came, not from absentee owners, but from a squatter who came from Georgia and made himself to home, thank you, on the VanNess acreage. According to the twice-told tale related by Mrs. Annette Gist Haden, the squatter set up a sugar mill on what is now known as the Belk Place. Palatka, sixty miles away, was the nearest source of provisions. On his last shopping trip, the squatter was waylaid by Indians and scalped. A companion (either a Negro slave or a friendly Indian) got away and warned the victim's wife, who fled with her children. Though many years had gone from the scene by the time the township was formed, the squatter had managed to identify himself so indelibly with the area that it was henceforth known by his name--McIntosh.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Ocala

Street address: 151 S.E. Osceola Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1270, Ocala, FL 32678

Main telephone no.: (904) 629-8401

Population as of April 1, 1989: 45,754

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

Assistance available to area schools: Citizenship Awards; Government Awareness Week; walking tours/City Hall/city complex; speaker's resource list; materials for local history unit; "Traveling Suitcases"; portable display; newsletter; support materials/speakers for science classes (environmental issues), history classes (Ocala/Marion County history), geography, sociology, etc. The city staff and officials are just a phone call away. If they do not have the resources needed, they are willing to search out and locate the help, support and direction needed.

History: Incorporated 1868. Florida experienced an early land rush spurred on by the relative peacefulness accompanying the end of Indian hostilities after the Second Seminole War. By act of the territorial Legislature, the county was formed in 1844. Fort King became the seat of the new county, and shortly after statehood in 1845, the surrounding community was platted.

In 1846, the Marion County Commissioners passed a resolution declaring "the county site of this county shall be known as Ocala."

The reason for the name "Ocala" cannot be found in any of the County or City records. Historical documentation however, leads one to believe the name was derived (either on purpose or accidentally) from maps and writings left by Hernando de Soto describing this area as the "Ocale Region." (The spelling of "Ocali" was also used by the Spanish records in reference to the Indian Tribe and the surrounding locale. There was also at least one Timucuan Indian who bore the name.) During the Seminole War, Fort King, the principal fort in the state, stood on the present site of this city; the name was changed to Ocala in 1847, presumably by someone familiar with the history of the Indians and the Spanish in Florida. Some of the literal meanings which have been suggested for the name are "water margin," "lay on the fire," "kingdom," "fertile soil," "abundant," "green," "fair land," and "big hammock."

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According to the 1885 Charter of Ocala, the Town of Ocala itself was locally incorporated in 1868 and approved by the State in 1869.

However, official records of the incorporation and reorganization were lost and there were some questions regarding its legality. Because of this, the city reapplied and was declared "legally incorporated" on January 28, 1885.

The new incorporation set boundaries of the city at 1,000 yards in each direction of the public square. These boundaries were changed over the next few years when the city limits were extended to one mile in each direction of the Public Square. And, that was the city of Ocala at the turn of the century four-square miles and a population of 3,385.

Major governmental services: Airport; animal control/dead animal pick-up; building, zoning and licensing; record keeping, etc. (City Clerk's Office); engineering (City Engineer's Office); code enforcement; community development; downtown development; downtown parking; dumpster service; electric utilities; fire; garbage service (residential and commercial); golf administration; housing inspection/nuisance abatement; inspections (electrical, building, plumbing); jobs line; library; mosquito control; police; public works; recreation and parks; street repairs/drainage; trailer park; water and sewer; and planning.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:

38%	Other (Electric Transfer)
26%	Property Taxes
13%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings/Misc.
17%	State Shared Revenues
6%	Franchise Fees (Permits/Licenses/Fines)

Unique aspects of community: Ocala, is a unique community in its atmosphere. The community spirit and friendliness are apparent to anyone revisiting or living in Ocala. In addition to the atmosphere, Ocala offers a unique blend of beautiful natural resources (Silver Springs, Ocala National Forest, caves), cultural opportunities (Appleton Museum and Ocala Civic Theatre), world-renowned horse farms, historical significance (role in Seminole Indian wars), increasing business development (new distribution center for Phar-Mor and K-Mart) and, finally, an excellent cooperative political environment among the various governmental bodies.

Innovative programs: The City of Ocala and Marion County elected officials and staff recognize the importance of cooperation and good intergovernmental relations. To that end, joint city/county projects have developed to solve common problems: Joint City/County/School Substance Abuse Prevention Department, computer link between city/county Risk Management Department, city/county staff meetings, joint road projects, joint library and summer recreation programs, Ocala/Marion County Drug and Vice Task Force and joint city/county Commission meetings.

After the city and county voiced concern about the direction of local government education in the school system, the Marion County School Administrator responded by implementing a Local Government Curriculum Committee made up of teachers from kindergarten through twelfth grade throughout the county. City and county staff participate on the committee to provide resources, information, program support, materials and direction.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management concurrency
2) Transportation needs
3) Recycling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Reddick

Street address: Corner N.W. 152nd Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 99, Reddick, FL 32686

Main telephone no.: (904) 591-1396

Population as of April 1, 1989: 684

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. The town was established in 1882, and was named for its Postmaster.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Martin County

County seat: Stuart

Street address: 2401 S.E. Monterey Road, Stuart

Mailing address: 2401 S.E. Monterey Road, Stuart, FL 33496-3397

Main telephone no.: (407) 288-5400

Population as of April 1, 1989: 95,189 (unincorporated 81,837)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; serve four-year terms)

History: Established May 30, 1925 (64th county). Named for John W. Martin, Governor of Florida at the time (1925-1929).

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Jupiter Island

Street address: Bunker Hill Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 7, Hobe Sound, FL 33475

Main telephone no.: (407) 546-5011

Population as of April 1, 1989: 447

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1953.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, garbage and trash collection, zoning, building and beach replacement.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

76.00%	Property Taxes
17.95%	Other
4.00%	Franchise Fees
2.00%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.05%	State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of community: A very quiet, residential community.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Administering new growth management plan
2) Beach erosion
3) Restructuring public works

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Ocean Breeze Park

Street address: 300 Indian River Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 846, Jensen Beach, FL 34957-0846

Main telephone no.: (407) 334-2494

Population as of April 1, 1989: [illegible]0

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

History: Incorporation 1960.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Sewall's Point

Mailing address: Town Hall, 1 South Sewall's Point Road, Stuart, FL 34996

Main telephone no.: (407) 287-2455

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,635

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to Town Hall, Police Department and Commission meetings; copies of annual report and newsletters.

History: Incorporated 1957. Named for Captain Edwin Sewall.

Major governmental services: Police services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water (Martin County), trash (private collector), and ambulance and fire services through interlocal agreements.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

30%	Property Taxes
30%	State Shared Revenues
25%	Other
10%	Franchise Fees
5%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Town's geographical location (surrounded on three sides by water) and native vegetation.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth and increased demand for services
2) Traffic concerns
3) Bridge replacement

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Stuart

Mailing address: 121 S.W. Flagler Avenue, Stuart, FL 34994-2139

Main telephone no.: (407) 288-5300

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,970

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; elected at-large, hold office for two years)

Assistance available to area schools: Students may spend the day at City Hall in different departments learning what government does during the day and about staff responsibilities. Students are hired during the summer and at Christmas to work with the city's Recreation Department. In fiscal year 1990/1991, the city offered an internship to a minority student.

History: Incorporated 1914. This town was named for Samual C. Stuart, first telegraph operator and station agent, when the Florida East Coast Railway was built across the St. Lucie River in 1893. Originally, the townsite was known as Potsdam.

Stuart is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Stuart is a full-service municipality.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Basic Life Support.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Renovation of historical buildings in downtown Stuart (i.e., Old Martin County Courthouse and Stuart Feed Store). Special events such as all-day entertainment to help collect money for Main Street and other organizations (i.e., Shaw University). Revitalization of downtown Stuart plays a very important part in our community and is a high priority of city government. The population of the city almost doubles during the season (winter months).

Innovative programs: The City of Stuart, along with its citizens and businesses, have spent many hours donating time, money and material to renovate buildings at the Police Department, building a city nursery; including local citizens serving on beautification committees, boating committees, etc.

The city is currently working with the Martin County School Board to construct a special running track in the city to be shared with the schools.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Low income housing
2) Public transportation
3) Replacement of the Roosevelt Bridge

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Monroe County

County seat: Key West

Street address: 500 Whitehead Street, Key West

Mailing address: Monroe County Courthouse, 500 Whitehead Street, Key West, FL 33040

Main telephone no.: (305) 294-4641

Population as of April 1, 1989: 78,892 (unincorporated 49,294)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: County staff available to speak, upon request. Summer employment for youth available with county through JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) Summer Youth Program. County personnel do "job opportunity" programs for schools.

History: Established July 3, 1823 (6th county). Monroe County is named for President James Monroe, who was President of the United States at the time the county was formed.

From the turn of the century, residents fished, grew fruits and vegetables, salvaged, sponged, and manufactured cigars as a livelihood. Today, the county's economy depends greatly on greatly on tourism.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement (County Sheriff) and Volunteer Fire Department.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Monroe County jails are privatized.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
44.3% Property Taxes
21.8% State Shared Revenues
19.9% User Fees or Service Charges
5.8% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5.8% Other
2.4% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Monroe County's geographical location.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Land planning/use
2) Ecology/environmental issues
3) Waste handling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Key Colony Beach

Street Address: 600 West Ocean Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 141, Key Colony Beach, FL 33051

Main telephone no.: (305) 289-1212

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,325

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits during City Commission meetings (held twice each month).

History: Incorporated 1957. Key Colony Beach is located on a man-made island built on a small key and filled to form 285 acres. In 1957, all of the canals were developed and, except for seawall construction, very little has been done physically to the land since incorporation.

The City is primarily a residential community with a small business area on the Causeway and on U.S. 1, adjacent to the city's entrance.

Major governmental services: Police protection, sewer, building inspection and zoning. City-owned golf course. The city has six miles of paved roads. Two of the major arteries and bike paths have recently been repaved, and specs are being prepared for major re-surfacing of West Ocean Drive and repairs to several of the feeder streets. The city has no septic tanks, but has a full wastewater treatment plant to which it has added increased capacity to provide for continued growth.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection, water and garbage collection.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

34%	User Fees or Service Charges
24%	Property Taxes
18%	Other
18%	State Shared Revenues
5%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

1% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The entire city is an island; one of three cities in Monroe County. City auditorium is the largest in the area. The population almost doubles during the winter tourist season.

Innovative programs: Most duties handled by volunteers.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Comprehensive plan
2) Surrounding water quality
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Key West

Street address: 525 Angela Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1409, Key West, FL 33041

Main telephone no.: (305) 292-8200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 28,151

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall, Work/study programs (if budget allows) and student Leadership Day (to let students be supervisors, etc.).

History: Incorporated 1828. Key West, Anglicized from "cayo hueso" (Spanish for "bone key"), was purchased by John Simonton from Juan Pablo Salas for $2,000. The city was incorporated over 160 years ago (1828), making it one of the oldest in the state. It was a pirate haven for many years until Commodore David Porter established a Naval base on the island and ran the pirates away.

Early settlers were Tory sympathizers from New England who used wrecking/salvage of vessels as a means to become one of the wealthiest (per capita) cities in the United States. Cigar manufacturing was also an economic factor by the Cuban population.

The island city is the end of a chain of islands, called "Keys," and is the southernmost city in the continental United States. The military has been an important presence here since 1823. In 1912, the overseas railway linked the island with the mainland. In 1938, the highway was built over the bed with the mainland. In 1938, the highway was built over the bed of the railroad permitting motorists to drive from Miami to Key West. International air passenger and mail service between the United States and Cuba were established in 1920. Pan American Airlines was born in Key West in 1927. In 1942, a freshwater pipeline opened, bringing water to the island from the mainland. Prior to that time, residents relied on cisterns and a few freshwater wells form their water supply.

Tourism is the major source of income, with several cruise ships calling here weekly. In 1934, the city was unable to meet its financial responsibilities and yielded all powers to federal and state control for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation efforts by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration directed a major effect to cause the economy of the city to benefit from tourism, without detriment to the natural beauty, quiet and charm of the city. At no time since that event has the city defaulted on a municipal debt.

Key West is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, building/planning, transportation, code enforcement and recreation.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste, water and sewer.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:
40% Property Taxes
33% State Shared Revenues
12% User Fees or Service Charges
10% Other
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Second oldest city in the state; southernmost island in continental United States, unique climate; charm and hospitality of people. Special events: Fantasy Fest, Conch Republic Celebration and Hemingway Days.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste/landfill
2) Drugs/crime
3) Taxes/cost of living

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Layton

Mailing address: Post Office Box 778, Layton, Longkey, FL 33001

Main telephone no.: (305) 664-4667

Population as of April 1, 1989: 122

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Nassau County

County seat: Fernandina Beach

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 1010, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Main telephone no.: (904) 261-6127

Population as of April 1, 1989: 47,797 (unincorporated 35,311)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established December 29, 1824 (10th county). The county was named for the Nassau River and the Nassau Sound which, in part, separates Nassau and Duval counties. The river and the sound were named for the Duchy of Nassau, a former state in the western part of Germany. The name was brought to Florida during the English occupation of 1763-83.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Callahan

Street address: 119 South Kings Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 162, Callahan, FL 32011-0162

Main telephone no.: (904) 879-3801

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,026

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1911. The town was established prior to 1884, and was named for one of the contractors engaged in the construction of the old Transit Railway.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fernandina Beach

Street address: 204 Ash Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 668, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Main telephone no.: (904) 261-4168

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,220

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1825. Everyone agrees about the great age of Fernandina; it claims to be the second oldest city in the United States, having been settled by Spaniards in 1567. Not everyone agrees, however, about the source of its name. Fernandina was the early name of Cuba, conferred upon it by Columbus in 1492 as a tribute to King Ferdinand of Spain, and it is presumed by some that the name was given to the Florida Settlement for the same reason. But a large tract of land was granted to Don Domingo Fernandez in 1785, and other authorities say it was in this honor that the town was named. It is the county seat of Nassau County, and is located on Amelia Island. It calls itself "The Ocean City." "Beach" is a recent addition to the city's name.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Hilliard

Street address: 120 South Pecan Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 249, Hilliard, FL 32046

Main telephone no.: (904) 845-3555

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,240

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1947. A trading post was established here in the early 1800s, but the present town was not founded until 1881. It was named for one of the members of the lumber company, Hilliard and Bailey, which put a mill into operation here.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Okaloosa County

County seat: Crestview

Mailing address: Okaloosa County Courthouse, Crestview, FL 32536

Main telephone no.: (904) 682-2711

Population as of April 1, 1989: 156,439 (unincorporated 92,578)

Form of government: County commission (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established June 13, 1915 (52nd county). The county's name in Choctaw means "water" (oka) and "black" (lusa). Thus, the name probably referred to the Blackwater River in the same county. The county was formed from a part of Santa Rosa County and Walton County.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Cinco Bayou

Street address: 10 Yacht Club Drive

Mailing address: 10 Yacht Club Drive, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548-4436

Main telephone no.: (904) 244-2712

Population as of April 1, 1989: 415

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: The local governmental staff could offer presentations that would give individuals an insight into the operations of small municipal governments. If funding were available from outside sources, internships would be available.

History: Incorporated 1950. The Cinco Bayou subdivision, a subdivision platted in 1940 in the unincorporated area of Okaloosa County, became the Town of Cinco Bayou on July 3, 1950, when the Charter was approved during a town citizens meeting in a local grocery store. The first order of business was to appoint a Mayor and five Town Councilmembers. At that time, the town had a population of approximately 100.

Cinco Bayou is approximately one-half mile square, surrounded by the City of Fort Walton Beach on three sides and Five Mile Bayou on the fourth side. Five Mile Bayou is also called Cinco Bayou, hence the town's name.

There are 95 businesses located in the town, employing over 500 individuals. There are three town employees

Major governmental services: There are four parks and a boat launching facility, all for public use. There are five miles of paved roads.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The Okaloosa County Sheriff is the town's law enforcement officer. The town contracts with a private security service to patrol the town during evening hours, to secure the parks and check each business nightly. The town is within the Ocean City/Wright Fire Control District and the district provides fire protection and semi-annual fire inspection for all businesses. Water and sewer service is provided by the City of Fort Walton Beach through an interlocal agreement.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
33% State Shared Revenues
22% Utility Taxes
20% Property Taxes
15% Franchise Fees
4% Other
4% User Fees or Service Charges
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The town hosts a monthly pot-luck supper (outdoor picnics in the summer and in the Town Hall during the winter).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Recycling
3) Revenue sources

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Crestview

Street address: 198 North Wilson

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1207, Crestview, FL 32536

Main telephone no.: (904) 682-6131

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,190

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

History: Incorporated 1916. Situated on the top of a high hill, the highest point on the old Pensacola and Apalachicola Railroad, Crestview took its name from that fact.

Crestview is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Destin

Street address: 100 U.S. Highway 98 East

Mailing address: Post Office Box 399, Destin, FL 32541-0399

Main telephone no.: (904) 837-4242

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,498

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and seven Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chair)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers (elected officials or staff), visits to City Hall and city facilities (parks, Public Works yard, etc.), and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1984. After years of debate and several unsuccessful votes by the people of Destin, the "World's Luckiest Fishing Village" was incorporated as a city in November 1984. The inaugural seven-member Council and titular Mayor took office in January 1985.

The Village of Destin was founded in the 1800s by Leonard Destin, Sr., who left the New England coast to settle on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The "Village of Destin" was mapped, and a fishing industry was established.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Law enforcement services (Okaloosa County Sheriff's Department).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Sea-faring heritage of this coastal community (historical artifacts include: Old Destin Post Office Museum, Destin Fishing Museum, Destin Fishing Rodeo Building, the restored scenic boat "Primrose," etc). Annual events include: the Destin Seafood Festival, month-long Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo, week-long Destin Shark Tournament, Destin Fishing Museum King Mackerel Tournament, Arts and Jazz Festival, Independence Day fireworks display and the Destin Christmas Parade. Billfish and other tournaments are sponsored throughout the year by independent businesses.

Innovative programs: Annual Town Hall meeting, at which "State of the City" address is given by Council Chairman.

City Committee System (18 volunteer committees, boards and commissions research issues and provide input, reports and recommendations to Council, thus permitting the governing body to make informed decisions affecting the citizenry).

Old Pass Lagoon (Destin Harbor) Cleanup involved the removal of foreign objects, larger than one cubic foot in size, from the harbor bottom. When finished, the independent contractor hired to perform the work had removed 55 tons of debris from the environmentally sensitive water body.

Community Service Workers (those ordered by the court to perform community service work as a form of restitution for a crime) are utilized as "free labor" by the city to pick up litter along Destin's beaches and harbor shoreline.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth control
2) Providing additional services with limited ad valorem tax ceiling (2 mills)
3) Staff training and organization

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fort Walton Beach

Street address: 107 Miracle Strip Parkway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 4009, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Main telephone no.: (904) 243-3141

Population as of April 1, 1989: 23,556

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1937. The city was named after the fort established in the area during the Seminole Wars. The fort, and the county adjacent to Okaloosa, were named for Colonel George Walton, who was Secretary of West Florida during the governorship of Andrew Jackson, 1821-22, and Secretary of the East-West Florida territory, 1822-26.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Laurel Hill

Street address: Highway 85, Laurel Hill

Mailing address: Post Office Box 158, Laurel Hill, FL 32567

Main telephone no.: (904) 652-4441

Population as of April 1, 1989: 663

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1905, dissolved; reincorporated 1955. The City of Laurel Hill was first incorporated in 1905, and it was a part of Walton County. It became part of Okaloosa County when the county was created in 1915. A lack of interest in politics and the closing of many business caused the town to dissolve. It was resurrected as a city June 2, 1955.

The city's name come from a large laurel tree that was used as a hitching post in the center of town in its early days.

Major governmental services: Water, Volunteer Fire Department and garbage services.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

57%	State Shared Revenues
32%	Other
4%	Utility Taxes
4%	Franchise Fees
2%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1%	User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Low crime rate; low cost of city services, etc. (cost of living generally); good school with great athletic programs; only 15 minutes from good medical facilities; people can still walk the streets (even at night) and feel safe; and no ad valorem property tax.

Innovative programs: The city takes the position that "less is best" and stays out of the community's life as much as possible. That is why they have no ad valorem (property) tax.

The city has successfully obtained two federally funded Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for the benefits of the residents: $285,00 was spent for a water improvement project and $450,000 for home rehabilitation. A large percentage of the city's residents are either poor or older citizens with a fixed income, thus these improvements were needed.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste
2) Street repaving
3) Upgrading the water system

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Mary Esther

Street address: 195 Christobal Road North

Mailing address: 195 Christobal Road North, Mary Esther, FL 32569

Main telephone no.: (904) 243-3566

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,351

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1946. A certain Professor Newton, a Presbyterian minister and teacher who had come to Florida from Pennsylvania, passed through here in a boat on his way to settle in Walton County. He found it so lovely and peaceful that he marked it in his mind as a place where he would like eventually to have a home. In Walton County he established Knox Hill School, where he taught for a number of years, but true to his promise to himself he came back to this spot.

One version of the naming of the city says that the two names were those of Newton's wife and daughter; another that they were the names of his two daughters. Both could be true if one daughter had been named after her mother.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Niceville

Street address: 208 North Partin Drive

Mailing address: 208 North Partin Drive, Niceville, FL 32578

Main telephone no.: (904) 678-2814

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,083

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1955. Niceville was formerly called Boggy Bayou. A group of citizens, including B.P. Edge, B.H. Sutton, George Parrish, S.S. Spence, John Allen and G.B. Anchors, met and submitted a list of names to the Post Office Department. Portsmouth was the name preferred by the group, but this was rejected by the postal authorities because of its similarity to Portland, which was only 21 miles east. The name Niceville, which was suggested by Mr. Edge, the postmaster, was assigned.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Shalimar

Street address: #2 Cherokee Road

Mailing address: #2 Cherokee Road, Shalimar, FL 32579

Main telephone no.: (904) 651-5723

Population as of April 1, 1989: 402

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1944. This town is said to have been named by one of the daughters of James E. Plew, probably after the river in Kashmir described in the popular song, "Pale Hands I Pressed." Plew, who was from Chicago, bought up the holdings of John Perrine; the land included most of Valparaiso and Niceville and all of Shalimar. Plew started a winery here just after Repeal; the grapes came from the old Bunte farm near Crestview, and the product was called Shalimar wine.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Valparaiso

Street address: 44 Southview Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 296, Valparaiso, FL 32580-0296

Main telephone no.: (904) 678-2912

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,703

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1921. The name of this city was taken from that of the city in Indiana, which in turn had come from that of the famous Chilean port. Valparaiso means "Valley of Paradise." It was chosen for this community by John Perrine, who came to the area from Valparaiso, Indiana about 1918.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Okeechobee County

County seat: Okeechobee

Street address: 304 N.W. 2nd Street

Mailing address: 304 N.W. 2nd Street, Okeechobee, FL 34972

Main telephone no.: (813) 763-6441

Population as of April 1, 1989: 29,773 (unincorporated 24,887)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established May 8, 1917 (54th county). The name Okeechobee means "big water," and is derived from two Hitchiti Indian words, "oki," (water) and "chobi," (big).

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Okeechobee

Street address: 55 S.E. 3rd Avenue

Mailing address: 55 S.E. 3rd Avenue, Okeechobee, FL 34974

Main telephone no.: (813) 763-3372

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,886

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall and key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing, student internships and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1915. The city was formed in 1915, being named "Okeechobee" by the Seminole Indians meaning "big water." The area's main industry is cattle (beef and dairy).

Okeechobee is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Financial accounting, garbage and trash pick-up, engineering services, legal services and animal control services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Rodeo's, festivals (Speckled Perch, Labor Day, etc.), water sports and re-enactment of the Battle of Okeechobee.

Innovative programs: Citizens' Advisory Committee.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Wastewater treatment plant expansion
2) Water treatment plant expansion
3) Paving

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Orange County

County seat: Orlando

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1393, Orlando, FL 32802-1393

Main telephone no.: (407) 236-7350

Population as of April 1, 1989: 653,064 (unincorporated 410,437)

Form of government: Commission-elected chairman (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Incorporated December 29, 1824 (11th county). Originally established as Mosquito County, the county was renamed January 30, 1845, for the many oranges in the vicinity.

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1986.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Apopka

Street address: 120 East Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1229, Apopka, FL 32704

Main telephone no.: (407) 889-1700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,422

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall, a mentor program to reduce dropouts, and the Summer Youth Program for employment and recreation.

History: Incorporated 1882. The city was established in 1840 and known as "The Lodge" from the mid 1800s. Orange Lodge #36 was built in 1859, having been founded in 1856. Boundaries were one mile in each direction from the lodge building, which was the center of activity until the Town of Apopka City was chartered in 1882. The Orange Lodge building's lower story served as the school, post office, church and general store until 1905. Through a special act of the Legislature, the name was changed to City of Apopka in 1967. According to tradition, the Indian name "Apopka" means "big potato."

Major governmental services: General government, police, fire protection, water, recreation and parks, sewer, sanitation, street maintenance, recycling and reuse water.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: "Indoor Foliage Capital of the World"

Innovative programs: Project ARROW (Apopka Regional Reuse of Water).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Crime
3) Shortage of revenues

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bay Lake

Mailing address: Post Office Box 22066, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830

Main telephone no.: (407) 828-2034

Population as of April 1, 1989: 19

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1967.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Belle Isle

Street address: 1600 Nela Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 593135, Orlando, FL 32859

Main telephone no.: (407) 851-7730

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,927

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1924.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Eatonville

Street address: 332 West Kennedy Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 2163, Eatonville, FL 32751

Main telephone no.: (407) 647-0061

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,641

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1887. The town was first settled in 1880 by blacks who had come into the area from further north and from the not-yet-incorporated Maitland. According to Professor Frank M. Otey, official town historian, Eatonville was an outgrowth of the mostly-white populated City of Maitland. Josiah Eaton, for whom the town is named, was instrumental in founding Maitland and "offered to sell the blacks a rather large parcel of land one mile to the west of Maitland. The land was bought by Joseph Clarke, who would be one of the first Mayors of Eatonville. Clarke in turn sold the land to any blacks who wished to settle there," states Otey. On August 18, 1887, 27 black Eatonville landowners met in the public hall and voted to incorporate their community into a town. "Their meeting," states Otey, "was historically significant because all 27 men were black and the municipality which they unanimously voted to incorporate that day was the first and oldest all-black community in the United States."

Two driving forces in the town's early days were the school and church: The Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School, and the St. Lawrence A.M.E. Church, which is actually older than the town itself. The Hungerford School was founded in 1899 by Russell C. Calhoun. E.L. Hungerford, one of Maitland's founders, endowed the school as a monument to his son, a physician who had succumbed to yellow fever contracted while caring for blacks during an epidemic in the bayou region of Louisiana. The school was a private institution and for years was the most important educational institution for Negroes in the State of Florida. It was given to Orange County in 1950. Now it is the Wymore Career Education Center, a public high school. St. Lawrence A.M.E. Church was originally built in the early 1880s. The second building was erected in 1908 and stood for 60 years until time and the elements took their toll. The church's present concrete-block structure was built in the early 1970s.

Eatonville-born novelist, Zora Neale Hurston, depicted the town in her 1937 novel, Their Eyes Were Watching God, as follows: "Maitland is Maitland until it gets to Hurst's corner, and then it is Eatonville. Right in the front of Willie Sewell's yellow painted house the hard road quit being the hard road for a generous mile, and becomes the heart of Eatonville.

Or, from the stranger's point of view, you could say that the road just bursts through on its way from US 17-92 to US 441, scattering Eatonville right and left."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Edgewood

Street address: 405 Larue Avenue

Mailing address: 405 Larue Avenue, Edgewood, FL 32809-3406

Main telephone no.: (407) 851-2920

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,056

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1924.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Buena Vista

Street address: 1675 Buena Vista Drive

Mailing address: 1675 Buena Vista Drive, Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830

Main telephone no.: (407) 828-2034

Population as of April 1, 1989: 28

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1967. Home to Disney World.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Maitland

Street address: 1776 Independence Lane

Mailing address: 1776 Independence Lane, Maitland, FL 32751

Main telephone no.: (407) 539-6200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,363

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1885. Fort Maitland was built here in 1838. The fort was named for a Captain William S. Maitland. Until 1950, the city's name was Lake Maitland.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Oakland

Mailing address: Post Office Box 377, Oakland, FL 34760

Main telephone no.: (407) 656-1117

Population as of April 1, 1989: 742

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1887. The town was established in 1884 by settlers from South Carolina. Its name refers to the live-oak trees in the vicinity. It became the site of sawmills, sugarmills and cotton-gins, and was busy and thriving. In 1889, it became a junction for the Orange Belt and Florida Midland Railroads; hotels, stores and blocks of workmen's shanties sprang up with the establishment of large railroad shops. When the Midland Railroad went bankrupt, the shops were removed, and later a disastrous fire swept the business district. Today, Oakland's livelihood comes from the raising of citrus fruit and winter vegetables.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Ocoee

Street address: 150 North Lakeshore Drive

Mailing address: 150 North Lakeshore Drive, Ocoee, FL 34761

Main telephone no.: (407) 656-6370

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,822

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1922. The city was platted and named in 1885 by R.B.F. Roper. The name was taken from that of a small town in Polk County, Tennessee, from which Roper's wife had come. Ocoee is a Cherokee Indian word which has been Anglicized; its original spelling was "uwagahi," and it means "apricot vine place."

Ocoee was the site of the pioneer work of Captain B.M. Sims in budding wild orange trees. He started the first commercial citrus nursery in the United States in Ocoee and supplied many of the old groves in Florida with their first young trees, as well as shipping many young trees to California.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Orlando

Street address: 400 South Orange Avenue

Mailing address: 400 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801

Main telephone no.: (407) 849-2221

Population as of April 1, 1989: 166,181

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and six Commissioners, two of whom serve as Mayor Pro Tem)

History: Incorporated 1875. Several legends attempt to explain the origin of the city's name. One says that Judge James G. Speer, who came to the area from South Carolina in 1854 and became a State Senator, took the name from that of a character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Support is given this by the fact that the city has a Rosalind Street.

Another account says that a certain Mr. Orlando was leading an ox caravan to Tampa when he was seized by "colic" (now appendicitis) at the site of the city. He passed away and was buried where he fell. Later passers-by were said to have remarked, "There lies Orlando."

What has become the official version concerns Orlando Reeves, who was on sentinel duty for a camping party while his companions slept. An Indian stealthily approached in the guise of a rolling log. Orlando saw what he was and fired his gun, waking the other campers and saving their lives. But, not before the Indian had launched an arrow which killed Orlando. In 1939, students of Cherokee Junior High School, at their own expense, erected in Eola Park a tablet which says:

Orlando Reeves
in whose honor our city
Orlando was named
killed in this vicinity by
Indians September, 1835
"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!"
-William Collins

The community was earlier known as Jernigan, after Aaron Jernigan, who came from Georgia and settled in the area in 1842. The first post office was opened in 1850, and the name was changed to Orlando in 1857.

Orlando is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Windermere

Mailing address: Post Office Box Drawer 669, Windermere, FL 34786

Main telephone no.: (407) 876-2563

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,487

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. The site of this town was platted in 1887 by engineers of the Florida Midland Railroad. It was named by John Dawe, in remembrance of the Lake country of England, where he had grown up.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Winter Garden

Street address: 251 West Plant Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 771005, Winter Garden, FL 34777-1005

Main telephone no.: (407) 656-4111

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,866

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall; and guest speakers form Police and Fire Departments.

History: Incorporated 1908. City charter adopted September 25, 1908. The city was established by Henry Herrel of Alachua in 1857 and was formerly called Beulah. The name was changed to Winter Garden in 1908. It received its name from the people who spent their winters in the city and because of the perennial blossoms and mild temperatures in the winter.

The city is located on Lake Apopka, which was a draw for many years for fisherman, etc. There was a railroad depot located within the city. The tracks still run through the city and are used occasionally. Lumber was the first industry, then citrus, vegetables and shipping.

Major governmental services: Full service city, including police, fire, water, sewer, garbage and recreation services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Unique aspects of community: The city initiated a special July 4th Celebration for the last few years, ending with a huge fireworks display on Lake Apopka. The city also has a special "Light Up Winter Garden" the first week in December to turn on special Christmas lights and decorations in the downtown area. The city includes the local ministerial association in the celebration.

Innovative programs: The city participates in the DARE (Drug Awareness and Resistance Education Program) and also the Police Liaison Program at the local middle school.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth
2) Funding in order to provide for the needs generated by the growth

3) Provide low-income housing

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Winter Park

Street address: 401 South Park Avenue, South

Mailing address: 401 South Park Avenue, South, Winter Park, FL 32789-4386

Main telephone no.: (407) 623-3235

Population as of April 1, 1989: 23,073

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Speaker service, documents, visits to City Hall and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1887. The first settlement was made at this site by David Mitzell of Alachua County in 1836. There is said to have been a town here called Lakeview, founded in 1858, and re-christened Osceola in 1870. In 1882, Loring A. Chase and Oliver E. Chapman laid out a new 600-acre townsite very much along the lines of the New England towns whence they had come. They gave the town its name because it is a veritable park in the winter.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage collection and transportation services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Street signs, traffic lighting, some street sweeping and commercial trash collection.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Downtown business district, park area, central park downtown, 76 other parks spread throughout the city, beautiful lakes and houses, trees and landscaping, and the Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival.

Innovative programs: Drug Awareness Education program with school system.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Lake quality/stormwater run off
2) Neighborhood traffic
3) Water recycling/solid waste

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Osceola County

County seat: Kissimmee

Street address: 17 South Vernon Avenue, Kissimmee

Mailing address: 17 South Vernon Avenue, Kissimmee, FL 32741

Main telephone no.: (407) 847-1200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 97,499 (unincorporated 56,408)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established May 12, 1887 (40th county). The county was named for the famous leader of the Seminole Indians, Osceola, who was imprisoned by General Thomas S. Jesup, after having been captured under a flag of truce. Credit for naming the county belongs to State Senator J. Milton Bryan, who represented Orange County when Osceola was split away.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Kissimmee

Street address: 101 North Church Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 421608, Kissimmee, FL 34742-1608

Main telephone no.: (407) 847-2821

Population as of April 1, 1989: 28,818

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: The city has participated with the nearby University of Central Florida by providing student internships in various departments for students completing studies related to municipal services. For local high schools, the city participates in job shadowing activities, career day programs and provides guest speakers for particular classes when requested. In the middle schools, the city participates in career day activities and provides guest speakers. Both middle and elementary schools have established school liaison programs with the city's Police Department. Elementary, kindergarten and day-care centers usually interact with the city through guided tours of municipal facilities. The lobby area of City Hall is used for art and craft displays from all the local schools, as well as displays for special events.

History: Incorporated 1883. The city began as a small trading post on the shores of Lake Tohopekaliga. Settlers lived and farmed in the Shingle Creek area. Many of the farmers became ranchers because of the area's vast ranges.

Kissimmee is an Indian word meaning "heaven's place". The arrival of the railroad and Kissimmee's location on Lake Toho played an important part in the growth and prosperity of the city in the early 1900s. In the 1920s, the citrus industry and cattle ranching became the dominant economic base. Kissimmee became known for its ranches and, in 1941, the "Silver Spurs" Rodeo was started a tradition that continues to this day.

The opening of Disney World in 1971, just 19 miles west of town, dramatically changed the city. The city's population increased four-fold from 1970 to 1990. Even though the growth of commercial development and the influx of new residents continues to impact the city daily, Kissimmee has managed to maintain its unique charm and outstanding quality of life.

Kissimmee is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire and emergency medical services, regional water and sewer services, residential garbage and trash pick-up, recreation and athletic programs, and a general aviation airport. The city provides traffic signal maintenance, state roadway right-of-way maintenance for other local governments in the state.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Privatization: commercial and multi-family trash and garbage collection. Contracted: enforcement of tree ordinance and animal control (Osceola County).

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:
37.0% Other (includes 26.1% Electric Utility Transfer)
21.3% Property Taxes
17.9% State Shared Revenues
12.1% Utility Taxes
7.5% User Fees or Service Charges
3.2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1.0% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Silver Spurs Rodeo and Livestock Show (twice yearly); Florida State Air Fair, a nationally known air show. Lake Tohopekaliga is the northernmost link in a chain of lakes and waterways that flow down through the southern portion of Florida. The lake is known for its bass fishing and for the annual Boast-A-Cade trip down through the waterway to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Kissimmee is the closest community to Disney World, Epcot and MGM Studios; it has the oldest Courthouse still in active use n Florida; and is the site of the Monument of States (patriotic marker for World War II).

Innovative programs: After-hours utilization of school facilities for recreational and athletic programs.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Growth management/annexation of urbanized areas
3) Recycling

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of St. Cloud

Street address: 1300 Ninth Street, City Hall

Mailing address: 1300 Ninth Street, City Hall, St. Cloud, FL 34769

Main telephone no.: (407) 892-2161

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,273

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to city facilities (City Hall, Police and Fire Departments, water, sewer and electric plants), job shadowing and Student Government Day.

History: Incorporated 1911. The city is named after the City of St. Cloud, a suburb of Paris, France. The city was actually started by Hamilton Disston as a site for a sugar mill and sugar plantation. As sugar became less profitable, the Seminole Land and Investment Company began selling lots as a retirement community for Civil War Veterans from the North. Before its incorporation, the city was governed by the Veterans' Association.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, emergency medical service, garbage collection and landfill operation. The city has water, sewer, electric (both generation and distribution), and refuse and landfill utilities.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Unique aspects of community: It used to be the cross on the city's water tower. Now, it is the annual Rotary "Spring Fling," which features "offshore" powerboat racing, a carnival, art show, old-time steam engine show, and a community contest where teams of all kinds are invited to participate in zany contests.

Innovative programs: Student Government Day.

Citizen's Committee and Committee Hand Book.

Crisis Intervention Debriefing Team.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewer effluent disposal
2) Stormwater management

3) Utility rate stabilization/reduction

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Palm Beach County

County seat: West Palm Beach

Street address: 301 North Olive Avenue, West Palm Beach

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1989, West Palm Beach, FL 33402-1989

Main telephone no.: (407) 355-2030

Population as of April 1, 1989: 863,823 (unincorporated 376,444)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to the Courthouse or other key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing and student internships.

History: Established April 30, 1909 (47th county). The first meeting of the City Commission was held on July 6, 1909. At that meeting, a county seal was adopted, the City of West Palm Beach was designated as the county seat and W.H. DaCamara was voted Commission Chairman.

The county was named, quite logically, for the profusion of coconut palm trees on the Atlantic Ocean beach.

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1985.

Major services: Engineering (road construction and maintenance; traffic operational control), airport operations, code enforcement building and zoning relations, fire/rescue, public safety (animal care and control; and emergency management, including natural and technological disasters); consumer affairs, emergency medical services (9-1-1), community services (housing and community development, Head Start, county home, and general care facility, senior services, human services and Veterans' services), mass transportation, environmental resources management, parks and recreation, water/sewer services, law enforcement (Sheriff), cable TV regulation and libraries.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Custodial (partial), security (partial), architectural design (partial) and mass transportation (bus system).

Budget range: over $100 million

Innovative programs: Countywide planning council (intergovernmental).

Children's Services Council.

Health Care/Trauma District.

Traffic performance standards.

Concurrency requirements for building. Impact fees on developers.

Partnerships with schools on various issues.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Criminal justice
2) Growth management
3) Health care

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Atlantis

Street address: 260 Orange Tree Drive

Mailing address: 260 Orange Tree Drive, Atlantis, FL 33462

Main telephone no.: (407) 965-1744

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,678

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1959. This 834.38 acre development was formerly known as Mulberry Farms and was owned by former State Senator Phil Lewis, who raised Brahaman cattle. In 1958, Nathan Hunt and Paul Kintz purchased the ranch and the two remaining parcels along Lantana Road. They sought to develop what is now one of the most aesthetically beautiful country club communities in the country.

Major governmental services: Police protection, water and sewer.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Contract with Town of Lantana for fire/rescue services and garbage service.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:

62.0%	Property Taxes
18.5%	Other
11.0%	Franchise Fees
5.5%	State Shared Revenues
2.5%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
0.5%	User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: One private and one semi-private golf course; three gatehouses to control traffic into the city, with only one gate open from 12:00 to 6:00 a.m.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water facilities
2) Proposal of city complex

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Belle Glade

Street address: 110 S.W. Avenue E

Mailing address: 110 S.W. Avenue E, Belle Glade, FL 33430-3997

Main telephone no.: (407) 996-0100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,195

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1928. The community is on the south shore of Lake Okeechobee and was once known as the Hillsborough Canal Settlement. In 1921, a post office was sought and a prerequisite was a more pleasant-sounding name. F.M. Myer, proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel, placed a blackboard in his lobby and solicited suggestions. Then one day, a group of tourists came down the canal from West Palm Beach and stayed at the hotel after making a trip through the Everglades. One of them remarked that the Hillsborough Canal Settlement was the belle of the glades. Mrs. Elsie Myer, the wife of the hotel proprietor, quickly added "Belle Glade" to the list of names on the blackboard and, when an informal poll was later taken, it was voted the favorite.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Boca Raton

Street address: 201 West Palmetto Park Road

Mailing address: 201 West Palmetto Park Road, Boca Raton, FL 33432

Main telephone no.: (407) 393-7703

Population as of April 1, 1989: 61,524

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall or other key local government sites; and opportunities for career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1925. Spanish explorers were sailing off the shores of Boca Raton in the 1500s and found the natural harbor of Lake Boca Raton. The Spaniards are responsible for giving the city its name Boca, meaning "mouth" (a term used by seamen to describe a hidden rock that gnaws or frets a ship's cables), and Raton, meaning "reef of hidden rocks." Today, the city has five miles of beautiful beaches, educational institutions and commercial enterprises.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, parks, cultural, library, recreational, paramedic, lifeguard, environmental and beautification of roadways.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Cleaning of public facilities, roadway median maintenance and a portion of vehicle repairs.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Historical society, sea turtle protection program, complex parks and recreational programming, Tree City USA (10 years), "Meet Me Down Town" (community event), Boca Expo (chamber of commerce run), professional theaters, state university (Florida Atlantic University), private university (College of Boca Raton), several museums and an active chamber of commerce.

Innovative programs: Community Redevelopment Agency.

Interlocal agreement with county school board for use of school facilities for recreation programs.

Crime Watch program (volunteers).

Drug abuse resistance education (DARE) program.

Animal shelter (partially staffed by volunteers).

Friends of the Library.

Greater Boca Raton Beach Taxing District.

Right-of-Way Beautification Program; Land Dedication Program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Revenues
3) Special interests/infrastructure needs

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Boynton Beach

Street address: 100 East Boynton Beach Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 310, Boynton Beach, FL 33435

Main telephone no: (407) 738-8111

Population as of April 1, 1989: 47,451

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, City Hall tours, and sponsors an annual Youth in Government Day. The city also participates with local high schools in the Business Cooperative Education Program.

History: Incorporated 1920. Boynton Beach was named for Major Nathan S. Boynton, a Civil War officer and former Mayor of Port Huron, Michigan. He purchased a tract of land here in 1896 and later built a resort hotel along with his home. Initially called simply "Boynton," in 1925 the city's name was changed to Boynton Beach.

At the time of incorporation, a Mayor and six Aldermen were elected (later changed to council-manager form of government with Commissioners).

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, and parks and recreation.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Capitol improvement projects and constructional engineering services.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
41% Property Taxes
19% State Shared Revenues
13% Other
9% Utility Taxes
9% User Fees or Service Charges
8% Franchise Fees
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Historical buildings in the downtown area, several of which were constructed with wood from a Norwegian barkentine ship, the Coquimbo, which sank off Boynton Beach ocean-front in 1909. The city boasts an historical Mizner-designed building, which currently houses the Boynton Beach Woman's Club. The city co-sponsors with the chamber of commerce the annual Great American Love Affair (GALA), which features special entertainment, arts and crafts, international food selections, and a business expo.

Innovative programs: The city's Community Improvement Department has many programs to improve the living conditions in the residential Community Redevelopment Area (CRA). These include: the Paint-Up/Fix-Up Program, the Infill Construction Program for new affordable housing construction and the Home Improvement Program for renovation of homes.

The city conducts annual police/community human relations workshops to promote better understanding between residents and the Police Department, as well as with the community Police Officers who walk the beat in certain residential areas.

The development of a Task Force on Children and Youth to improve quality of life for children in the city.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Implementing and following through on the Capital Improvement Program per the 1989 comprehensive plan
2) The construction of affordable housing in the residential CRA (Community Redevelopment Area)
3) The redevelopment of downtown commercial CRA

A23

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Briny Breezes

Street address: 5000 North Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: 5000 North Ocean Boulevard, Boynton Beach, FL 33435

Main telephone no.: (407) 276-7405

Population as of April 1, 1989: 371

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Aldermen)

History: Incorporated 1963.

Town of Cloud Lake

Street address: 1 Lang Road

Mailing address: 1 Lang Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Main telephone no.: (407) 686-2815

Population as of April 1, 1989: 146

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1951. A famous war chief of the Seminole Indians during the Second Seminole War of the 1840s was Yaholoochee or "Cloud." In the 1940s, when Kenyon Riddle developed a subdivision here, he excavated about five acres and named the resultant lake Cloud Lake after the warrior. Several years later, the people of the platted area decided to incorporate and the name was used for the new town.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Delray Beach

Street address: 100 N.W. 1st Avenue

Mailing address: 100 N.W. 1st Avenue, Delray Beach, FL 33444-2698

Main telephone no.: (407) 243-7000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 48,993

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1927. The city's name may be simply a corruption of the Spanish words "del rey," meaning "of the king." The city was originally named "Linton," after Congressman Linton of Michigan, who platted the city about 1892. In 1895, the city was reorganized as Delray. One story has it that the settlers named the town for a neighborhood in Detroit called Delray. The "Beach" was added in the 1930s when the area along the beach was consolidated with the city on the mainland.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Glen Ridge

Street address: 4015 Gem Lake Drive

Mailing address: 4080 Gem Lake Drive, Glen Ridge, FL 33406

Main telephone no: (407) 683-6159

Population as of April 1, 1989: 223

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1947. The town's name was suggested by Mrs. Max Mosler at a meeting of residents of the area when they met resolved to incorporate. Mrs. Mosler said the fact that the town is on the bank of the Palm Beach Canal gave her the ida of "Ridge." Mrs. Mosler's suggestion was accepted by majority vote. The town was incorporated with 100 acres and 240 residents.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire and paramedics (Palm Beach County) and police (Palm Beach County Sheriff).

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
50% Utility Taxes
25% State Shared Revenues
15% Franchise Fees
10% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Friendly attitude and residential cooperation with elected officials. Although code book calls for yearly elections, the town has had no need for an election in eight years (people happy and satisfied). The town has a community picnic annually.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water and sewer
2) Street projects (install traffic mall)
3) Closing various streets to keep traffic in the community and to protect children playing in the streets.

Village of Golf

Street address: 21 Country Road

Mailing address: 21 Country Road, Village of Golf, FL 33436

Main telephone no.: (407) 732-0236

Population as of April 1, 1989: 132

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets and flip charts.

History: Incorporated 1957. The community was founded by the same men who previously established Golf, Illinois. These men were very interested in the game of golf, too. The village has 134 homes, a commercial center, an 18-hole golf course and two parcels of land which are agricultural in nature.

Major governmental services: Public safety, water, sewer, refuse collection,recycling and maintenance of parks.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Refuse disposal, fire rescue and wastewater treatment.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:

54%	User Fees or Service Charges
25%	Property Taxes
15%	Other (Transfer in revenue)
3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2%	Franchise Fees
1%	State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of community: The village of Golf is a recreational community. The residents enjoy the peace and tranquility.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Golfview

Mailing address: 1708 North Lakeside Drive, Lake Worth, FL 33460

Main telephone no.: (407) 683-9520

Population as of April 1, 1989: 205

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1937. This community was originally the site of the Morrison Air Force Base Golf Course. The club house still remains and is a residence at this time. After the U.S. Government closed the air base, a few people decided the area would make a good "country atmosphere" community. Palm Beach County was then happy to sell that area.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police, fire/ rescue, garbage and trash collection.

Budget range: Under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
26% State Shared Revenues
25% Property Taxes
23% Franchise Fees
21% Other
4% Interest Income or investment Earnings
1% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: The town as a whole is "for sale."

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Surrounding growth
2) Transportation
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Greenacres City

Street address: 5985 10th Avenue North

Mailing address: 5985 10th Avenue North, Greenacres City, FL 33463

Main telephone no.: (407) 642-2000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 27,547

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as a Deputy Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1947. L.C. Swain, the developer of this city, asked his 26 associates to suggest names other than his own and then vote for the final choice. Greenacres won. The post office department suggested the "city" be added, since there was another Greenacres in Florida.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Gulf Stream

Street address: 100 Sea Road

Mailing address: 100 Sea Road, Gulf Stream, FL 33483

Main telephone no.: (907) 276-5116

Population as of April 1, 1989: 533

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1926. This community derived its name from proximity to the Gulf Stream, which flows nearest the Florida mainland in this area.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Haverhill

Street address: 4585 Charlotte Street

Mailing address: 4585 Charlotte Street, West Palm Beach, FL 33417

Main telephone no.: (407) 689-0370

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,316

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1950. A man from Massachusetts named this town after his home state's Haverhill, north of Boston.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Highland Beach

Street address: 3614 South Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: 3614 South Ocean Boulevard, Highland Beach, FL 33487

Main telephone no.: (407) 278-4548

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,270

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Supervised visits to Town Hall

History: Incorporated 1949. Highland Beach is a small town, approximately three miles long, bounded by the ocean and Intracoastal Waterway. Haskell was the name of the station established on the "Pemberton Ferry" railroad here. The town's name was later proposed by a former Vice Mayor, because at that time the land rose 20 feet to 25 feet above high tide, relatively higher than other portions of the dune crest in that area.

Major governmental services: Police, water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire/rescue provided by Palm Beach County Fire/Rescue Service and garbage service provided by county sanitation.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
34% Property Taxes
27% User Fees or Service Charges
21% Other
8% Franchise Fees
7% State Shared Revenues
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Except for a small hotel/motel (which has been grandfathered in), there are no businesses in the town.

Innovative programs: Through the efforts of residents, the Town of Highland Beach was awarded the distinction of being designated as a "Tree City U.S.A."

The town also has a library that is supported by donations from residents and partial funding by the town, in as much as it is not part of the Palm Beach County Library System.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Alternative potable water sources (long-term)
2) Growth management
3) Recycling program for the town

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Hypoluxo

Street address: 7010 South U.S. Highway 1

Mailing address: 7010 South U.S. Highway 1, Hypoluxo, Fl. 33462-5493

Main telephone no.: (407) 582-0155

Population as of April 1, 1989: 672

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from the Town of Lantana's police and emergency medical service personnel (who service the Town of Hypoluxo).

History: Incorporated 1955. The town's Greek-sounding name actually comes from two Seminole Creek words: Hapo-Mound, and Poloksi-Round, referring to an old shell mound nearby. A second meaning is "water all around, no get out."

The city is known as the "home of the barefoot mailman" in remembrance of Andrew Gannett, Hypoluxo's first postmaster. A post office was established in the town in 1886. There were no trails to Miami prior to 1893 and mail came to Hypoluxo weekly by boat from Jupiter. The mailman took it across Lake Worth by boat, walked barefoot on firm sand at the water's edge sixty miles to Miami. The trip took three days each way. The mailman received $600 per year.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The town is serviced by the Town of Lantana for police protection and for emergency medical service. Sewer and fire are also provided through interlocal agreement. Solid waste services are privatized.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
28% Property Taxes (solely for fire service)
27% Other (includes Licenses and Permits and Miscellaneous)
16% State Shared Revenues
14% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Known as "home of the barefoot mailman"; designated as Bicentennial Community; active citizen participation; and early post office established in 1886 was destroyed by fire.

Innovative programs: Annual newsletter.

Earth Day program with local school.

Beautification of medians.

Citizen Against Crime meetings.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Comprehensive plan approval by the state; state mandates (required programs and services) without funding
2) Homeless
3) Drugs

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6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Juno Beach

Mailing address: 841 Ocean Drive, Juno Beach, FL 33408

Main telephone no.: (407) 626-1122

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,201

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1953. Juno, which used to be the county seat of Dade County before Palm Beach County was organized, was named for the consort of Jupiter. A tiny, narrow-gauge railroad used to run the eight miles from Jupiter to Juno. Other stations on this "celestial railroad" were Mars and Venus. Trains ran from Jupiter to Juno, and then had to back up all the way to Jupiter.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Jupiter

Street address: 210 Military Trail

Mailing address: 210 Military Trail, Jupiter, FL 33458

Main telephone no.: (407) 746-5134

Population as of April 1, 1989: 28,387

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; two Councilmembers are elected from the South Ward and two from the North Ward)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to Town Hall and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1925. The historic town of Jupiter, with its signature Jupiter Lighthouse, was one of the first areas of permanent settlement in Palm Beach County.

This area has been recorded on maps since 1770. An area where now-extinct Indian tribes feasted on bounties of oysters and clams 2,500 years ago, where unique bridges were the only way to get to "the mainland," and trips here were considered a wild ride out in the country. The first tourists to the Jupiter/Tequesta area were probably Spanish explorers. Ponce de Leon may have touched the wooded shores of Jupiter Inlet in 1513. A tribe of Jeaga Indians called the Jobes lived on a high shell mound near the inlet then. Remains of the shell mounds still exist. They called the place Jobe or Jove from the Indian names Xega, Jega and Jeaga. Pronounced "Hoe-bay," the English visiting in 1763 thought "Hoe-bay" sounded like the Spanish version of the pagan god Jove, and changed the area's name to Jupiter.

Jonathan Dickinson visited the island in 1696, quite by accident. His welcome by the natives was not a particularly warm one. Dickinson was shipwrecked on Hobe Sound Beach in 1696 along with 25 other crew members and passengers. The state park that now bears Dickinson's name was once known as Camp Murphy. During World War II, the 11,000 acre area was a radar training school.

One of the oldest residences, the Harry DuBois Home Museum, is built on the Indian shell mound in DuBois Park. The house was built in 1898 by DuBois for his bride Susan Sanders, and has been partially restored as it was when the family lived there.

Major governmental services: Police, water service, public works, culture and recreation, animal control, protective inspections, compliance and general administrative services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (privatized).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
31.92% User Fees or Service Charges
25.14% Other
19.77% Property Taxes
9.49% State Shared Revenues
6.54% Franchise Fees
6.15% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.99% Utility Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Historic nature of the town (early settlement, Jupiter Lighthouse, etc.); water orientation of community (Atlantic Ocean, Jupiter Inlet, Loxahatchee River); environmental characteristics (beaches, scrub habitat, numerous animal species, etc.); heterogeneous community (demographics), as compared with other South Florida communities; and numerous resource-based recreational activities. Burt Reynold's Dinner Theatre, now known as the Jupiter Theatre.

Innovative programs: Use of specialized planning and zoning techniques to address growth management.

Coordination of athletic facility usage with the area schools.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Annexation of adjacent unincorporated areas
2) Retention of Home Rule authority
3) Fiscal implications of growth management, limitations on potential revenue sources and implementation of federal/state/county mandated (required) programs

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Jupiter Inlet Colony

Street address: One Colony Road, Jupiter

Mailing address: Post Office Box 728, Jupiter, FL 33468-0728

Main telephone no.: (407) 746-3787

Population as of April 1, 1989: 393

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1959. The area presently making up the town was originally developed as Jupiter Inlet Beach Colony.

Major governmental services: Police protection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire rescue, water, garbage collection and building inspections.

Budget range: under $250,000

Unique aspects of community: The unique aspect of Jupiter Inlet Colony is its location, being bordered on three sides by water (the Atlantic Ocean, the Jupiter Inlet, Loxahatchee River and the Intracoastal Waterway).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Beach erosion
2) Administrative services
3) Rapidly increasing operating costs

940

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lake Clarke Shores

Mailing address: 1701 Barbados Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Main telephone no.: (407) 964-1515

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,527

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; Manager is referred to as "City Administrator")

History: Incorporated 1957. The developer named this community for the lake on which it fronts. In turn, the lake took its name from the Clarke family of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which once had a fishing lodge in the area.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lake Park

Street address: 535 Park Avenue

Mailing address: 535 Park Avenue, Lake Park, FL 33410

Main telephone no.: (407) 848-3460

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,753

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice-Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to Town Hall (historical site).

History: Incorporated 1923. Incorporated and chartered as the Town of Kelsey City, the name was changed on June 15, 1939 to Town of Lake Park. Developed in the 1920s by East Coast Finance Corporation under the direction of Harry S. Kelsey, the public park was later named in his honor. The "Lake" was selected because the town lays along the shores of Lake Worth.

After the Depression, the plans and aspirations of Harry Kelsey were carried out by Sir Harry Oakes Estate, who had acquired most of the former holdings of the original developer. Kelsey City (Lake Park) was the first zoned municipality in Florida.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, garbage collection and library services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water and sewer.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:

34.90%	Property Taxes
22.67%	Other
16.01%	State Shared Revenues
13.04%	Utility Taxes
6.77%	Franchise Fees
4.66%	User Fees or Service Charges
1.95%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Historical buildings, such as the Town Hall and Lake Park

Elementary School; and the town's public marina.

Innovative programs: Innovative recycling program.

First town in the state to initiate the Nighthawk Program (crime prevention program).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Annexation; growth
2) Crime
3) Environment; recycling

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Worth

Street address: 7 North Dixie Highway

Mailing address: 7 North Dixie Highway, Lake Worth, FL 33460

Main telephone no.: (407) 586-1600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 27,643

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers: general city government (City Manager), energy conservation (Utilities Department) and historical programs (museum); fact sheets (museum and consumer electric bill inserts); walking and "Lolley the Trolley" tours of the city; audiovisuals (historical slides and community-in-action videos); Student Advisory Board, overseen by a member of the City Commission; "Youth Town," in which local high school students shadow department heads, the City Manager and Commissioners; and employment opportunities on a part-time basis through the local, non-profit Private Industry Council.

History: Incorporated 1913. A town existed here as early as 1870, and was called Hypoluxo by the Indians. Later, its name was changed to Lucerne.

In January 1912, agents for Palm Beach Farms Co., H.J. Bryant, F. E. Bryant and William Greenwood hired a survey team to plat the town of Lucerne. Bryant and Greenwood, of Chicago, Illinois, advertised all over the United States and Canada. They sold tracts of land for $250, payable at $10 per month. With each purchased tract of land, the buyer would receive a FREE townsite lot.

The name Lucerne was changed to Lake Worth when the citizens applied for a post office patent and were told that a town named Lucerne already existed in Florida. Lake Worth comes from the name of a nearby lake, which bears the name of Brigadier General William Jenkins Worth, whose strategy brought the Second Seminole War to a conclusion.

Major governmental services: The city provides all major services. The city also has its own water treatment plant and electric-generating plant, which also serves a population beyond the city limits.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Wastewater/ sewage treatment and recycling collection.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of city: One of the oldest cities in South Florida, the city remains very much as it was in the past, with many areas of the town today serving the same capacity. The city provides the services found in much larger cities, such as water and electrical services. Two national registered buildings: Gulfstream Hotel, built 1925, restored to its original beauty and "Old City Hall," which houses the Museum, a department of the city; pier - one of the longest on the east coast; and a golf course built and operated by the city since 1925. "Evening on the Avenue," involves city merchants and the community; "L.W. Spectacular"; and concerts in the park (Bryant Park Bandshell), with free entertainment.

Innovative programs: Project Innovations - yearly program which allows Commission, City Manager and department heads to set priorities for the coming year.

Community Redevelopment Agency.

Bicentennial Commission and Blue Ribbon Committee - community involvement and beautification.

Employees and board members of the city serve on a variety of school boards (for example: advisory boards) and are involved in a number of special programs and activities with the schools (for example: DARE, involving the Police Department).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Facility needs: Police Department and Fire Department
2) Crime/law enforcement/drugs
3) Annexation

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lantana

Street address: 500 Greynolds Circle

Mailing address: 500 Greynolds Circle, Lantana, FL 33462

Main telephone no.: (407) 582-9094

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,254

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Student Take-over day and Career Day presentation.

History: Incorporated 1921. Lantana was first settled in 1873 and was at that time a fishing village. After the Flagler Railroad came through it became a farming area and citrus and pineapples were grown. Pioneer N.B. Latham opened a store in the area in 1889. The profusion of lantana blooming in the vicinity inspired the name.

Major governmental services: Fire, police, garbage, water, sewer and recycling services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
39% User Fees or Service Charges
25% Other
17% Property Taxes
7% State Shared Revenues
5% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: I Am an American Day Parade; July 4th Celebration; annual picnic for employees; annual Easter Egg Hunt and annual Christmas parade.

Innovative programs: Contractual services for police, fire, ALS and garbage.

Student Take-over Day at middle school level.

Marine Rescue Unit; SWAT Team (Police Department); and Dive Team (Fire Rescue Department).

Skateboard Park.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Annexation
2) Water management
3) State and county mandates (required programs) without funding

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Manalapan

Street address: 600 South Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: 600 South Ocean Boulevard, Manalapan, FL 33462-3321

Main telephone no.: (407) 585-9477

Population as of April 1, 1989: 378

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1931. The name of this town is an Indian word meaning "good bread" or "good country."

Town of Mangonia Park

Street address: 1755 East Tiffany Drive

Mailing address: 1755 East Tiffany Drive, Mangonia Park, FL 33407

Main telephone no.: (407) 848-1235

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,275

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; the Manager is referred to as "City Administrator")

Assistance available to area schools: The town will send the Public Safety Chief or Officers to schools to give talks regarding crime and also careers as law enforcement officers.

History: Incorporated 1894; 1947. Settled by a family from Kansas, and named because a parson interested in horticulture started cultivating mangoes there. The original Mangonia (incorporated in 1894) was absorbed by West Palm Beach. The present Town of Mangonia Park, about two miles to the northwest of the original town, was incorporated in 1947.

Major governmental services: Police, fire and trash services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
37.0% Property Taxes
19.4% Franchise Fees
15.9% Utility Taxes
15.7% Other
7.0% State Shared Revenues
2.5% User Fees or Service Charges
2.5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The town is one mile by one mile square; home of Palm Beach Jai Alai Fronton; and demographics (mostly medium-income working people, about 3/4 of the town is zoned industrial, approximately 1,275 residents with 15,000 people working or visiting town daily).

Innovative programs: Volunteer firefighters.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Purchase of water utility company
2) Traffic conformance
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of North Palm Beach

Street address: 501 U.S. Highway 1

Mailing address: 501 U.S. Highway 1, North Palm Beach, FL 33408-4906

Main telephone no.: (407) 848-3476

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,812

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The village could provide guest speakers, fact sheets and some audiovisuals. Visits to Village Hall and observations of the government's day-to-day operations can be arranged.

History: Incorporated 1956. Historically, the Village of North Palm Beach is a relatively new town. It is a developed community, characterized by an extraordinarily high number of intertwining canals throughout.

Major governmental services: Public safety services (police, fire and paramedics); public services (sanitation/garbage collection and disposal, street maintenance, code inspection, building inspection, planning and zoning, and facilities maintenance); and administrative services (finance, management and Clerk's Office). In addition, the village provides a strong recreation program, with an extensive parks and recreation facility available to the citizens (softball fields, community center, olympic-sized swimming pool, numerous professional Har-Tru tennis courts and a municipal golf course). The village is one of the few communities that owns and operates its own fully staffed municipal library, which is renown as one of the finest library operations in Palm Beach County. (Note: The village is a member of a five-city utility authority, whereby the water and sewer services are provided by the Suncoast Utilities Authority.)

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:

43.6%	Property Taxes
22.0%	Utility Taxes
17.0%	State Shared Revenue
6.4%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3.9%	Other
3.8%	Franchise Fees

3.3% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: The network of waterfront canals and waterway channels that circulate throughout the community. It is estimated that approximately 40 to 50 percent of the single-family housing in North Palm Beach is on waterfront or water-access property. Also, the village's municipally owned golf course is one of the most aesthetically designed courses in southeast Florida. With the various greens and fairways bordered by the intercostal Waterway and the North Palm Beach Channel, it makes for some very beautiful fairways and locations throughout the course.

Innovative programs: Taking the leadership role in two strong intergovernmental programs: formation of the Seacoast Utilities Authority (SUA; organized for the purposes of buying out the John D. MacArthur and Catherine MacArthur Foundation water/sewer utility operations, known as Seacoast Utilities, five cities and the county formed SUA); and the Northern Area Mutual Aid Consortium (NAMAC; when confronted with a costly county fire rescue service, NAMAC was formed by a group of cities in the north end of the county for back-up fire protection services and other mutual aid).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Implementation of the comprehensive plan
2) Implementation of a "space study" to provide relief with a serious parking problem in the municipal complex consisting of the Village Hall, library and senior citizen's center
3) How to develop new sources of growth revenue

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Ocean Ridge

Street address: 6450 North Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: 6450 North Ocean Boulevard, Ocean Ridge, FL 33435

Main telephone no.: (407) 732-2635

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,564

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1931. Originally the land east and west of the inland waterway here was named Boynton. In 1931, the property owners east of the inland waterway separated from Boynton, setting up their own government and taking the name Boynton Beach. About 1937, some of the residents desired to give up the name Boynton altogether. Several names were offered for their selection, and the one chosen was Ocean Ridge. This name was derived from the fact that for many years, until 1925, there had been a hotel on the high coastal ridge at Boynton, along with several homes built by people who had earlier stayed at the hotel. In describing their location, these residents always said,"We live on the ridge."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Pahokee

Street address: 171 North Lake Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer X, Pahokee, FL 33476

Main telephone no.: (407) 924-5534

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,559

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1922. The city's name is derived from a Hitchiti Indian word meaning "grass water," a term applied by the Indians to the Everglades. On Taylor's map of 1839, the name of the Everglades is given as Pay-ha-o-kee.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Palm Beach

Street address: 360 South County Road

Mailing address: Post Office Box 2029, Palm Beach, FL 33480

Main telephone no.: (407) 838-5410

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,907

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speaker programs (such as police education), tours of facilities and publications (such as annual reports, budgets, etc.).

History: Incorporated 1911. This fashionable resort, on an island between Lake Worth and the Atlantic Ocean, first gained its reputation for luxury and pleasure-seeking about 1890. In August 1887, the name "Palm Beach" was inspired by the many palm trees on the island. These trees came from the cargo of coconuts on the Spanish ship "Providencia," which wrecked on January 9, 1878.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, emergency medical services, garbage collection, yard trash (vegetative materials) collection and disposal, recreational programs and activities, sanitary sewage, storm drainage, municipal golf course and marina.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Interlocal agreements for emergency "911" telephone service, school crossing guards and police services.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
57% Property Taxes
35% State Shared Revenues
4% User Fees or Service Charges
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Internationally famous residential estate community; tourist season accounts for high fluctuations in population; and active protection of historical structures via Town Council and Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Innovative programs: The town's Police and Recreation Departments use of volunteers. The Police Department also provides programs such as Crimewatch, DARE (Say No to Drugs) and various other educational programs.

The town has active citizen participation on various boards and commissions that assist the Town Council in an advisory capacity.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Beach nourishment
2) Water resources; water desalination
3) Opposing federal, state or county mandates (required programs), unless there is total and permanent federal, state or county funding sources for same

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Palm Beach Gardens

Street address: 10500 North Military Trail

Mailing address: 10500 North Military Trail, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33418

Main telephone no.: (407) 775-8250

Population as of April 1, 1989: 26,644

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall and internships.

History: Incorporated 1959. Founded by John D. MacArthur, the city has winding streets without sidewalks and is named after flowers and trees. A divided roadway between hills of coral rock, accented with shrubs, flowers, towering palm trees and a pair of transplanted banyan trees (one 60-feet tall, weighing about 75 tons) began the legacy of this beautiful garden city.

Major governmental services: Police and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water, sewer and garbage.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
50% Property Taxes
20% Other
15% State Shared Revenues
10% Franchise Fees
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Deep appreciation for environment, especially trees and their preservation. The rural atmosphere throughout the 4,000 acres of homes and light industry.

Innovative programs: Art in public places.

Innovative ideas in recycling.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water
2) Solid waste
3) Traffic

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Palm Beach Shores

Street address: 247 Edwards Lane

Mailing address: 247 Edwards Lane, Palm Beach Shores, FL 33404

Main telephone no.: (407) 844-3457

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,271

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to Town Hall.

History: Incorporated 1951. The first available record of an actual town dates back to 1906 with Inlet City. Inlet City was populated by fishermen and squatters from the mainland. For a period of about 14 or 15 years, Inlet City could be reached only by boat. So, it remained a quiet mecca for fishermen, picnickers and nature lovers, until it was discovered by Paris Singer, heir to the sewing machine fortune, in 1924. The hurricanes of 1926 and 1928 washed away Singer's plans and the crash of 1929 finished any development. In 1947, Mr. A.O. Edwards began the development of Palm Beach Shores and was its first Mayor.

The town is located on the southern tip of Singer Island and is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Lake Worth and on the south by Lake Worth Inlet. Palm Beach Shores is 10 blocks long by three blocks wide.

Major governmental services: Police, fire and lifeguard services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water and sewer services (City of Riviera Beach), garbage services (private).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% Property Taxes
19% Other
10% State Shared Revenues
8% Franchise Fees
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Small-town atmosphere of mostly single homes with condominiums, apartments and marinas around the perimeter. The town has one of the finest beaches in Florida, a parkway extending 10 blocks from Bamboo Road south to Lake Worth Inlet, an active property owner association and many volunteer groups for civic improvements. The winter population is three times the permanent population.

Innovative programs: Environmental committee to oversee the beautification of the town.

An "Over the Hill" gang of volunteers to help with community projects.

A Volunteer Fire Department of 25 people.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Stormwater drainage
2) Rebuild Ocean Avenue and Lake Drive which are access streets
3) Sewage system for areas not now supplied

Village of Palm Springs

Street address: 226 Cypress Lane

Mailing address: 226 Cypress Lane, Palm Springs, FL 33461

Main telephone no.: (407) 965-4010

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,403

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem and another serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1957. The real estate firm that developed this community had its offices on Palm Avenue, and wished to use the word Palm in the village's name. One of the partners had in mind Palm Springs, California when he suggested the rest of the name. There are no known springs in the area, but there are canals and a man-made lake.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Riviera Beach

Street address: 600 West Blue Heron Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 10682, Riviera Beach, FL 33419

Main telephone no.: (407) 845-4000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 29,017

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, career shadowing and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1922. Judge A.E. Heuser, an early resident, named this town Oak Lawn. But, a visitor's casual remark, "This is the Riviera of America," brought about a change of name.

During the post-World War I period, the town's population never exceeded 800. The city relied on commercial fishing for economic vitality during this period and was settled by fishermen from the out islands of Bimini and the Bahamas. This led to Riviera Beach being referred to as "Conch Town" by many of the locals. The "Conchs" provided a landscape of drying nets, small boatyards and wooden fishermen's shanties.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, public works (refuse, property maintenance, vehicle maintenance, street and canals), water and sewer (utilities), library, volunteer and community services, recreation and parks, and marina services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Vehicle towing.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

55.6%	Property Taxes
21.5%	State Shared Revenues
15.7%	Other
2.9%	User Fees or Service Charges
2.6%	Franchise Fees
1.7%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Martin Luther King Celebration -- the first city to observe this holiday.

Innovative programs: Housing Trust Fund.

School - Community Collaboration Committee.

Three major problems to be addressed within in the next five years:
1) Crime
2) Expanding the tax base
3) Affordable housing

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Royal Palm Beach

Street address: 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard

Mailing address: 1050 Royal Palm Beach Boulevard, Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411

Main telephone no.: (407) 790-5100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,404

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1959. The name of this community, located a few miles west of West Palm Beach, was contrived to utilize the words, "Palm Beach."

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of South Bay

Street address: 335 S.W. 2nd Avenue

Mailing address: 335 S.W. 2nd Avenue, South Bay, FL 33443

Main telephone no.: (407) 996-6751

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,670

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1963. The city is named for the southern arm of Lake Okeechobee, at a corner of which it is situated.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of South Palm Beach

Street address: 3577 South Ocean Boulevard

Mailing address: 3577 South Ocean Boulevard, South Palm Beach, FL 33480

Main telephone no.: (407) 588-8889

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,472

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1955. The name of this community, located near West Palm Beach, has continued to utilize the words "Palm Beach."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Tequesta

Mailing address: Post Office Box 3273, Tequesta, FL 33469-0273

Main telephone no.: (407) 575-6200

Population as of April 1, 1990: 4,479

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1957. Tequesta is the obsolete aboriginal name for Biscayne Bay. Tekesta Indians formerly lived on its shores. The Spaniards called the entire coastal region south of Cape Canaveral the Province of Tequesta.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of West Palm Beach

Street address: 200 2nd Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 3366, West Palm Beach, FL 33402

Main telephone no.: (407) 659-8024

Population as of April 1, 1989: 74,110

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1894. This site was originally chosen for the housing of the many workmen who came here during the construction of the Palm Beach resort area across Lake Worth.

Upon incorporation, J.R. Earman was elected as Mayor, G.W. Potter was elected President of Council and six men were elected as Aldermen. At the election held in August 1919, voters approved the present-day council-manager form of government and the election of the Mayor from and by the Commission.

West Palm Beach is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Full-service municipality, providing public safety services (police, fire and emergency medical services), highway and street maintenance, sanitation, culture-recreation park facilities, public improvements, planning and zoning, water and sewer, and general administrative services.

The city has a mutual-aid agreement for emergency services with Palm Beach County and the cities of Riviera Beach, Lake Worth and Palm Beach.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:
50% Property Taxes
22% Other (3% Licenses and Permits, 27% Fines and Forfeitures, 17% Miscellaneous)
17% User Fees or Service Charges
11% State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of community: The City of West Palm Beach is "On The move." Since 1894, West Palm Beach accepted its role as the regional governmental and commercial center for Palm Beach County. In addition, the city's beautiful waterfront is enjoyed by residents, bikers and joggers, and is the site for several special events. Downtown West Palm Beach is moving into the dynamic decade ahead through the construction of the Kravis Center for the Performing Arts, Judicial Center and a private urban renewal project, Downtown/Uptown. Plans for a new West Palm Beach Civic and Convention Center are currently on the drawing board. Change and improvement are not limited to the downtown area, as 20 neighbor-hood associations are bettering their communities.

Innovative programs: In 1990, the West Palm Beach Police Department was accredited by the Commission on Accreditation, which sets standards for police work. During the past two years, the Police Department overhauled procedures and compiled manuals which cover 804 standards set by the Accreditation Committee.

Other innovative city programs include a computerized budget process, a computer-aided dispatch system for police and fire, and a historic preservation survey of the city's historic resources, among others.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Economic development
3) Neighborhood revitalization

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Pasco County

County seat: Dade City

Street address: 7530 Little Road, New Port Richey

Mailing address: 7530 Little Road, New Port Richey, FL 34654

Main telephone no.: (813) 847-8110

Population as of April 1, 1989: 271,840 (unincorporated 240,599)

Form of government: Commission-administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available for area schools: Government center tours, county government Speakers' Bureau, student internships and summer employment opportunities.

History: Established June 2, 1887 (45th county). Following construction of railroads through the area, Pasco County was created by the Florida Legislature out of the southern end of Hernando County. It was named to honor Samuel Pasco of Jefferson County, a native of England, Confederate Veteran and Chairman of the 1885 Florida Constitutional Convention. He was Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives when the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate in 1887.

Major governmental services: Law enforcement, water, sewage, landfill disposal, parks, recreation, emergency medical services, "911" emergency dispatch, libraries, social services (transportation for qualified citizens, elderly nutrition, indigent assistance) and Veterans' services.

Services currently contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Vehicle maintenance of county government equipment and public transportation.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Archaeological remains indicate that people were living in this area as early as 10,000 B.C. One of their principal towns appears to have been situated at the mouth of the Pithlachascotee River. An extensive burial mound known as the "Oelsner Mound" exists at this site in Port Richey.

Innovative programs: 1990 census: coordinating with civic association leaders to establish

970

volunteers to assist citizens in various ways.

Speakers' Bureau: provides county government representatives for address a wide variety of topics for civic groups, clubs, etc., upon request.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Comprehensive land use
2) Solid waste disposal
3) Water conservation

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Dade City

Street address: 612 East Meridian Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1355, Dade City, FL 34297-1355

Main telephone no.: (904) 567-5148

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,623

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1889. Like Dade County, this city was named for Major Francis L. Dade, U.S. Army. The commanding officer of a detachment of about 110 which was on its way to relieve Fort King, near the present site of Ocala, Dade and all but three of his men were ambushed and slaughtered by Seminoles on December 28, 1835. This date marks the opening of the Second Seminole War.

Dade City is the county seat.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of New Port Richey

Street address: 5919 Main Street

Mailing address: 5919 Main Street, New Port Richey, FL 34652

Main telephone no.: (813) 849-2261

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,247

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers from public safety, public works, recreation, library and administrative areas; visits to City Hall, the fire station, library, water production plant and wastewater treatment plant; and career shadowing is possible in several areas.

History: Incorporated 1924. This city was named for "Old" Port Richey, which had been located about a mile north of here and was settled by A.M. Richey, merchant and postmaster.

The council-manager form of government was approved by referendum (vote of the residents) in 1965.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, park and recreation facilities, recreation programs, public library, water supply, wastewater treatment, tree planting and care, building inspection, and planning and zoning enforcement.

Budget range: $10 million - 24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
31% Property Taxes
21% Other
16% State Shared Revenues
12% User Fees or Service Charges
10% Utility Taxes
8% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Financing required public improvements in transportation and public facilities
2) Financing growth in operating costs, with limited growth in revenues

3) Providing an adequate and inexpensive water supply for utility customers

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Port Richey

Street address: 8624 Port Richey Village Loop

Mailing address: 8624 Port Richey Village Loop, Port Richey, FL 34668

Main telephone no.: (813) 849-7544

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,663

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Occasionally, representatives from the Fire and Police Departments can visit the schools. Law enforcement shows at the local mall.

History: Incorporated 1925. Situated on a point between the Pithlachascotee River and the Gulf of Mexico, Port Richey was established in 1883 and named for its first postmaster and early settler, Aaron McLaughin Richey.

Major governmental services: Public works, fire, water, sewer and police services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Riverfront community with the best deep water access to the Gulf of Mexico in the area.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Saint Leo

Street address: State Road 52 at Tudor Village

Mailing address: Post Office Box F, Saint Leo, FL 33574

Main telephone no.: (904) 588-2622

Population as of April 1, 1989: 982

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall and members of the Police Department are available to speak to pre-schoolers.

History: Incorporated 1891. St. Leo was founded as a Catholic community in 1885. The town was incorporated by members of a Benedictine monastery or abbey for the purpose of starting a school. The monks brought in nuns for the school and formed the Holy Name Priory (a religious house for nuns, formerly Holy Name Academy). The town was named for the canonized Pope Leo I. The town consists of Saint Leo Monastery, Holy Name Priory and Saint Leo College, with a population of very few lay persons.

Major governmental services: Police services.

Services currently contracted out (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire protection and garbage services.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
70% State Shared Revenues
20% Franchise Fees
10% Property Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Catholic community.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Joining a neighboring town for combined police service
2) Complying with the comprehensive plan
3) Trying to obtain sewer service

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of San Antonio

Street address: 300 Pennsylvania Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 75, San Antonio, FL 33576

Main telephone no.: (904) 588-2127

Population as of April 1, 1989: 663

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1889. San Antonio was founded as a Catholic colony in 1881 by Judge Edmond F. Dunne, a former Chief Justice of Arizona. Family tradition says that Dunne had once lost his way in the Arizona desert while prospecting for silver, and prayed to his patron saint for rescue, vowing he would give the name of San Antonio to a settlement he contemplated founding in Florida. The place in Florida which he finally selected had been called Clear Lake. In fulfillment of his promise, he founded a settlement there and renamed it San Antonio. (Named for Saint Anthony of Padua, San Antonio is Spanish for St. Anthony.)

In 1889, with the support of Dunne, the Benedictine religious order here founded St. Leo College and Holy Name Academy, originally a Catholic girl's school built on 40 acres donated by Dunne. The order also founded Saint Leo Abbey in San Antonio, which was later moved to Saint Leo. The community remained as such until after World War II, when many people moved to Florida and to San Antonio. It is still predominately a Catholic community, however there is a Methodist church now and many people who work in Tampa commute from this area.

Major governmental services: Water services.

Services currently contracted out (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Police (Pasco County Sheriff's Department), fire (San Antonio Volunteer Fire Department) and garbage services (Waste Management, Inc.).

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
46% State Shared Revenues
38% Property Taxes 8% Franchise Fees

4% Interest Income
2% User Fees or Service Charges
2% Other

Unique aspects of community: The historical background and the fact that the founder's family still lives in the community; the Rattlesnake Festival, held every third Saturday in October for the last 20 years; and Darby Road Race, held the first Sunday in March (a U.S.-sanctioned bicycle race with entries from many foreign countries).

Innovative programs: San Antonio was the first city in Pasco County to sponsor recycling efforts with drop-offs at the City Hall area.

The city established an intergovernmental committee to clean-up Lake Jovita. A City Commissioner serves as Committee Chairman.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewer lines/wastewater plant
2) Establishment of a Police Department
3) Up-grade of water supply system

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Zephyrhills

Street address: 5335 8th Street

Mailing address: 5335 8th Street, Zephyrhills, FL 33540

Main telephone no.: (813) 788-2313

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,063

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, tours of city facilities (i.e., City Hall, Police and Fire Departments, and water and sewer facilities), employment of DCT students and attendance at Career Day seminars.

History: Incorporated 1914. Eighty qualified voters decided upon incorporation in November 1914. Originally called Abbott's Station, the community was originally incorporated a "town." Local legend is that the town was founded by Veterans of the Civil War, who named the area for the hills and zephyr-like winds.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage and trash collection, summer recreation (provided with Pasco County and the school board), parks, and a city-owned and operated library.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Interlocal agreements with Pasco County for water/sewer service area outside the city, fire protection outside the city, and use of the landfill and a new incinerator.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

49.3%	User Fees or Service Charges
27.4%	Other
10.0%	Property Taxes
6.9%	State Shared Revenues
2.5%	Utility Taxes
2.0%	Franchise Fees
1.9%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Zephyrhills is known for its pure water and deep water reserves. Many are familiar with the city because of the parachute center located east of the city-owned airport. Home to the state's only city-owned and operated nursing home, Zephyr Haven.

Innovative programs: Rather than hire an architect, the city contracted with the FAMU--USF (Florida A & M University - University of South Florida) Masters of Architecture program at USF in Tampa to conduct a feasibility study for a community multi-purpose center. The eight to 10 students involved received first-hand experience selecting sites and designing structures, while the city was given numerous proposals to draw from. For payment, the city established a $10,000 endowment in the city's name for use as a scholarship for architectural graduate students.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Easing traffic congestion
2) Increasing recycling
3) Continuing to manage growth

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Polk County

County seat: Bartow

Street address: 330 West Church Street, Bartow

Mailing address: Post Office Box 60, Bartow, FL 33830

Main telephone no.: (813) 534-6000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 408,141 (unincorporated 237,972)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to Courthouse and key local government sites; and opportunities for career shadowing, student internships or possible employment.

History: Established February 8, 1861 (39th county). The county was named for James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States (1845-49).

Major governmental services: Alternative community service, emergency medical services, fire services, civil defense, agriculture/home economics, animal control, aquatic weed control, mosquito control, solid waste management (landfills), public waters monitoring, aging services community development, economic tourism development, hospital (Polk General Hospital), Veterans' service, road maintenance, historical library/museum and more, law enforcement (Sheriffs' Office), water and sewer services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection is contracted to four companies. Some human services and engineering design services are contracted out.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: A rural, agricultural community which is quickly changing to an urban format, while trying to manage growth effectively and cost-efficiently.

Innovative programs: CARE Program (Community Aggressive Reclamation Effort) - targeting crime and housing conditions in certain areas to improve the standard of living and well-being of the community.

Citizen Action Center - A computerized "complaint" tracking system to capture information about county services requested and to respond to citizens' calls.

Computerized hand-held scanning systems for county water/sewer customers.

Interlocal agreement with Health Department to provide improved health care and eliminate duplication of effort.

Interlocal cooperation with municipalities to address lake/water quality concerns and propose most effective stormwater retroffiting and stormwater utilities fees program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Implementation of comprehensive Plan
2) Economic development/tourism
3) Impact fees/growth management

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Auburndale

Street address: 110 Tampa Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 186, Auburndale, FL 33823

Main telephone no.: (813) 967-1144

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,286

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Presently, the city has a School Resource Officer from the Police Department permanently assigned to the schools. The city provides visits to City Hall, the Fire Department, Police Department and library for area school groups. The city is also presently preparing a "student in government day," where students spend the day with city officials to experience a day in that job.

History: Incorporated 1911. This community was first established under the name of Sanatoria, from a hotel erected by early settlers. William Van Fleet started a railroad in 1883 to go from Kissimmee to Tampa and, in 1887, Auburndale was founded (a shift from the earlier site) with a station near the halfway mark. The railroad construction supervisor asked Mrs. Pulsifer, wife of the publisher of the Boston Herald, to name the town and she named it Auburndale after her hometown in Massachusetts. Growth proceeded well until 1911, when most of the downtown area was destroyed by fire. In 1927, the City built the present City Hall which cost $60,000.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, streets maintenance, sanitation, cemetery, library, parks, recreation programs, civic center, city beach and senior center.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Planning and engineering.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bartow

Street address: 450 North Wilson Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1069, Bartow, FL 33830

Main telephone no.: (813) 533-0911

Population as of April 1, 1989: 16,502

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers to discuss services provided by the city, speakers to discuss local government in general and tours of city facilities.

History: Incorporated 1882. This town seems to have had two previous names before acquiring its present one. The first was Peas Creek. Later, when Redding Blount came with Jacob Summerlin to pioneer the raising of cattle in Florida, the town was renamed Fort Blount. In 1887 its name was changed again, this time to honer Confederate General Francis F. Bartow, who had been the first general officer of either side to fall in the War Between the States. Bartow is known as "The City of Oaks and Azaleas."

The council-manager form of government was adopted in 1922.

Bartow is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, sanitation, electric, parks and recreation, library, cemetery and public works (streets)

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Golf course pro-shop and cart rentals.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
67% User Fees or Service Charges
15% State Shared Revenues
12% Other
3% Utility Taxes
2% Property Taxes
1% Franchise Fees
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Small, rural city between two major metropolitan areas (Tampa and Orlando); and community involvement in special events (July 4th, Halloween Carnival, Easter Egg Hunt, Christmas Parade, St. Patrick's Day Parade, etc.)

Innovative programs: Cross-training of city employees, utilizing employees within different departments of the city (for example: Motor Pool personnel in Police Department, Fire Department personnel reading meters during their off-time).

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Solid waste disposal
2) Utility cost
3) Comprehensive plan

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Davenport

Street address: 1 Allapaha Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 125, Davenport, FL 33837

Main telephone no: (813) 422-4410

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,928

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: The city can provide speakers and some audiovisuals.

History: Incorporated 1915. Some say this city, founded about 1853, was named after a colonel; others say it was named after a conductor. The military officer was Colonel William Davenport, who commanded a military camp located about 12 miles northwest of the present site, during the Second Seminole War. The gentleman honored according to the other version was a conductor named Davenport on the old South Florida Railroad.

Originally chartered as a council-weak mayor form of government, the city adopted the council-manager form of government in 1985.

Major governmental services: Full-service city.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Contracting for new water lines, paving, etc.

Budget range: $250,00 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
40% User Fees or Service Charges
27% State Shared Revenues
15% Property Taxes
8% Utility Taxes
8% Franchise Fees
1% Other
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Davenport is a small community, planned and mostly constructed during the Florida Boom. It is primarily residential, with a large citrus processing plant. Citizen participation in areas like recreation and parks.

Innovative programs: The city cooperates with a small, but involved, chamber of commerce.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Upgrade water distribution system
2) Upgrade street resurfacing and sidewalk repair
3) Annexation and new development (located on the fringes of Walt Disney World and expect considerable growth in ten years)

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Dundee

Street Address: 105 Center Street, N.E.

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1000, Dundee, FL 33838-1000

Main telephone no.: (813) 439-1086

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,583

Form of government: City commission (Mayor, two Commissioners and two Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. When the railroad was built from Haines City down to Sebring, this was the first new town to be platted along the line, and the first depot was erected here. Development of the town was begun about 1911 by William W. Shepard, who organized the Florida Highlands Company. The name was obviously taken from that of the famous town in Scotland.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Eagle Lake

Street address: 75 North Seventh Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 129, Eagle Lake, FL 33839

Main telephone no.: (813) 293-4141

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,034

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; and visits to City Hall and other government sites.

History: Incorporated 1921. Originally incorporated as the "Town of Eagle Lake" in October 1921, it became a "city" in November 1975.

The city was supposedly named Eagle Lake because of the eagles which nested in the trees around the lake.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, library, summer recreation and parks.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Dispatch services for Police Department (provided by the City of Lake Alfred through interlocal agreement) and wastewater treatment (provided by the City of Winter Haven through interlocal agreement).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
52% User Fees or Service Charges
20% State Shared Revenues
16% Other
9% Property Taxes
1% Utility Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Community-wide Christmas lighting celebration in December.

Innovative programs: Annual in-house training seminar for all elected officials and appointed boardmembers.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Economic development
2) Annexation
3) Solid waste reduction

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fort Meade

Street Address: 8 West Broadway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 856, Fort Meade, FL 33841

Main telephone no.: (813) 285-8191

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,934

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1885. This site on the Peace River was at first the location of Fort Clinch, established in 1849, but the fortification was not maintained. Some three years later, during a topographical survey of the area, the commanding officer of the party assigned to Second Lieutenant George G. Meade was assigned the task of finding the site of old Fort Clinch. This was not easy, because of the ambiguous description he had been given, but before nightfall he had found it. General Twigg, the commanding officer, exclaimed, "Here shall be Fort Meade!"

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Frostproof

Street address: 111 West 1st Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 308, Frostproof, FL 33843

Main telephone no.: (813) 635-2151

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,133

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and seven Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1921. Cowboys from the cattle regions just north of here were wont to herd their cattle southward into this highland lake region during the winter months, and noted the absence of frost there in the coldest seasons. It is said that they gave the meteorological name to this town.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Haines City

Street address: 501 Hinson Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1507, Haines City, FL 33845

Main telephone no.: (813) 422-4986

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,872

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall and other key local government sites.

History: Incorporated 1914. A town at this site come into being in 1883 with the building of the South Florida Railroad, but the settlement was at first known as Clay Cut. It was on the railroad, but the residents could not get the trains to stop as the company would not put a station there. This was remedied four years later by changing the name of the town to Haines City, in honor of Colonel Henry Haines, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the railroad. After that, the railroad put up a station and stopped the trains at it. Haines City calls itself "The Gateway to the Scenic Highlands."

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer. garbage collection, library, and recreation.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Total of 35 Interlocal Agreements, including those for landfill, ambulance, fire, jail, emergency dispatching and recreation services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
30% User Fees or Service Charges
19% Other
18% State Shared Revenues
16% Property Taxes
9% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Rural atmosphere; small town with rolling terrain.

Innovative programs: Creating a Community Redevelopment Agency.

Qualified for the Main Street Program; have a "Tree City" designation; awarded a Community Development Block Grant; and have been awarded a litter grant.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Drugs
2) Comprehensive plan
3) Sewage treatment

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Village of Highland Park

Mailing address: 1317 North Highland Park Drive, Lake Wales, FL 33853

Main telephone no.: (813) 676-6325

Population as of April 1, 1989: 194

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and two Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin A. Yarnell named this town after Highland Park, Illinois, where they had friends.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Hillcrest Heights

Street address: 200 Britton Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 129, Babson Park, FL 33827-0129

Main telephone no.: (813) 638-2129

Population as of April 1, 1989: 213

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor; the Mayor and Vice Mayor are elected by the Commissioners from the Commission)

History: Incorporated 1923. The town was so named because it lay on a hillside south of Crooked Lake. Irwin Yarnell, co-owner with F.E. Fairchild in the Southern Land Co., built a home on the crest in 1916. Rodger Bobson was also an early landowner. The town has a total acreage of approximately 90 acres and has 1.67 miles of street.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire control (Babson Park Volunteer Fire Department), police (Polk County Sheriff's Department), building inspection (City of Bartow), water (Polk County) and garbage (DisposAll, Inc.).

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
48.16% State Shared Revenues
13.45% User Fees or Service Charges (garbage)
13.00% Property Taxes
12.72% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
12.19% Franchise Fees
.48% Other (Occupational Licenses)

Unique aspects of community: The only industry in the town is the "Hillcrest Lodge," which has been here since the 1920s and was grandfathered in when the new zoning ordinance was passed. The residents are about evenly divided between retirees and families with children. The churches, schools and service clubs are supported by the residents of Hillcrest Heights. One boundary of the Town is Crooked Lake and many residents are staunch "defenders of Crooked Lake." The Town Hall is the City Clerk's back porch. The regular and called meetings of the Commission are held in the Babson Park Community Church.

Innovative programs: No special programs have been developed by Hillcrest Heights, but the town supports programs in the surrounding towns.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Developing a solution to control the stormwater run-off onto the town beach and out into the lake
2) Building a Town Hall
3) Repaving the town streets

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Alfred

Street address: 120 East Pomelo Street

Mailing address: 120 East Pomelo Street, Lake Alfred, FL 33850

Main telephone no.: (813) 956-3434

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,560

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; and visits to City Hall, Police and Fire Departments, wastewater and water plants.

History: Incorporated 1918. A number of the less poetic names were used for this community before the present one was selected in 1913. The first of these was Fargo, after Fargo, North Dakota, whence came a number of those interested in the Fruitlands Company, which developed this area. This name was discarded because of postal confusion with Largo, Florida. Next, came Chubb (derivation unknown), which was discarded. Bartow Junction was tried out, but Bartow was 15 miles away and folks here didn't want to be considered suburbanites. Finally, the present name was chosen, being taken from the nearest large lake, which had been named for Alfred Parslow, an early settler who had acquired the original franchise for the railroad and had built up an estate here. President Cleveland is said to have fished in this lake when he came to Florida for recreation.

Major governmental services: Water, sewer, garbage, trash, police, fire and rescue, and library.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
40% Property Taxes
25% State Shared Revenues
10% User Fees or Service Charges
10% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Site of Fort Cummings.

Innovative programs: Volunteer Fire Department; Police and Fire Auxillary.

Neighborhood Crime Watch.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Utility infrastructure
2) Capital improvements
3) Local government comprehensive plan and land development regulations

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Lake Hamilton

Mailing address: Post Office Box 126, Lake Hamilton, FL 33851

Main telephone no.: (813) 439-1910

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,562

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. The origin of the name of the lake on which this town is situated, and from which it takes its own name, is obscure. It seems formerly to have been spelled "Hambleton," ruling out the obvious Alexander. The town was established in 1913. The lake itself has a shoreline of 35 miles and there are seven smaller lakes within the townsite. The town is called "The Top of Florida."

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Wales

Street address:152 Central Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1320, Lake Wales, FL 33859-1320

Main telephone no.: (813) 676-2533

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,128

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1917. The city government was established in 1917 and was chartered in 1921. The city government initially began with an elected Mayor, elected City Clerk and an elected five-member Commission. In the mid-1950s the city changed to a council-manager form of government.

The city's name is derived from Lake Wailes, a lake around which the city was developed. Lake Wailes was named after Sidney Wailes, land agent for the State of Florida during the 1870s. Wailes assisted a surveyor and civil engineer (A.C. Nydegger) in obtaining the contract to survey the central Florida ridge area. Mr. Nydegger, in turn, named the lake after Wailes. The spelling of the city's name changed through usage.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, trash and cemetery.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:

38.60%	User Fees or Service Charges
26.14%	Other
11.33%	State Shared Revenues
10.62%	Property Taxes
6.34%	Utility Taxes
4.27%	Franchise Fees
2.70%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Community Events: Mardi Gras (held in February), Sidewalk Art Show (held in April) and Fallfest/Pioneer Day (held in October). Historical: Bok Tower and Botanical Gardens, and Depot Museum.

Innovative programs: AWARE Program - city and Lake Wales Drug Awareness Council; city water customers contribute $.25 per month to AWARE fund, established to reward individuals who provide the Police Department with information which results in solving drug-related crimes. Contributions for the program are voluntary and collected through city utility billing.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Construction of municipal swimming pool
3) Community redevelopment (affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lakeland

Street address: 228 South Massachusetts Avenue

Mailing address: City Hall, Lakeland, FL 33802

Main telephone no.: (813) 682-1141

Population as of April 1, 1989: 72,787

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Commissioners, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall or other key local government sites; opportunities for career shadowing, student internships or possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1885. Abraham G. Munn, a wealthy manufacturer of Louisville, Kentucky, moved here in 1881 and is credited with founding the town. With S.A. Hartwell, Mr. Munn formed the Lakeland Improvement Company. At the time of incorporation, Lakeland featured: an important railroad junction; an express and telegraph office; six hotels; several churches; a grade academy; and several mercantile establishments. Five arc lights were turned on in 1891 to make Lakeland the third city in Florida to have electric lights. The population was 1,180 in 1901 and the city passed its first $10,000 bond issue for school construction. Fires ravaged 21 businesses, residences, two hotels and three office buildings in 1904. Three months later, another fire destroyed a downtown block. More fires hit again in 1906 and 1908. The population increased to 3,719 by 1910. City sewers were laid, and a 1,700-seat auditorium was built on Lake Mirror in 1912. Then followed an aggressive program of paving streets with bricks. The present form of government (council-manager) was established after World War I. The Morrell Memorial Hospital was opened in 1916. Florida Southern College moved to Lakeland in 1922. Today, the city operates the third municipal electric utility established in the state, and is known as a medical center for the state.

There are 19 lakes within the city limits of Lakeland, and from these it takes its name. The name was adopted by a mass meeting of citizens on December 15, 1883, having been selected by a committee consisting of P.R. McCrary, E.R. Trammell and Dr. J.L. Derieux.

Major governmental services: All traditional city government services, such as police, fire, water, sewer and garbage, plus electric utilities and an airport are provided.

Budget range: over $100 million

Major revenue sources:
73.7% User Fees or Service Charges
15.1% Other
3.6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3.0% State Shared Revenues
2.4% Utility Taxes
2.0% Property Taxes
.2% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Site of Florida's largest convention, "EAA Annual Fly-In-Sun 'N Fun." Lakeland is also known as a medical center and has a central geographic location.

Innovative programs: Citizen volunteers helping to renovate downtown.

Art contest for new city buildings.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Finding new revenue sources
2) Managing growth
3) Receiving input and keeping citizens informed

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Mulberry

Mailing address: Post Office Box 707, Mulberry, FL 33860

Main telephone no.: (813) 425-1125

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,435

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1901. The city's name is derived from the mulberry tree.

There are four large phosphate plants in the immediate vicinity of this city, and at a point convenient to all four there stood a large mulberry tree. Freight for one of the plants was frequently marked "put off at the big mulberry tree," and when a regular railroad agency was set up it was given the name of Mulberry. In a similar version, it is said that mail was picked up in bags that hung on the mulberry tree by the railroad in the area

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water and sewer.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): City contracts out the garbage service.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

42%	User Fees or Service Charges
32%	Property Taxes
12%	Utility Taxes
7%	Franchise Fees
6%	State Shared Revenues
1%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Polk City

Street address: 132 Commonwealth Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1139, Polk City, FL 33868

Main telephone no.: (813) 984-1375

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,013

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1925. The town was established in 1922 by Isaac Van Horn, and was named after its county, which in turn had been named after President James K. Polk.

Major governmental services: Police service and volunteer fire services. A modern fire station belongs to Polk City.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): County provides professional firefighters who are supplemented by Polk City volunteers (includes 24-hour emergency medical services). Water is provided by the City of Lakeland and garbage collection is under contract to Browning, Ferris Industries (BFI).

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Unique aspects of community: Beautiful landscape; fishing, boating and water skiing; and Founders Day.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Annexation
2) Finances
3) Municipal police protection

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Winter Haven

Street address: 451 Third Street, N.W.

Mailing address: Post Office Box 2277, Winter Haven, FL 33883-2277

Main telephone no.: (813) 297-4000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 25,005

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall, student internships and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1923. This city was platted in 1884-85, and was named by P.D. Eyclesheimer because it was considered a haven from the severities of winter. It is also known as the "City of a Hundred Lakes." The city's corporate limits cover nearly 20 square miles of land and lakes.

The first meeting of the Town Council was held on June 22, 1911. An election was held for Mayor and Town Council; seven people were elected. The city government was reclassified from a Town Council to a City Commission in 1924.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage collection and recreation programs.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

40.5%	User Fees or Service Charges
14.1%	Property Taxes
13.3%	State Shared Revenues
9.9%	Utility Taxes
9.7%	Other
6.4%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
6.1%	Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Beautiful Chain O' Lakes (14 lakes interconnected by navigatable canals); spring home of the Boston Red Sox; Winter Haven is a Tree City; home of the beautiful Cypress Gardens; the Annual Florida Citrus Festival and Parade are held in Winter Haven; Winter Haven Community Theatre; Polk Community College and Ridge Vocational Technical Center are located in Winter Haven; and an annual art festival is held in Winter Haven.

Innovative programs: Lakes Management Committee made up of a group of representatives/officials from the city, county, Department of Environmental Regulation, and the Fish and Game Commission, who work to improve the area's many lakes.

Human Relations Council, a group of Citizens and local business officials who work to maintain and improve relations in the city.

Stadium Improvement Committee, a group of representatives of the chamber of commerce, the city and local businesses, who strive to coordinate funding for stadium improvements.

Establishment of a Finance Committee for Redevelopment.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Transportation
2) Water demand
3) Recycling

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Putnam County

County seat: Palatka

Street address: 514 St. Johns Avenue, Palatka

Mailing address: Post Office Box 758, Palatka, FL 32178-0758

Main telephone no.: (904) 329-0212

Population as of April 1, 1989: 62,523 (unincorporated 47,278)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from single-member districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, tours of county offices and departments, slide presentations on the county, fact sheets, budgets and other financial data.

History: Established January 13, 1849 (28th county). Putnam County was named in honor of Benjamin Alexander Putnam, a resident of St. Augustine, who had been a Circuit Judge, Lawyer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, first President of the Florida Historical Society, and an officer in the Second Seminole War. Putnam County was created out of the following counties: Alachua, St. Johns, Marion, Mosquito (now Orange) and Duval.

Major governmental services: Police and fire services.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste collection and disposal (Tomoka Refuse, Inc.).

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Mt. Royal, the largest ceremonial Indian mound in the State of Florida, is located in the Welaka area. Putnam County was one of the first areas to have citrus production in the state. Until the freeze of 1894-95, the county was one of the major contributors to the citrus industry. William Bartram, in 1768 and 1774, visited the area on the St. Johns River and considered trying to raise indigo for his livelihood. Special events include the Azalea Festival in March, the Cat Fish Festival in April, bass tournaments and the annual Blue Crab Festival.

Innovative programs: Community development programs which have resulted in paved roads and improved housing for low-income subdivisions.

Putnam County has a number of innovative programs addressing the development of programs operated in cooperation with the schools, volunteer organizations and the county's five municipal governments. These programs include: five recycling education and public information programs, a barge port economic/industrial development project, an emergency "911" system, youth resources, library program, a victim witness and guardian ad litem program, programs related to the courts, an "Employee Benefits Fair" to inform employees of their benefits, agricultural and environmental health programs addressing human needs and conservation priorities, and solid waste management programs being developed in conjunction with the University of Florida Engineering and Solid Waste Center to research environmental solutions and needs.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Countywide transportation plan
2) Comprehensive plan
3) Solid waste disposal and recycling

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Crescent City

Street address: 115 North Summit Street

Mailing address: 115 North Summit Street, Crescent City, FL 32112-2599

Main telephone no.: (904) 698-2525

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,690

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, and visits to City Hall and other city facilities.

History: Incorporated 1911. Crescent City's name was derived from the lake which borders the city of the east side. The name was given by Mrs. Charles R. Griffin of New York City, who came to this location with her husband soon after the close of the War Between the States. There were actually two lakes in the vicinity, one of them shaped like a crescent moon, the other in the position of a star nearby. The former was named Crescent Lake, and it was from this that the town took its name. The other lake was called Lake Stella.

Major governmental services: Police, communications, fire, water, sewer, trash, garbage and natural gas.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
50% User Fees or Service Charges
30% Property Taxes
10% Franchise Fees
5% Utility Taxes
3% State Shared Revenues
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
1% Other

Unique aspects of community: Annual Catfish Festival held on the first Saturday in April. The city is primarily residential, with no industry.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Revenue sources
2) Management of comprehensive plan

3) Ability to maintain major services

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Interlachen

Street address: Old Gainesville Highway

Mailing address: Post Office Box 90, Interlachen, FL 32148

Main telephone no.: (904) 684-3811

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,131

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1888. Settled in 1872, the town here was first known as Wilcox. The present name is of Scotch form, meaning "between the lakes."

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Palatka

Street address: 201 North 2nd Street

Mailing address: 201 North 2nd Street, Palatka, FL 32177

Main telephone no.: (904) 329-0100

Population as of April 1, 1989: 10,848

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to city facilities and guest speakers.

History: Incorporated 1853. This city was established in 1821 as a trading post on the St. Johns River. It is said to have been known variously in its earliest years as Buena Vista, Gray's Place, Bush Post and Fort Shannon. Its present name derives from a Seminole Indian word, "pilotaikita," meaning "ferry," "ford," "crossing" or such. The Indians had long regarded the area as an important place on the river, and had held canoe races at this point. The first contraction of the Indian word used as the city's name was spelled "Pilatka," but postal authorities complained that this was too easily confused with Picolata, further down the river, and so the "i" was changed to an "a."

The city charter in 1923 established a city commission form of government. This was later changed to the council-manager form.

Palatka is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire and rescue, street repair, sanitation, water, sewer, parks, cemeteries, recreation, airport and golf course.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Library services.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
41.0% User Fees or Service Charges
20.5% Other
13.5% Property Taxes
10.0% State Shared Revenues
7.0% Franchise Fees

6.0% Utility Taxes
2.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Two historic districts and the riverfront.

Innovative programs: Complete renovation of downtown through a federally funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

The purchase and preservation of the riverfront for public use.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Financial shortfall
2)
3)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Pomona Park

Street address: 1775 Highway 17 (State Road 15)

Mailing address: Post Office Box 518, Pomona Park, FL 32181

Main telephone no.: (904) 649-4902

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,002

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Tours of government facilities and the Town Clerk is available to speak on any issue of town business and regulations as it affects smaller municipalities.

History: Incorporated 1894. The name of Pomona was changed in 1945 to Pomona Park because the mail for Pomona and Pompano were often incorrectly delivered. However, Pompano also had a subsequent name change to Pompano Beach and the mail problem was yet to be completely solved.

"Pomona" was named after the Roman Goddess of fruit trees, usually depicted as holding fruit and a pruning knife. In the first half of the century there were many citrus groves here. Now, there are virtually none. Within Pomona Park's 3+ square miles lies a portion of Lake Broward, a large and beautiful, spring-fed lake.

Old two story schoolhouse renovated by WPA (about 1939). Building was given by the school board to the Town of Pomona and was used for Town meetings until renovation work was done at the 'old' fire station in 1984 and the meetings held there. Then, on December 9, 1986 the name changes were officially made which changed the old 'Town Hall' to the 'Community Center' and naming the old 'fire station' the 'Town Hall'.

Major governmental services: Police protection.

Services Contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
58% Other
15% Property Taxes

13% State Shared Revenues
8% Franchise Fees
5% Utility Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Implement zoning
2) Funding the resurfacing of town streets
3)

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Welaka

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer H, Welaka, FL 32193-1098

Main telephone no.: (904) 467-9800

Population as of April 1, 1989: 574

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

History: Incorporated 1947. The town's name comes from a combination of Indian words meaning "tide" or "intermittent springs." The town is on the St. Johns River, which the Seminoles called Ylaco or Walaka. Another interpretation given the word is "river of lakes," which is most applicable to the St. Johns.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

St. Johns County

County seat: St. Augustine

Street address: 99 Cordova Street, St. Augustine

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 349, St. Augustine, FL 32085

Main telephone no.: (904) 824-8131

Population as of April 1, 1989: 84,389 (unincorporated 68,470)

Form of Local Government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets, speakers and internships

History: Established July 21, 1821 (shares with Escambia the distinction of being one of the first two counties). Florida's first Governor, Major General Andrew Jackson, signed a law creating st. Johns County (formerly East Florida). At that time, St. Johns County embraced 39,400 square miles, 1,100 miles of coastline and contained all of Florida east of the Suwannee River. St. Augustine was named the county seat. Since 1821, more than two-thirds of the present 67 counties have been carved from its original boundaries. St. Johns County now contains but 609 square miles of land area.

The county was named for the St. Johns River, which the Spaniards had named after John the Baptist, it having been discovered on the natal day of that saint.

Major governmental services: Emergency medical (rescue), law enforcement (Sheriff), public safety, (emergency "911", beach life guards, fire service, animal control and emergency management), agricultural extension, Veterans' services, social services, libraries, recreation, water and sewer, and road and bridge (transportation and drainage).

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste disposal.

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Within the boundaries of St. Johns County lies the City of St. Augustine, the nation's oldest city. There are over 40 miles of beaches on the east and the St. Johns River to the west.

Innovative programs: Countywide volunteer fire service.

Recreation interfaces with schools.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Growth management
2) Solid waste disposal
3) Maintenance of existing and construction of new infrastructure (support systems for civilization)

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Hastings

Street address: 401 North Main Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 427, Hastings, FL 32045

Main telephone no.: (904) 692-1420

Population as of April 1, 1989: 610

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and six Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1909. This is a famous potato section. The town is named for the H.G. Hastings Seed Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Marineland (part)

Street address: 9507 Ocean Shore Boulevard

Mailing address: 9507 Ocean Short Boulevard, Marineland, FL 32086-9602

Main telephone no.: (904) 471-1111

Population as of April 1, 1989: 0 (St. Johns County), 12 (Flagler County)

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1940. The city is the site of the famous Marine Studios, where sea creatures of many kinds may be viewed and photographed through port-holes in the walls of large pools where they are kept under native conditions. Marineland has grown up around this unique enterprise on the coastal highway just south of St. Augustine.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The town has an interlocal agreement with Flagler County for solid waste facilities and transportation.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:
95.0% Franchise Fees
4.9% Other
.1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The town is about one mile long and has 12 permanent residents. Marineland, Inc. covers the entire area with its attraction, hotel, campground and marina. The town is located in two counties, Flagler and St. Johns.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of St. Augustine

Street address: 75 King Street

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 210, St. Augustine. FL 32085-0210

Main telephone no.: (904) 825-1005

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,902

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Field trips to City Hall, to the Police and Fire Departments, and to the water treatment and sewer treatment plants are available. The Police Department offers programs on drug education, "latch key kids" (do's and don'ts), shoplifting, career development and teen alcoholism. Audiovisuals are included in some of the programs. The Fire Department offers programs on fire prevention for kindergarten through fourth grade students, with audiovisuals. Audiovisuals are available of City Commission regular meetings. Although defined programs in other areas are not now available, speakers and programs can be arranged for all departments, upon request.

History: Incorporated 1822. St. Augustine was founded in 1565 by Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, a Spanish conquistador. The city is the oldest city in the United States, representing continuous occupation by Europeans since 1565. St. Augustine was named by Menendez because land was sighted on August 28, the feast day of St. Augustine (Bishop of Hippo). St. Augustine was incorporated for the first time by the Territorial Acts of 1822. St. Augustine was occupied by Spanish rule from 1565 until 1822, except for a short 20 years from 1763 to 1784 when British rule prevailed.

St. Augustine is situated between two salt-water rivers, the North and the Matanzas. In or near St. Augustine were the missions of Nombre de Dios, San Sebastian, Nuestra Senora de la Leche and San Diego de Salamototo.

St. Augustine is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer and solid waste.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): The only services contracted out at this time are: elections (by interlocal agreement with the St. Johns Supervisor of Elections); animal control (under contract with the St. Augustine Humane Society); collection (under contract with the St. Augustine and St. Johns County Credit Bureau); and recreation facilities (St. Johns County for operation and maintenance).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
56% User Fees or Service Charges
13% State Shared Revenues
13% Property Taxes
5% Other
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
4% Utility Taxes
4% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The city's unique history; its many historical points of interest (such as the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument); the city's restoration and preservation program; and its blend of Spanish, British Colonial and Victorian architecture.

Innovative programs: Preservation efforts, development of an archaeological ordinance, locating government offices in historical buildings and working to maintain a living city in an historical atmosphere.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Revenues to cover increase in service requirements to the general fund
2) Demands on law enforcement capabilities
3) Solid waste disposal and recycling programs

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of St. Augustine Beach

Street address: 2110 A1A South

Mailing address: 2110 A1A South, St. Augustine Beach, FL 32084

Main telephone no.: (904) 471-2122

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,407

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Speakers to area schools, fact sheets and visits by small groups of students to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1959. St. Augustine Beach takes its name from the adjacent City of St. Augustine. St. Augustine Beach functioned for years as a town, with its main source of revenue being rental of town buildings and utility taxes. As a city, with 60 percent of its land undeveloped, the city is growing and will likely double its present population within 10 years.

Major governmental services: Police; solid waste collection; building, zoning and other code enforcement; long-range planning; street and right-of-way maintenance; and Volunteer Fire Department in city-owned building.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Beach maintenance and toll collections (St. Johns County).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:

26.65%	Property Taxes
20.55%	Utility Taxes
17.73%	User Fees or Services Charges
15.31%	Franchise Fees
14.69%	State Shared Revenues
5.03%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.04%	Other

Unique aspects of community: Low-rise buildings; great deal of open space; developed subdivisions with beautiful, old trees; beach which is a major recreational resource in south

St. Johns County; and small hospitality industry which contributes to effect of a small town with casual pace of life.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Widening of city's main street, County Road A1A
2) Insuring that development in city conforms to comprehensive plan
3) Providing amenities, such as bikepaths and sidewalks to enhance recreational opportunities and casual lifestyle

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

St. Lucie County

County seat: Fort Pierce

Street address: 2300 Virginia Avenue, Fort Pierce

Mailing address: 2300 Virginia Avenue, Fort Pierce, FL 34982

Main telephone no.: (407) 468-1400

Population as of April 1, 1989: 143,066 (unincorporated 55,357)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to Courthouse or other key local government sites; and opportunities for career shadowing, student internships or possible employment.

History: Established March 14, 1844 (25th county); recreated May 24, 1905 (46th county). When first formed, St. Lucie County included parts of what now are many other counties. The present size of St. Lucie County, approximately 615 square miles, is only about forty percent of its original size.

The county was named for St. Lucie of Syracuse. The name was first given to a fort built by the Spanish near Cape Canaveral in 1565.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, recreation and water.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Sewer and garbage are contracted out services.

Budget range: over $100 million.

Unique aspects of community: One of the few areas left with unspoiled beaches.

Innovative programs: Joint-use library with the school board.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Road improvements
2) Central water and sewer
3) Solid waste

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Fort Pierce

Street address: 500 Boston Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1480, Fort Pierce, FL 34954

Main telephone no.: (407) 464-5600

Population as of April 1, 1989: 39,057

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners; elected to staggered four-year terms and chosen on a non-partisan basis)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall, guest speakers, fact sheets, career shadowing and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1901. The city was named for Lieutenant Colonel Merle Benjamine Kendrick Pierce, a brother of President Franklin Pierce and commander of the military Fort Pierce from 1838 to 1842. The fort was the headquarters of the Army of the South under General Jesup. A settlement about the fort began soon after its establishment.

Fort Pierce is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Fort Pierce Utilities Authority administers the city's electric, water, gas and wastewater service. Fort Pierce has its own Police Department, Solid Waste Collection Department and Housing Authority.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Collection of property taxes, landfill, use of city parks and recreation (St. Lucie County) and marina (privatized).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Historical museum, Cobb Building, Cattleman's Day Parade, Main Street program and Black Arts Festival. Fort Pierce is located on the Intracoastal Waterway and Atlantic Ocean and offers the best in water sports, such as fishing, boating, sailing and diving. Fort Pierce has many public parks and beaches which attract tourists to the area.

Innovative programs: Fort Pierce redevelopment, neighborhood reinvestment (affordable housing), demolition of substandard structures and use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:

1) Redevelopment (residential and commercial)
2) Recycling/solid waste
3) Water conservation

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Port St. Lucie

Street address: 121 S.W. Port St. Lucie Boulevard

Mailing address: 121 S.W. Port St. Lucie Boulevard, Port St. Lucie, FL 34984

Main telephone no.: (407) 878-0097

Population as of April 1, 1989: 48,051

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1961.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of St. Lucie Village

Mailing address: Post Office Box 3878, Fort Pierce, FL 34948

Main telephone no.: (407) 466-6900

Population as of April 1, 1989: 601

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Aldermen, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1961.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Santa Rosa County

County Seat: Milton

Street address: 801 Caroline Street, S.E., Suite J, Milton

Mailing address: 801 Caroline Street, S.E., Suite J, Milton, FL 32570

Main telephone no.: (904) 623-0135

Population as of April 1, 1989: 69,180 (unincorporated 55,129)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established February 18, 1842 (21st county). The county was named for Santa Rosa Island, which in turn was named for St. Rosa de Viterbo, a Catholic saint.

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Gulf Breeze

Street address: 1070 Shoreline Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 640, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562-0640

Main telephone no.: (904) 932-3544

Population as of April 1, 1989: 6,192

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets and City Hall visits.

History: Incorporated 1961. The name Gulf Breeze was first used by the original Postmaster to name the Gulf Breeze Post Office. When Gulf Breeze incorporated in 1961, the voters retained Gulf Breeze as the name for their new city.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, natural gas, code enforcement, planning and zoning, streets and drainage, and parks and recreation.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Refuse collection and recycling (privatized), animal control (interlocal agreement) and police dispatching (interlocal agreement).

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
71% User Fees or Service Charges
16% Other
5% Property Taxes
4% State Shared Revenues
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Gulf Breeze is noted for its rich variety of artifacts that are associated with "careening" (cleaning and repairs) of sailing ships during the 1600s to 1800s. The surrounding shallow waters were perfect for the careening of these high masted vessels. Gulf Breeze is also fortunate to have recovered Indian artifacts dating several thousand years B.C.

Innovative programs: Bond pool: The City of Gulf Breeze acts as a trustee for a $300 million bond pool. Governmental bodies may borrow from this pool that offers advantageous market rates and terms for capital improvements.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Recreational facilities overload
2) Beach erosion
3) Traffic congestion

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Jay

Street address: 501 West 1st Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 66, Jay, FL 32565

Main telephone no.: (904) 675-4556

Population as of April 1, 1989: 636

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1939. The settlement here was first given the name of Pine Level. Two nearby post offices, which have since passed out of existence, were called Cora and Nora. When a post office was established here, it is thought to have been named from the first initial of J.T. Nowling, who owned a store here in 1900 and was appointed Postmaster in 1902.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Milton

Street address: 601 Alabama Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 909, Milton, FL 32572

Main telephone no.: (904) 623-3817

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,223

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and eight Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1844. The city may have been named for Florida's Civil War Governor, John Milton; or it may be a derivative of an earlier Milltown. Others say the name was derived from Milton Amos, a pioneer and ancestor of the present Amos family.

Located in the northwest corner of the state between Pensacola and Fort Walton Beach, Milton began in 1825 as a trading post. The area was infested with briars so the nickname of "Scratch Ankle" seemed appropriate. The city was also once known as "Hard Scrabble." Later, the town became a hub for the area's great 19th Century lumbering boom.

Milton is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, natural gas and recreational facilities.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Building permits (interlocal agreement with county), radio maintenance, wastewater analyses and accounting.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
60% User Fees or Service Charges
18% Other
11% State Shared Revenues
4% Property Taxes
3% Utility Taxes
3% Franchise Fees

1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Scratch Ankle, a community festival and special events.

Innovative programs: Clean Community Program.

Close cooperation with the chamber of commerce.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Stormwater management
2) Growth planning
3) Facility improvement

6/90

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Sarasota County

County seat: Sarasota

Street address: 101 South Washington Boulevard, Sarasota

Mailing address: Post Office Box 8, Sarasota, FL 34230

Main telephone no.: (813) 951-5000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 263,920 (unincorporated 182,898)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisual presentations; and tours of county administration building, Courthouse and Criminal Justice Center.

History: Established May 14, 1921 (60th county). In 1921, a dividing line was drawn through an area along the southwest coast of Florida that had been called Manatee County since 1856. The dividing line split the area roughly in half, and the southern part was named Sarasota County by the State legislature. In July of that year, the first Board of County Commissioners met to begin preliminary work on the establishment of the first Sarasota County Government.

In 1967, the Florida Legislature passed a special act to authorize appointment of a County Administrator. A referendum was approved by the voters of Sarasota County and the first County Administrator was appointed in 1968.

In 1969, the Florida Legislature passed another act creating the Charter Commission, which drafted a county charter. The electorate approved the first charter in 1971, and Sarasota County became one of the first "Home Rule" charter counties in the State of Florida (effective November 3, 1971).

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, solid waste, planning, cooperative extension, historical resources, social services, public transportation, roads, parks and recreation, libraries, health services, mosquito control, stormwater management and emergency medical services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Contract with the Medical Examiner who performs autopsies to determine cause of death. Contract with Waste Management, Inc. and Englewood Disposal

Company, Inc. for solid waste collection.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Sarasota is a beautiful coastal community with many parks, beaches and recreational activities. The county is committed to the arts and has numerous theaters, museums, art galleries and cultural events. The county has beautiful weather year round, clean air and clean industry. Historically, Sarasota County has been associated with "The Greatest Show on Earth." The winter quarters of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus were established here in 1927. The John Ringling mansion, art museum and circus museum are open to the public.

Innovative programs: Citizen Action Center - to handle complaints about county services, maintain media relations, and promote cooperation between citizens and the government through town meetings and county resident task forces.

Public information brochure, entitled "The Bay Repair Kit" - to focus attention on and develop a personal commitment for resolving problems of environmental degradation. The colorful, beautifully illustrated and written 16-page brochure has rallied support for the protection of water quality in Sarasota Bay. This brochure was jointly developed by the Sarasota Bay National Estuary Program, Sarasota County and Manatee County.

Stormwater Environmental Utility - to provide a comprehensive stormwater management program addressing both water quality and flood control. Service fees will be assessed based on runoff from developed property.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water acquisition and conservation
2) Growth management
3) Stormwater management

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Longboat Key (part)

Street address: 501 Bay Isles Road

Mailing address: 501 Bay Isles Road, Longboat Key, FL 34228

Main telephone no.: (813) 383-3721

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,032 (Sarasota County), 2,735 (Manatee County)

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to City Hall. Being an island community situated in two counties presents some interesting topics for students to discuss.

History: Incorporated 1955. The town is located on a barrier island, 11 miles long and 1/2 to one mile wide. The north end of Longboat Key was a fishing village. The south end contained the John and Mable Ringling Hotel. The island was used as a bombing range during early World War II. Longboat Key is now recognized as one of the most desirable spots in Florida for retirement.

The name of Longboat Key has probably been around since the days of the explorers. It certainly appears on 18th century maps, but its origin has been lost. A longboat, according to the dictionary, is "the largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel."

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, public works, building and planning.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Electric, water, sewer, garbage and trash collection.

Budget range: $10 million to $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
42% User Fees or Service Charges
25% Property Taxes
13% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10% Other
5% Franchise Fees
5% State Shared Revenues

Unique aspects of community: Town is located in two counties, with county line dividing town almost in equal portions. Annual St. Jude bikeathon and gourmet luncheon. Started 11 years ago, is now an annual event looked forward to by all.

Innovative programs: Townwide evacuation plan utilizing volunteers. System capable of total evacuation of key in a fraction of time needed before.

One of the most restrictive and effective fire codes in the county.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Beach nourishment
2) Recycling cans, paper and garden trash
3) Beautification of key

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of North Port

Street address: 5650 North Port Boulevard

Mailing address: 5650 North Port Boulevard, North Port, FL 34287

Main telephone no.: (813) 426-8484

Population as of April 1, 1989: 9,655

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, audiovisuals, and visits to City Hall and other city facilities.

History: Incorporated 1959. North Port was platted by Mackle Bros. and its successor, General Development Corporation (GDC), through-out the 1960s and 1970s. The city was first known as North Port Charlotte, but its name was shortened to "North Port" to distinguish it from the large, GDC-developed area of Port Charlotte to the south.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, road and bridge maintenance, and garbage collection are the basic services provided by the city proper.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Solid waste disposal is provided by Sarasota County. Sarasota County Area Transit (SCAT) provides bus services, and the Senior Friendship Centers of Sarasota County provide specialized services to the elderly.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: North Port, which occupies 74.5 square miles in south Sarasota County, is unique in that it was almost entirely platted very early in its history. GDC, the city's developer, subdivided nearly 86,000 residential lots within the city. However, to date, only slightly less than eight percent of the city, which is the third largest city in land area in the state, is developed. Another unique aspect of the city is the archaeological site called Little Salt Spring, a rich repository of artifacts from the time when ancient man inhabited this area 10,000 to 15,000 years ago.

Innovative programs: A curbside recycling program for collection of used oil and batteries; a recycling center for collection of bottles, newspapers, cans, etc.

Ongoing "Excellence in Government" training for city employees.

A litter prevention program targeting illegal dumping.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Public purchase of the privately owned water and sewer utility
2) The promotion of commercial and light industrial development
3) Management of the city's finances in a conservative manner

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sarasota

Street address: 1565 First Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1058, Sarasota, FL 34230-1058

Main telephone no.: (813) 365-2200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 51,781

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1902. The origin of the name of this town is shrouded in dispute and legend. The Spaniards are said by one version to have so named it to designate it as "a place for dancing," referring to the celebrations held by the Indians on or near the shore of the bay here. But, there are no words in modern Spanish to give this meaning to the name. A legend, more colorful but more obviously fabricated, ascribes the name to a beautiful daughter of the great Spanish explorer, Sara Soto. An Indian prince is said to have allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Spaniards so that he could be near her. When he fell sick, she nursed him back to health, only to fall sick herself and die. The Indian prince and a hundred of his braves buried her beneath the waters of the bay, then chopped their canoes with their tomahawks and sank to death themselves.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Venice

Street address: 401 West Venice Avenue

Mailing address: 401 West Venice Avenue, Venice, FL 34285

Main telephone no.: (813) 485-3311

Population as of April 1, 1989: 15,554

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The city's Fire Department presents a program on fire prevention taking a mobile, talking "Freddie, the Fire Truck," to local schools and preschools. The department also encourages visits to the fire stations by students. The Police department has a Resource Officer who gives talks to students at the middle school and high school on drug abuse. The city assists in career shadowing day each year, and also hires students for summer work projects.

History: Incorporated 1926. This city was named in 1888 by Franklin Higel, who felt that the blue waters of the bays, rivers and Gulf gave the place a resemblance to the famous Italian city. In years long ago, the area was known as "Horse and Chaise" to boatmen who saw likeness to a carriage in a distinctive clump of trees on the shore. In 1925, a well-known orthopedic surgeon purchased 2,916 acres of land in the area and hired a world renowned city planner, John Nolen, to design a city on his land. The city was to be called Venice. Later in 1925, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers purchased 27,000 acres and hired Mr. Nolen to complete a plan for the city on the Gulf, Venice. This plan differed somewhat from the earlier Albee Plan, and the present city's overall plan and integrity is true to the Nolen plan.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, city water and sewer, and solid waste collection.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Wastewater plant is privatized. Parks and recreation areas are cared for through a county interlocal agreement.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
38% User Fees or Service Charges

18% Property Taxes
15% State Shared Revenues
10% Other
9% Utility Taxes
6% Franchise Fees
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The city has buildings which were built in Northern Italian Architecture and has adopted an historical ordinance which requires all new buildings in the historic area to conform to that type of architecture. The city is surrounded by three draw bridges. The city has jetties which jut out into the Gulf which are great for fishing. The jetties have the largest installation of solar lights in southwest Florida. For the past 17 years, the city has held an annual Sun Fiesta which brings in thousands of people to participate in a two-week event, consisting of a beauty pageant, parade, golf games "anything goes," fiesta in the park, band concerts, etc. The annual St. Patrick's Day parade is one of the biggest in southwest Florida.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Annexation of areas outside the corporate city limits
2) Traffic, roads and bridges
3) Beach renourishment

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Seminole County

County seat: Sanford

Street address: 1101 East First Street, Sanford

Mailing address: 1101 East First Street, Sanford, FL 32771

Main telephone no.: (407) 321-1130

Population as of April 1, 1989: 280,880 (unincorporated 144,683)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts; Administrator is referred to as "County Manager")

History: Established April 25, 1913 (50th county). Named for the Seminole Indian tribe.

Adopted county charter, effective January 1, 1989.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Altamonte Springs

Street address: 225 Newburyport Avenue

Mailing address: 225 Newburyport Avenue, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701

Main telephone no.: (407) 830-3802

Population as of April 1, 1989: 37,502

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, tours of City Hall, possible internships and employment.

History: Incorporated 1920. Altamonte Springs became a haven for Northerners seeking relief from the cold winters. A group of Boston businessmen purchased 1,200 acres of high, lake-dotted pine land three miles northeast of what they called "Snow Junction" and formed the Altamonte Land and Navigation Company. They chose the name Altamonte because it means "high hill" in Spanish. They planned to build a navigable waterway between Altamonte's many lakes and the St. Johns River. In 1883, they built a luxurious hotel on the shores of Lake Orienta. Springs were discovered on Lake Adelaide across the road from the hotel and the hotel erected a Spring House to pipe water across the road to the hotel. In 1887, the United States Post Office granted a name change from Snow Junction to Altamonte Springs.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, parks and recreation, emergency management services, building, planning and zoning, and engineering services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Street sweeping (private), some median maintenance (private) and recycling (private)

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
34% User Fees or Service Charges
26% Other
17% Property Taxes
7% State Shared Revenues
7% Utility Taxes
6% Franchise Fees

3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Innovative programs: While growth in the city's utility district required the increased capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, an environmental group called for a reduction in the effluent being discharged into a local river. Project APRICOT (A Prototype Realistic Innovative Community of Today) is a system that will provide reclaimed water to all properties for irrigation purposes. Installation of the system will result in conservation of potable water, productive use of wastewater and maintenance of the river's ecological balance.

The Police Department has launched a mandatory fitness program for all sworn officers and detention specialists. Designed to enhance overall health and physical well being, benefits derived from the program include: reduction of emotional and nervous tension; less susceptibility to injuries and, if injured, faster recovery; and less chance of degenerative heart disease, hypokinetic diseases and orthopedic disorders. Officers are tested twice a year for aerobic and muscular endurance, strength, flexibility, weight and percentage of body fat (which is age and sex discriminate), with close monitoring of cholesterol levels, blood pressure and heart rates. Officers have four years to get themselves in good physical condition or face disciplinary action. Incentives include an allowance of up to 90 minutes a week to train in the department's gym, days off, "Top Gun" award for the highest score in each category, and free t-shirts.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Funding
2) Traffic
3) Funding

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Casselberry

Street address: 95 Triplet Lake Drive

Mailing address: 95 Triplet Lake Drive, Casselberry, FL 32707-3399

Main telephone no.: (407) 831-3551

Population as of April 1, 1989: 18,230

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets ("Your City Government"), Mayor available to speak to students, City Clerk's "Voter Outreach Program" (staff available to show a video on voter apathy, appropriate for ages 13 or 14 and older, and to speak about voting) and visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1940. The City of Casselberry was named for Hibbard Casselberry who came to the area from Lake Forest, Illinois in 1926. In those days, the area was sparsely populated and was agricultural in nature, consisting primarily of family farms and ferneries, citrus groves and cattle pastures. Formerly known as Fern Park, and still thus referred to by many of its residents, this earlier name came from the numerous extensive ferneries here. Mr. Casselberry, a horticulturist, bought land along the New Dixie Highway (US 17-92) and began a fernery. The business steadily grew, shipping ferns to florists throughout the United States and Canada. The ferns were shipped by railroad from the siding on the railroad tracks identified as Casselberry. Upon incorporation, the city was renamed Casselberry. Mr. Casselberry was the first Mayor of the city.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, rescue/patient transport, water/sewer and general government.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Refuse collection.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
23.4% Property Taxes
21.7% State Shared Revenues
15.6% Utility Taxes
15.6% Other
13.0% Franchise Fees

10.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
.7% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: Casselberry is unique in its early evolution as a city. It began as a "tax-free" town, meaning there were no ad-valorem taxes levied until the mid 1970s.

Innovative programs: The city solicits input from citizens and utilizes their talent by having many citizen committees and task forces.

A recent program is called Neighborhoods in Action. The aim of this program is to revitalize and form neighborhood associations where none exist. The Neighborhoods in Action Task Force is made up of citizen volunteers.

Are You O.K.? - A computer calls senior citizens, shut-ins, etc. every day and asks, "Are You O.K.?" If no answer after four calls, police are dispatched to check on them.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Form of government change (to council-manager form of government)
2) Redevelopment
3) Re-structuring city government to streamline its functions

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Mary

Street address: 120 East Lake Mary Boulevard 115

Mailing address: Post Office Box 950700, Lake Mary, FL 32795-0700

Main telephone no.: (407) 324-3000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,686

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1973.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Longwood

Street address: 175 West Warren

Mailing address: 175 West Warren, Longwood, FL 32750

Main telephone no.: (407) 260-3440

Population as of April 1, 1989: 13,948

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Deputy Mayor; Manager referred to as "City Administrator")

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and visits to City Commission meetings.

History: Incorporated 1924. Longwood is the oldest city in Seminole County, founded in 1878 by Edward W. Henck of Boston, Massachusetts. Longwood was named after a fashionable suburb of Boston and has been known as the "Friendly Crossroads." Longwood has an active historical society which serves to record the history of Longwood and a historical commission which is appointed to review and comment on proposed new buildings and modifications of existing buildings in the historic district. A pocket of Victorian charm, tucked away between U.S. 1792 and I-4, Longwood has grown into a community encompassing lovely residential facilities catering to golfers, swimmers, boaters and children, who enjoy scheduled and supervised summer camp activities.

Major governmental services: All major services, except garbage (franchise) and sewer.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Sewer services (interlocal agreement with the county).

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
36% Property Taxes
31% Utility Taxes
13% State Shared Revenues
10% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
5% Other
3% Franchise Fees
2% User Fees or Service Charges

Unique aspects of community: The city is an historical city with tremendous potential for the development of the downtown historical core. The second unique aspect is the political strife that has hindered the city's ability to design fundamental changes to service delivery.

Innovative programs: Annual report and quarterly newsletter sent to all citizens.

Strategic Planning Task Force made up of citizens meeting with groups to determine design of city in year 2005.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Increasing revenue for major capital projects
2) Determination of wastewater delivery
3) Consensus building regarding goals

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Oviedo

Street address: 400 Alexandria Boulevard

Mailing address: Post Office Box 159, Oviedo, FL 32765

Main telephone no.: (407) 365-3287

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,844

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chair)

History: Incorporated 1925. A settlement was begun here in about 1869, and in 1879 a post office was established. A name was sought for the city which could not duplicate any other in the United States. Andrew Aulin, one of the area's early settlers, selected the name of the capitol of the Spanish province of Asturias. However, the Spanish pronunciation of Ove-yay-do has long since been altered by Floridians to O-vee-do.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sanford

Street address: Sanford City Hall, 300 North Park Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1778, Sanford, FL 32772-1778

Main telephone no.: (407) 330-5600

Population as of April 1, 1989: [illegible]305

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers (such topics as public safety, water and sewer, growth management, long-range plans, etc.), visits to City Hall, and career shadowing/career paths in government.

History: Incorporated 1877. Troops stationed on the shores of Lake Monroe, Florida in December 1836 were Sanford's first settlers. The camp, originally known as Camp Monroe and later Fort Mellon, was one of a permanent line of garrisons extending to Tampa, Florida which were established to protect the settlers of the peninsula from the Seminole Indians. By 1850, with the forest as a nucleus, a thriving settlement on the St. Johns's River called Mellonville served as distributing point not only for all Army supplies, but for civilian needs as well. In 1870, General Henry S. Sanford, a one-time minister to Belgium, purchased 12,535 acres of land and laid out the town which was named for him. He interested a group of English capitalists in his plans for colonization and personally brought over a colony of Swedes and settled them in this section. By 1884, the railroad had arrived, linking Jacksonville, Florida with Sanford, so that the little town on the St. John's River now had the advantages of both rail and water transportation to the markets of the north.

In 1913, the County of Seminole was formed with Sanford as the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police services; fire and rescue services; water supply; sewage treatment; irrigation water for parks, golf clubs and lawns through separate pipe systems; garbage collection; and parks and recreation programs for all ages.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Marina services for boat repair, storage and ramp to water, airport for private and business aircraft, golf club and public housing.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

38% User Fees or Service Charges
21% State Shared Revenues
13% Property Taxes
10% Utility Taxes
10% Franchise Fees
6% Other
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Community pride and strong volunteer effort for the betterment of the city. An old, small and agriculturally based community that evolved as a transportation hub or center, i.e., old steamboats to city wharf (water), southern terminus for Auto-Train and hub for Florida rail going south and west from the north (rail), center of Naval air during World War II (air), and crossroads for four-lane state road, federal interstate and developing expressway around metro-area (road).

Innovative programs: Water conservation - highly treated effluent approved for distribution through irrigation pipes to water parks, golf courses and lawns.

Intergovernmental contract - to send irrigation water to neighboring city to water their golf course and green spaces.

Park development - through strong use of volunteer labor and fund raising (for example, Park on Park Avenue).

Scenic improvement - considerable plantings and flowers throughout the city by active volunteer board.

Clean-up - major volunteer effort to promote and do clean-up city-wide.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Economic development - commercial property annexation and development
2) Public safety - get control of streets to curb growing drug problem
3) Housing - prevent deteriation of housing stock and promote affordable housing

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Winter Springs

Street address: 1126 East State Road 434

Mailing address: 1126 East State Road 434, Winter Springs, FL 32708

Main telephone no.: (407) 327-1800

Population as of April 1, 1989: 21,682

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1959.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Sumter County

County seat: Bushnell

Street address: 209 North Florida Street, Bushnell

Mailing address: 209 North Florida Street, Bushnell, FL 33513

Main telephone no.: (904) 793-0200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 30,222 (unincorporated 22,300)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established January 8, 1853 (29th county). Named for General Thomas Sumter (1736-1832), a native of South Carolina who was prominent in the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War. Many South Carolinians were early settlers in this area.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Bushnell

Street address: 219 North Market Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 115, Bushnell, FL 33513

Main telephone no.: (904) 793-2591

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,474

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1911. First settled in the 1870s, Bushnell derived its name on October 28, 1885 after the establishment of the post office. The city was named after J.W. Bushnell, a young Engineer with the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, who first brought the railroad to the community.

In 1913, the existing Courthouse was built, making Bushnell the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, electricity, water, garbage and recreation.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
70% User Fees or Services Charges (includes utilities)
8% Utility Taxes
6% State Shared Revenues
5% Other
5% Property Taxes
4% Franchise Fees
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Major Francis Dade Battle with the Seminole Indians in 1835 began the Second Seminole war in Bushnell. This event is reenacted yearly. The Bushnell Fall Festival, on or about October 28 of each year, celebrates the establishment of the community.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Adequate funding for traditional government services
2) Demand for additional recreational facilities

3) Increased economic development

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. GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Center Hill

Street address: City Hall, Virginia Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 38, Center Hill, FL 33514

Main telephone no.: (904) 793-4431

Population as of April 1, 1989: 840

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall by appointment.

History: Incorporated 1905. This community was established in 1883 by Thomas W. Spicer, who became Postmaster and gave the town its name. He liked to think of the hill on which it is located as the center of things. Originally incorporated as the "Town" of Center Hill, it was re-incorporated as the "City" of Center Hill in 1925.

Center Hill used to be the "green bean capitol of the world," but the market in South Florida took business away from Central Florida. Also, drainage of the canals caused the land to not be as suitable for farming. There was some citrus around Center Hill until the water freezes in the 1980s destroyed the groves. Center Hill had a school (elementary to high school), but this facility was closed in the 1970s. The city's bank, restaurant and drug store, etc. were abandoned, however these buildings have recently been purchased by people who have plans to re-open businesses in them.

Major governmental services: Part-time police protection and water service.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection (privatized).

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:

49%	State Shared Revenues
22%	User Fees or Service Charges
11%	Other
7%	Utility Taxes
6%	Franchise Fees
3%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings
2%	Property Taxes

Unique aspects of community: Very rural; pastures and home gardens; only industries are rock mine and meat packing plant, most people have to drive to other cities to work; and only have two small convenience stores.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Upgrading water system
2) Comprehensive plan
3) Concerned, knowledgeable leadership with city's best interest in mind

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Coleman

Street address: West Central Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 156, Coleman, FL 33521

Main telephone no.: (904) 748-1017

Population as of April 1, 1989: 947

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. This community was settled in 1882 and was named for an early settler, B.F. Coleman, who was a physician, orange grove and farm owner, and the first Postmaster.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Webster

Mailing address: Post Office Box 28, Webster, FL 33597-0028

Main telephone no.: (904) 793-2073

Population as of April 1, 1989: 755

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1900. Settlers of this community in the 1850s first chose Orange Home for a name. The Postmaster, G.F. Hays, learned there was another Orange Home, so he chose Webster in honor of Daniel Webster.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Wildwood

Street address: 100 North Main Street

Mailing address: 100 North Main Street, Wildwood, FL 34785

Main telephone no.: (904) 748-0302

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,906

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1877. This city was named long before there was any town. A telegraph construction engineer ran out of wire at this point, and so notified his headquarters, heading his dispatch Wildwood.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Suwannee County

County seat: Live Oak

Street address: 200 South Ohio Avenue, Live Oak

Mailing address: 200 South Ohio Avenue, Live Oak, FL 32060

Main telephone no.: (904) 362-2827

Population as of April 1, 1989: 27,688 (unincorporated 19,502)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established December 21, 1858 (35th county). This county's name is a puzzle so far as its origin is concerned. At any rate, we know the county got its name from the famous river that flows through it. The name is said to come from an Indian word, "sawani," meaning "echo river." Another authority says the word originated with the Creeks, but that it cannot be translated with any certainty. Suwannee may have been a corruption of the Spanish "San Juan."

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Branford

Street address: Suwannee Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 577, Branford, FL 32008-0577

Main telephone no.: (904) 935-1146

Population as of April 1, 1989: 739

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1915. Henry B. Plant, the great Florida developer who was president of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, now the Atlantic Coast Line, named this town after Branford, Connecticut, where he had formerly lived. The Connecticut town, it is said, was named by variation after the town of Brentford in England. The Spanish mission of Ajoica stood a few miles northeast of the present site of Branford.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Live Oak

Street address: 101 S.E. White Avenue

Mailing address: 101 S.E. White Avenue, Live Oak, FL 32060

Main telephone no.: (904) 362-2276

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,447

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, audiovisuals, visits to City Hall and other work sites, and High School Career Day.

History: Incorporated 1878. Along the route from a federal military post at Suwannee Springs to the Gulf of Mexico was a pond over which a huge live oak tree spread its branches. This became a popular camping place and was known as Live Oak. Around 1859, when the railroad was being built between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, this same hugh live oak tree gave much needed relief to the railroad workers form the scorching sun and grueling work. The live oak tree continued to lure weary travelers until a community developed and became permanently known as Live Oak.

Live Oak is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Water, sewer, garbage collection, natural gas, fire, zoning, building inspection and code enforcement.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Law enforcement services are provided within the city by the county Sheriff. The city Police Department was consolidated with the county Sheriff's Department.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
45% User Fees or Service Charges
24% State Shared Revenues
13% Utility Taxes
8% Property Taxes
7% Franchise Fees
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Taylor County

County seat: Perry

Mailing address: Post Office Box 620, Perry, FL 32347

Main telephone no.: (904) 584-6413

Population as of April 1, 1989: 19,710 (unincorporated 11,466)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established December 23, 1956 (34th county). Named for Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States and commander of the United States Army forces in Florida during the Second Seminole War.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Perry

Street address: 224 South Jefferson

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 1907, Perry, FL 32347

Main telephone no.: (904) 584-7161

Population as of April 1, 1989: 8,244

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1903. This city was established prior to 1885, and is presumed to have been named for General Edward A. Perry, who was Governor of Florida, 1885-1889.

Perry is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Union County

County seat: Lake Butler

Mailing address: Union County Courthouse, Room 103, Lake Butler, FL 32054

Main telephone no.: (904) 496-3711

Population as of April 1, 1989: 7,747 (unincorporated 5,052)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

History: Established May 20, 1921 (61st county). The county was named for the Union of the United States.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Butler

Street address: 125 East Main Street

Mailing address: 125 East Main Street, Lake Butler, FL 32054

Main telephone no.: (904) 496-3401

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,244

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

History: Incorporated 1897. The city was named for Colonel Robert Butler, who received the surrender of East Florida.

Lake Butler is the county seat.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Raiford

Street address: Central Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 428, Raiford, FL 32083

Main telephone no.: (904) 431-1955

Population as of April 1, 1989: 242

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council President)

History: Incorporated 1971.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Worthington Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Box 150, Worthington Springs, FL 32697

Main telephone no: none

Population as of April 1, 1989: 209

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Volusia County

County seat: Deland

Street address: Volusia County Administration Center, 123 West Indiana Avenue, Deland

Mailing address: Volusia County Administration Center, 123 West Indiana Avenue, DeLand, FL 32720

Main telephone no.: (904) 736-2700

Population as of April 1, 1989: 358,545 (unincorporated 142,506)

Form of government: Council-manager (Seven County Councilmembers, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; Volusia County Home Rule charter/county budget "in brief" brochures; visits to County Administration Center and Courthouse; Volusia County Television Studio Tour--not a station but a studio where county television program, "Volusia Magazine," is filmed; one internship in County Manager's Office for college graduate; visits to County Council meetings; and various brochures.

History: Established December 29, 1854 (30th county). Originally, Volusia County was part of Mosquito County which included much of Central Florida. About 1850, the people of Mosquito County petitioned for a name change to reflect a more pleasant atmosphere. The name Orange County was chosen. Residents in the outlying areas of Orange County complained that the county seat in Mellonville, southeast of Lake Monroe, was too far away. The Florida Legislature agreed. In 1854, a new county was formed north and east of the St. John's River called Volusia. The county was named for an early English settler named Volus.

In 1970, county voters approved the Home Rule Charter in a countywide referendum. The passage was precedent-setting because Volusia was the first county in Florida to adopt Home Rule powers, pursuant to the 1968 Florida Constitution. Home Rule created a council-manager form of government which took effect January 1, 1971.

Major governmental services: Fire services, public safety (Sheriff's Department, Beach Rangers, etc.) public health services, airport authority, port authority, judicial services, corrections, animal control, agricultural services, public transportation, mosquito control, parks and recreation, library services, community services, environmental management, public works (roads), convention center, tourist development, emergency medical transportation, hospital district and beach management.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): VOTRAN - public transportation for east side of county, engineering services for road program, some outside attorneys and beach maintenance.

Budget range: over $100 million

Unique aspects of community: Daytona Beach is the World's Most Famous Beach, Daytona International Speedway, Spring Break, Bike Week, Sky Fest (Daytona Beach Airport/Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University), Barberville Pioneer Settlement, Blue Springs State Park (on St. John's River, home to Florida manatees), Ponce DeLeon Springs (said to be the "fountain of youth"), Mainstreet DeLand (downtown redevelopment organization), educational center (Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Bethune-Cookman College, Stetson University, Daytona Beach Community College, University of Central Florida satellite campus and Phillips Junior College), Balloon Classic (hot air balloon races) and Cassadaga (headquarters of two spiritualist organizations).

Innovative programs: Passage of Home Rule Charter in 1970; first county in Florida to do so.

Q2 - Quest for Quality is a quality improvement program for employees.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Managing growth and funding the infrastructure
2) Protecting and managing natural resources (water/wetlands)
3) Coordinating and funding criminal justice system needs

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Daytona Beach

Street address: 301 South Ridgewood Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 2451, Daytona Beach, FL 32115-2451

Main telephone no.: (904) 252-6461

Population as of April 1, 1989: 64,806

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and six Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, audiovisuals, site visits and student internships.

History: Incorporated 1876. The region in and around what is currently known as Daytona Beach was originally inhabited by the Timucuan Indians. The Spanish Crown laid claim to Florida in the early 1500s and later awarded Royal Land Grants to the British. It was from the purchase of these grants by northern American's in the mid 1800s, after the Seminole Indian War of 1835, that the Daytona area began to become a permanent settlement. The name "Daytona" came to be by honoring the founder of the settlement, Mr. Mathias Day of Mansfield, Ohio.

On the 26th day of July in 1876 the first town meeting of Daytona took place. At this meeting, the town was "officially" named and incorporated and held its first election naming a Mayor (Rev. Dr. L.D. Huston), a Common Council of seven, a Clerk and a Marshall.

Settlements were also being established near at hand during this same period. There were two colonies across the Halifax River from Daytona, one known as Seabreeze and one by the name of Daytona Beach. These three towns eventually joined forces and voted to incorporate and charter into one city in 1926 known as Daytona Beach.

Major governmental services: police and fire protection, water and sewer services, and parks and recreation.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection and recycling (privatized).

Budget range: $50 million - $100 million

Major revenue sources:
33.8% User Fees or Service Charges

33.1% Other
11.4% Property Taxes
7.5% Utility Taxes
5.7% State Shared Revenues
4.9% Franchise Fees
3.6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: World Center of Racing - the Daytona International Speedway is the site of NASCAR, the Daytona 500 and the Fire Cracker 400. Motorcycle Week--enthusiasts from around the world are attracted to Daytona Beach each year for the Daytona 200 Motorcycle Race. College Spring Break - between February and April, approximately 500,000 students visit the city to enjoy the beach, concerts and other promoted activities. Birthplace of Howard Thurman - noted black theologian and educator, Thurman's home is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

Innovative programs: Police-Ministers Community Relations Association - an organization whose membership consists of ministers representing major denominations throughout the city. Acts as a permanent advisory committee to the Chief of Police on local issues. Members of this organization ride with Patrol Officers in high crime areas and act as marshals during special events.

Daytona Beach Police Athletic League - an incorporated organization, created by the Police Department, to address substance abuse, tutorial and after-school needs of local and underprivileged children. This program now has two components: the first is located at the Dickerson Center and focuses on elementary school children, while the second is located at the Cypress Street Recreation Center and focuses primarily on sports activities.

Transitional housing facility for homeless women and children developed in partnership with the City of Daytona Beach, County of Volusia and private non-profit organization with CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) funds and Stuart McKinney funds.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Crime/crack cocaine
2) Transportation
3) Revenue to pay for government services without raising local property taxes

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Daytona Beach Shores

Street address: 3050 South Atlantic Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 7196, Daytona Beach Shores, FL 32016

Main telephone no.: (904) 767-7121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,502

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

History: Incorporated 1960.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Deland

Street address: City Hall, 120 South Florida Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 449, Deland, FL 32720-0449

Main telephone no.: (904) 736-3900

Population as of April 1, 1989: 17,226

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Willing to provide guest speakers and other assistance, as needed.

History: Incorporated 1882. The first settlers in the area appeared in about 1570, and are believed to be of Spanish and English origin. The Spanish mission of Antonico stood near here.

The city was named after Henry A. Deland, a New York baking powder manufacturer, who founded the community in 1876. John B. Stetson, the world-famous Philadelphia hat manufacturer, also had a part in the founding of the town. In 1883, Deland established an academy here, and gave it his own name. Stetson thereafter became a great financial benefactor of the institution and, when it was finally incorporated as a university, it was Deland himself who suggested that its name be changed to honor Stetson. Because of the university, the city calls itself "The Athens of Florida," a concept promoted by Henry Deland prior to his death in 1908. Deland is especially beautified by its great branching oaks planted about 50 years ago. These trees have caused some aviators to call Deland "the city of the forest."

Deland became the county seat in 1888.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, wastewater treatment, parks and recreation, airport, economic development, street maintenance, tree maintenance, emergency medical, and inspections.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Refuse collection and disposal.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:

29.4% Property Taxes
24.3% Other
18.3% State Shared Revenues
13.7% Utility Taxes
9.5% Franchise Fees
2.8% User Fees or Service Charges
2.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Home and location of Stetson University; the Deland-St. Johns River Festival held each September; the Deland Art and Crafts Show held each March; and the Deland Museum of Art.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Income and revenues
3) Economic development

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Edgewater

Street address: 104 North Riverside Drive

Mailing address: Post Office box 100, Edgewater, FL 32132

Main telephone no.: (904) 428-3245

Population as of April 1, 1989: 13,313

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Presently, through the good efforts of Mrs. Jo Anne Sikes (Edgewater Historian), a great deal of historical information on the area has been compiled. Early Edgewater history talks are given to school children. While Mrs. Sikes efforts are not guided by the city, the city does provide copier and other miscellaneous support. The first "Founder's Day," in conjunction with the schools, was held in November 1990.

History: Incorporated 1924. The City of Edgewater was founded by J.M. Hawk, author of The East Coast of Florida, 1887. Dr. John M. Hawks, a New England physician and surgeon, bought property here in 1865, and settled it about 1872. Beginning as the small village of Hawks' Park, the community began as a rough, frontier town in an area of Florida where there were only about seven houses on the coast between New Smyrna and Haulover Canal. Some of these houses had nothing but sand for their floors.

Determined that this colony would thrive, Hawks formed The Hawks' Park Company with investors from the New England states. The company's members placed advertisements in the New England newspapers, attracting people from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. First these people came as winter visitors, then as permanent residents. They hired a surveyor and a town was mapped out. The earliest map shows 130 acres of orange groves and the Bayview House where visitors boarded and socialized.

In 1879, school began in Hawks' Park. William Hart, an orange grower, began classes in one of Dr. Hawks' small cottages. Later, a two-story wooden school was built. Classes were held on the first story and the upper floor was used as a community room. In 1910, this was burned down and the men of the town built another school out of blocks made of river shell and cement. It was called the Betsy Ross School and was used until 1917, when the children of Hawks' Park went to New Smyrna to school.

Mail and supplies came to Hawks' Park by steamboat. Transportation was by horse and buggy and a few bicycles. People mostly waked where they wanted to go. In the early

1890s, the railroad was extended to Hawks' Park.

There were two main meeting places where the town folks gathered--the flow well at the east end of Park Avenue and the long steamboat dock in front of the Bayview House.

On October 24, 1924, the name of the town was changed to Edgewater by an act of the Florida State Legislature. The name referred to the town's location at the edge of Mosquito Lagoon. In 1925, an election was held and H.W. Mitchell was elected Mayor.

Through the years, many new improvements to Edgewater were made. A hospital called "The Shelter" (the only hospital on the east coast of Florida from St. Augustine to Key West), a crab factory and a store opened--it offered home delivery. A larger post office opened and offered mail services. Bees could not be kept within the city limits, but remained a good business. Tropical Blossom Honey Company opened for business and began shipping honey to many foreign countries. Loveland Groves began shipping fruit all over the United States. In 1944, the population was about 500.

In the early 1950s, the community center was started. It was to built with the volunteer labor of the elder men. The task became too great for them, so the Volunteer Fire Department of Edgewater came to the rescue and finished the building. In 1959, a new City Hall was built next to the community center.

Major governmental services: Public safety: police protection, fire and rescue, building and general inspections, and civil defense. Utility Services: water and sewer, garbage and trash, and stormwater/drainage management. Culture/Recreation: library and parks and recreation.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
29.4% User Fees or Service Charges
26.0% Other
16.2% Property Taxes
12.4% State Shared Revenues
6.4% Utility Taxes
5.6% Franchise Fees
4.0% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Innovative programs: Through the City of Edgewater Police Department, the city participates in the following programs: McGruff--Crime Fighter, Officer Phil (Volkeswagon), K-24 (robot) and Sparky the Dog. The programs are conducted at the local elementary schools and daycares on topics dealing with crime, drug education, swimming and safety.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Providing sewer service to Florida Shores
2) Meeting water and sewer demand of a growing city

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3) Providing parks, open space and recreation facilities to a growing population

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Holly Hill

Street address: 1065 Ridgewood Avenue

Mailing address: 1065 Ridgewood Avenue, Holy Hill, FL 32117

Main telephone no.: (904) 252-7631

Population as of April 1, 1989: 11,617

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1901. This town was established about 1882 and was probably named for the prevalence of holly trees along the ridge. One historian states that "one Mr. Fleming named the place in honor of his old home in Delaware."

Major governmental services: Police, fire, sanitation, water, sewer, recreation, building and zoning, and accounting.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Street sweeping.

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million

Major revenue sources:
55% User Fees or Service Charges
13% Property Taxes
12% State Shared Revenues
10% Utility Taxes
6% Franchise Fees
2% Other
2% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Matching revenues and expenditures
2) Determining citizen preferences
3) Meeting legislative requirements

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Lake Helen

Street address: 493 South Lakeview Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 39, Lake Helen, FL 32744

Main telephone no.: (904) 228-2121

Population as of April 1, 1989: 2,474

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall and Police Department, visits to school by elected city officials and fact sheets.

History: Incorporated 1888. The city was named for Helen, daughter of Henry Deland, the northern industrialist who founded the city. Early history included citrus, lumber and tourist activities. Recent history includes the city being the original home for the famous Nautilus exercise equipment. Rural in nature, Lake Helen is basically a "bedroom" community.

Major governmental services: Police and water services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
29% State Shared Revenues
21% Property Taxes
21% User Fees or Service Charges
15% Other
7% Franchise Fees
6% Utility Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Quiet, tranquil and rural atmosphere.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Potable water supply
2) Transportation and road system
3) Growth management

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of New Smyrna Beach

Street address: 210 Sams Avenue

Mailing address: 210 Sams Avenue, New Smyrna Beach, FL 32168

Main telephone no.: (904) 427-4166

Population as of April 1, 1989: 16,154

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Commissioners, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The city currently coordinates a Student Government Day with the local middle school. This program could be expanded to either occur more often, or to include high school students.

History: Incorporated 1887. In 1767, under the English Occupation Act, Dr. Andrew Turnbull obtained several thousand acres of land from the British Crown and established a colony of Greeks and Minorcans on this site. He named the place for Smyrna, his wife's former home in Asia Minor. The location is said to have been occupied for a period of nine months by Menendez in 1565, after which his group abandoned it for St. Augustine. Near here stood the Spanish mission of Atocuimi. Seven miles south of here is Turtle Mound, said to be the only large Indian shell heap to survive to the present day with relatively little damage.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, public works, solid waste, recreation and parks, transportation and a golf course.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Other than capital construction projects, the only service contracted out is the city's pilot project recycling program.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
43% Property Taxes
32% State Shared Revenues
14% Other
4% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3% User Fees or Service Charges
3% Utility Taxes

1% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Being a beach-front community certainly serves as a unique characteristic, attracting many visitors. The city is also rich in historical treasures (Turnbull Ruins, Old Fort Park and others).

Innovative programs: The city has remained actively involved in downtown redevelopment and revitalization.

The city also maintains a vital community connection through the usage of several citizen's advisory boards.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Infrastructure improvements
3) Solid waste reduction

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Oak Hill

Street address: 234 South U.S. Highway 1

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1080, Oak Hill, FL 32759

Main telephone no.: (904) 345-3522

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,085

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1963. This city was established about 1866, and named for an oak tree that grew on a shell mound near the home of J.D. Mitchell, the first settler.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Orange City

Street address: 205 East Graves Avenue

Mailing address: 205 East Graves Avenue, Orange City, FL 32763

Main telephone no.: (904) 775-3333

Population as of April 1, 1989: 4,181

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, informative data, student internships and job shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1882. In February 1875, land was bought from Edward Studwell, who appears to have been the first landowner in what became Orange City. On August 26, 1882, fifty-four qualified voters met at what is still the DeYarman Hotel for a city organizational meeting. The voters chose "Blue Spring" as the city's name since those in opposition to "Orange City" said, "We have neither oranges nor a city." However, the name of Orange City appeared on a petition for a post office and no one changed it. The City Seal, still used today, was approved. It was not until May 30, 1889 that Orange City was officially recognized and a charter was approved by the state. It was said that the delay was caused by the ineptness of the politicians.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, public works, water, building, and planning and zoning.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Commercial/ residential garbage collection.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
44.2% Property Taxes
21.4% State Shared Revenues
11.6% User Fees or Service Charges
9.9% Franchise Fees
5.9% Utility Taxes
4.9% Other
2.1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: A spring was discovered in 1891 and the water was said to be 99.1 percent pure. At the St. Louis World's Fair the water received the "highest award that the world can give" for its excellence. Trees - hundreds of acres of pine trees had been cut down by early settlers to make way for orange groves. The City Council ordained that whoever planted a living oak in front of his home would be allowed a $.25 leeway on his taxes and oak trees were planted on all of the principal streets. A Manatee Festival is held each year. "Save the Manatees" project began in 1972 after a Jacques Cousteau TV film at Blue Springs Park in 1970. "Frontier Days Festival," held each year to honor early settlers. Many historic buildings and houses still exist.

Innovative programs: Joint recreation program with Volusia County.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Street resurfacing, road construction, drainage
2) Public safety facilities/equipment
3) Parks/recreation development

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Ormond Beach

Street address: 22 South Beach Street

Mailing address: Post Office Box 277, Ormond Beach, FL 32175-0277

Main telephone no.: (904) 677-0311

Population as of April 1, 1989: 30,677

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Commissioners, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers can be provided to discuss city government generally, or specific departmental functions. Visits to City Hall, Civic Center, Public Works Complex and other city facilities may also be arranged. Career opportunity presentations can made to appropriate classes.

History: Incorporated 1880. John Andrew Bostrom and his brother, Charles, were the first permanent white settlers of Ormond Beach. They homesteaded government land on the peninsula shortly after the Civil War. A few years later, in 1873, a new settlement began on the west side of the Halifax River. This settlement was called New Britain because its first settlers, associated with the Corbin Locke company, came from New Britain, Connecticut. They included Daniel Wilson, George Millard and Lucius Summers. On April 22, 1880, the city was incorporated and the name of New Britain was changed to Ormond, derived from Captain James Ormond. Captain Ormond came here from the Bahama Islands at the invitation of the Spanish government and lived on a grant of 2,000 acres, which included the site of the present city, and which was then called Damietta Mosquito. Ormond was killed by a runaway slave about 1815.

In 1886, the St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad reached Ormond and, in 1887, the first bridge across the Halifax River was built here. Two young pioneers, John Anderson and Joseph Price, financed by Stephen Van Cullen White, built the Ormond Hotel in 1887-1888. Henry Morrison Flagler purchased the hotel in 1891 and enlarged it. He built a railroad bridge parallel to the Ormond bridge, on the south side.

In 1902, John Anderson, Joseph Price and several others sponsored the first contest of speed on a beach in Florida, just south of the Ormond Beach approach. During the early 1920s, Ormond was often referred to as the "Millionaire's Colony," because wealthy people (among them John D. Rockefeller) spent their winters at the Ormond Hotel and at their attractive homes. Ormond Beach celebrated its centennial in 1980 with a pageant and many other events. The original New Britain settlement covered little more than 900 acres in the 1870s.

Today, Ormond Beach is spread over 11,841 acres and is still growing.

Major governmental services: Police, fire (including Advanced Life Support and Basic Life Support), water, sewer, garbage and trash services, recreation facilities and programs, parks, community development, cultural programs and senior activities.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Certain streets within the city are maintained by the county and certain engineering projects (i.e., water and sewer projects) are contracted out.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Major revenue sources:
26.1% User Fees or Service Charges
19.6% Other
17.0% Property Taxes
16.6% Utility Taxes
10.3% Franchise Fees
8.8% State Shared Revenues
1.6% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The Casements, civic and cultural center for Ormond Beach and former home of John D. Rockefeller; the beach, birthplace of speed and forerunner of our modern day automobile racing; and the Ormond Hotel, constructed over 100 years ago by Henry Flagler and others, is reported to be the second largest wooden structure in the United States.

Innovative programs: Developed employee training programs in conjunction with Daytona Beach Community College.

Developed cooperative recreational programs in conjunction with Volusia County School Board.

Developed a senior citizen congregate dining program in cooperation with Volusia County.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Operating revenue sources (new)
2) Sewage effluent reuse; water supply; stormwater management
3) Construction of facilities; traffic control

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Pierson

Street address: 115 North Volusia Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 527, Pierson, FL 32180-0527

Main telephone no.: (904) 749-2661

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,782

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chair)

History: Incorporated 1929. The town was established in 1876 by Nela Pierson and his family, who gave it to their own name.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Ponce Inlet

Street address: 4680 South Peninsula Drive

Mailing address: 4680 South Peninsula Drive, Ponce Inlet, FL 32127

Main telephone no.: (904) 766-3425

Population as of April 1, 1989: 1,617

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Visits to City Hall.

History: Incorporated 1963.

Major governmental services: Police and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water, sewer and refuse services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
51% Property Taxes
13% Other
11% State Shared Revenues
10% User Fees or Service charges
10% Franchise Fees
5% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: Lighthouse.

Innovative governmental programs: Citizens' Watch Program.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Capital improvements
2) Water system
3) Recreation

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Port Orange

Street address: 1000 City Center Circle

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 291038, Port Orange, FL 32129-1038

Main telephone no.: (904) 761-8000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 35,815

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: The City of Port Orange currently sponsors Government Day for students in elementary and middle school. The city provides guest speakers; fact sheets; and visits to key governmental sites, such as the water and wastewater plants. The city provides resource people for career days, elementary through high school; provides resource people to work with students on independent research projects; and has job opportunities for students.

History: Incorporated 1867. Originally incorporated as the "Town" of Port Orange, the "City" of Port Orange was chartered in 1925. The Dun-Lawton plantation, with its sugar mill, was the first occupant of this site. It was destroyed by Indians in 1836. In 1861, Edward Archibald McDaniel established a plant here for making salt, boiling water from the Halifax River in kettles formerly used by the sugar mill. The salt was sold to the people of the interior during the War Between the States. In 1866, the Florida Land and Lumber Company purchased state land adjoining on the north the property of Bartola Pacetti on Mosquito Inlet, and established a village which the company named Port Orange because of the citrus culture it projected.

Major governmental services: A full-service municipality, organized into the following departments: City Manager, City Attorney, City Clerk, Finance, Personnel, Community Development, Public Works, Public Utilities, Police, Fire, and Parks and Recreation. The city operates its own water and sewer system, provides sanitation services for both residential and commercial customers, and operates a drainage utility system, among other services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Forestry management.

Budget range: $25 million - $49.9 million

Major revenue sources:
44.39% User Fees or Service charges
17.15% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
10.55% Other
9.17% Property Taxes
7.44% Utility Taxes
6.40% State Shared Revenues
4.90% Franchise Fees

Innovative programs: Drainage utility.

City/School Land Acquisition Program.

Well field/environmental managed open space.

City/YMCA recreational opportunities; All Children's Park Project; and Jaycees and Port Orange City Center Sports Complex.

City/county interlocal planning agreement.

Port Orange/South Daytona first response agreement for fire service; and Port Orange/Daytona Beach agreement on wastewater.

Port Orange's Sparkling Water Project.

Halifax Regional Water Supply Authority.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Revenues to provide city services
2) Growth management
3) Water management

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of South Daytona

Street address: 1672 South Ridgewood Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 4960, South Daytona, FL 32120

Main telephone no.: (904) 788-5000

Population as of April 1, 1989: 12,790

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and four Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Vice Mayor)

Assistance available to area schools: Encourage Student Government Days.

History: Incorporated 1938. Until about 1926, South Daytona was just a small settlement named Blake. At that time, the three towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were consolidated to make the City of Daytona Beach as we know it now, and then proceeded to annex all the adjacent territory, including the Town of Blake. Because of new appraisals and the fact that assessment taxes were increased, the local people hired an attorney and, eventually in 1938, succeeded in breaking away from Daytona Beach to become the incorporated "Town" of South Daytona. The "City" of South Daytona was chartered in 1951.

Major governmental services: Police and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water and sewer (City of Daytona Beach), garbage collection (Industrial Waste Service in Daytona Beach).

Budget range: $5 million - $9.9 million.

Unique aspects of community: In 1975, the remains of a giant sloth were found in a borrow pit on Nova Road, which is now a part of the Reed Canal Park. The sloth is housed in the Museum of Arts and Science in Daytona Beach. South Daytona will hold the twelfth annual Fire Prevention Parade in October 1990. This event is unique in that South Daytona is the only city in the county to hold such a parade.

Innovative programs: Magnolia Handicap Fishing Park.

Citizens' Police Academy.

Median Beautification Project.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Capital improvement element of the comprehensive plan
2) Development and funding for a new community center
3) Provide treated effluent residential irrigation

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Wakulla County

County seat: Crawfordville (not incorporated)

Mailing address: Post Office Box 337, U.S. 319, Crawfordville, FL 32327

Main telephone no.: (904) 926-3341

Population as of April 1, 1989: 14,485 (unincorporated 13,763)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Constitutional officers available to visit classes and organizations. The county participates in career shadowing and field trip experiences.

History: Established March 11, 1843 (23rd county). Wakulla is probably a Timucuan Indian word, interpreted to mean "mystery water" (the name also for the deepest spring in the world). The name may contain the word "kala," which signified a "spring of water" in some dialects. Wakulla may have come from the creek "wahkola," meaning "loon," two species of bird, which winter in Florida.

The county encompasses 640 square miles. Wakulla is one of two counties in Florida with an unincorporated county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, water, sewer and recreation.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Fire and solid waste.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Historic aspects, environment and excellent schools (scoring above the state on standardized tests). Containing several state and county parks, Wakulla is a small progressive and growing county. Located on the coast, Wakulla is famous for great seafood, noted fishing grounds and the famous blue crab.

Innovative programs: MSBU partnership with schools.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Sewer
2) Funding, property taxes capped at 10 mills

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of St. Marks

Street address: 600 Port Leon Drive

Mailing address: Post Office Box 296, St. Marks, FL 32355

Main telephone no.: (904) 925-6224

Population as of April 1, 1989: 323

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and four Commissioners)

History: Incorporated 1963. The first community on this site was established in March 1718, by Don Jose Primo de Rivera, probably on the feast day of St. Mark. A Spanish fort, San Marco de Apalache, was built here and was captured in 1799 by William Augustus Bowles and his band of Indians. The Spaniards recaptured the fort and made a prisoner of Bowles. The fort was finally taken by General Andrew Jackson in 1818. Nearby, was the Spanish mission of Santa Maria de Apalache. Before the War Between the States, St. Marks was an important shipping port.

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Sopchoppy

Street address: Corner of First and Byrd Streets

Mailing address: Post Office Box 98, Sopchoppy, FL 32358

Main telephone no.: (904) 962-4611

Population as of April 1, 1989: 399

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and four Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, visits to City Hall and career shadowing.

History: Incorporated 1955. Established in 1853, the city's name is a Creek Indian name meaning "dark or black water". Another interpretation says the name comes from the Creek words "sokhe," meaning "twisted," and "chapke," meaning "long." The name is derived from the dark waters of the Sopchoppy River that flows in a twisting pattern through the town. In 1893, the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad built a spur line through Sopchoppy. The locals seemed to relocate closer into town. At that time, Sopchoppy had an opera house, hotels, a drug store, a bank and a newspaper. At the end of World War II, the railroad became obsolete.

Major governmental services: Police, water and fire services.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage collection.

Budget range: $250,000 - $999,000

Major revenue sources:
80% User Fees
10% State Shared Revenues
5% Utility Taxes
5% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: Sopchoppy is a very small town with a very limited income, but still it offers its citizens a 36-acre park on the Sopchoppy River. The park includes a boat ramp, restrooms and picnic facilities. A city-maintained tennis court. At present, the city is trying to restore an old gym, which has been nominated for the National Historic Register, to be used for a community center. The city also sponsors an Annual Fourth of

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July celebration.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water improvements
2) Historic gym renovations
3) Growth

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Walton County

County seat: DeFuniak Springs

Street address: 6th Street and Sloss Avenue, DeFuniak Springs

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer 689, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Main telephone no.: (904) 892-3137

Population as of April 1, 1989: 28,946 (unincorporated 21,573)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: The county offers guest speakers; conducts visits to the County Courthouse; and participates in career fairs sponsored by various groups.

History: Established December 29, 1824 (8th county). Created in 1824, Walton County was originally settled by emigrants from North and South Carolina. They settled in a valley, later named Euchee Valley in honor of the Euchee Indians who had lived there for many generations. Walton County was named for Colonel George Walton, Secretary of West Florida during the territorial governorship of Andrew Jackson. The first county seat of Walton County was located in Alaqua. It was then moved to Eucheeanna and from there to its present location of DeFuniak Springs.

Major governmental services: Police, financial support to two full-time Fire Departments and 11 volunteer departments, garbage collection, mosquito control, library facilities, emergency medical services, and financial support to various programs for the elderly.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Economic development.

Budget range: $10 million - $24.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Walton County contains the highest elevation point in the State of Florida at Lakewood (342 feet above sea level). The county has approximately 30 miles of beautiful beaches and recreation areas. The annual celebration of the Chataugua Festival is held on the last Saturday of April. The county includes several historical buildings: the Walton County Courthouse, the Walton-DeFuniak Public Library, the Chautauqua Building, the Lakewood School and the post office.

Innovative programs: Training of the public by EMS (emergency medical services) personnel to be "first responders" countywide, allowing the delivery of advanced medical care in the time of emergency.

The establishment of several committees to research and address such issues as solid waste, economic development and growth management. These committees are made up of elected officials from county government and city government and representatives of the public.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Growth management
2) Solid waste
3) Additional and innovative revenue sources

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of DeFuniak Springs

Street address: 715 West Nelson Avenue

Mailing address: Post Office Box 685, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Main telephone no.: (904) 892-2156

Population as of April 1, 1989: 5,806

Form of government: Council-manager (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, fact sheets, visits to City Hall and related facilities, and possible employment.

History: Incorporated 1901. DeFuniak Springs was settled in 1881 around a clear lake that is one of only two perfectly round lakes in the world. Credit for settlement of the city is given to Colonel William D. Chipley and Fred R. DeFuniak, both holding high offices with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. First called Lake DeFuniak after Colonel DeFuniak, on September 7, 1885, DeFuniak Springs was given its current name. DeFuniak Springs operated until 1984 with a city commission form of government and, at that time, changed to a council-manager form of government.

DeFuniak Springs is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police and fire protection, garbage, trash and natural gas service.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Water and sewer service (S & W Utility Services).

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million.

Major revenue sources:
60% User Fees or Service Charges
15% State Shared Revenues
7% Property Taxes
7% Utility Taxes
5% Other
3% Interest Income or Investment Earnings
3% Franchise Fees

Unique aspects of community: The city contains the first Confederate memorial ever erected; Walton-DeFuniak Library, established 1887, is the oldest library still operating out of its original building; home to Florida Chautaugua, with structure still in use and with a festival still held each year in the spring; Lake DeFuniak is a perfect round lake; and birthplace of Florida Education Association.

Innovative programs: Partnership with schools, whereby all city departments make presentations in conjunction with school studies.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Central business district deterioration
2) Inadequate funding of state imposed mandates
3) Inadequate ability to create additional funding

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Freeport

Mailing address: Post Office Box 339, Freeport, FL 32439

Main telephone no.: (904) 835-2822

Population as of April 1, 1989: 827

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Paxton

Street address: Highway 331

Mailing address: Post Office Box 1186, Paxton, FL 32538

Main telephone no.: (904) 834-2716

Population as of April 1, 1989: 740

Form of government: Council-strong mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1952.

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GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Washington County

County seat: Chipley

Street address: 201 West Jackson Avenue, Chipley

Mailing address: Post Office Box 647, Chipley, FL 32428

Main telephone no.: (904) 638-6200

Population as of April 1, 1989: 16,491 (unincorporated 11,090)

Form of government: County administrator (Five Commissioners, elected from at-large districts)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers, factsheets, visits to Courthouse or other key local government sites, and career shadowing.

History: Established December 9, 1825 (12th county). Washington County was created in 1825 and named for the nation's first President, George Washington. The first county seat was Vernon, which was named for Washington's home, Mt. Vernon. The present-day county seat is Chipley. Chipley was named for Colonel W.D. Chipley, a pioneer railroad man that helped build the railroad across northern Florida.

Major governmental services: Police, ambulance and recreation sites.

Services contracted out to a company (privatized), or contracted out to another government (interlocal agreement): Garbage services.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Unique aspects of community: Several area counties were created or enlarged out of the original Washington County land area; the county is rich in historical sites; and special events (Possum Festival, Worm Fiddlin and Watermelon Festival) draw thousands of people each year.

Innovative programs: Outdoor recreational land lease subleased to create Washington County - Rosewood Resources, Type II Wildlife Management area.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Comprehensive planning
2) Solid waste management

3) Indigent health care/emergency services

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GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Caryville

Street address: U.S. Highway 90 East

Mailing address: Post Office Box 206, Caryville, FL 32427

Main telephone no.: (904) 548-5571

Population as of April 1, 1989: 596

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chair)

History: Incorporated 1913; reincorporated 1965. In 1871, this place was first settled and given the name Half Moon Bluff. But in 1884, upon the advent of the Pensacola and Apalachicola Railroad, it was renamed Caryville in honor of R.M. Cary, a stockholder and official of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (later became a part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system). Caryville was the first community in Washington County to have electric lights (1903).

The Town of Caryville was first incorporated in 1913, but in the late 1930s or early 1940s, Caryville's incorporated charter lapsed due to lack of use. Caryville was re-incorporated in 1965.

Major governmental services: Water, garbage and fire protection services.

Budget range: under $250,000

Major revenue sources:

71%	State Shared Revenues
24%	Other
3%	Utility Taxes
2%	Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: During the first Saturday in September, Caryville's Volunteer Fire Department holds the Caryville Annual Worm Fiddling event.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Water
2) Sewer
3) Housing

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Chipley

Street address: 902 Highway 90 West

Mailing address: Post Office Drawer Q, Chipley, FL 32428

Main telephone no.: (904) 638-6250

Population as of April 1, 1989: 3,437

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

Assistance available to area schools: Guest speakers; fact sheets; audiovisuals; visits to City Hall or other key local government sites; and opportunities for career shadowing, internships or possible employment

History: Incorporated 1882. Originally known as Orange, Chipley was renamed in honor of Colonel Chipley, the railroad president.

Agriculture was the mainstay for Chipley until recently. State and county government, as well as manufacturing, have begun to be major contributors to the economy.

Chipley is the county seat.

Major governmental services: Police, fire, water, sewer, garbage, natural gas, and operation of a farmers' market and an industrial park.

Budget range: $1 million - $4.9 million

Major revenue sources:
61% User Fees or Service Charges
23% Other
6% State Shared Revenues
5% Property Taxes
4% Utility Taxes
1% Interest Income or Investment Earnings

Unique aspects of community: The high moral fiber of the citizenry; employers want to hire area citizens; and Chipley's location, which makes it convenient to all of northwest Florida and south Alabama.

Innovative programs: City government joined with local merchants to rebuild downtown, with farmers serving to develop the market and the chamber of commerce helping to broaden industrial plant recruitment.

Three major problems to be addressed within the next five years:
1) Street paving and drainage
2) Wastewater treatment
3) Increase tax base

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Ebro

Street address: Highways 20 and 79

Mailing address: Post Office Box 26, Ebro, FL 32437

Main telephone no.: (904) 535-2842

Population as of April 1, 1989: 186

Form of government: Council-weak mayor (Mayor and five Councilmembers, one of whom serves as Council Chair and one as Vice Chair)

History: Incorporated sometime in the 1960s.

GETTING TO KNOW
YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

City of Vernon

Mailing address: Post Office Box 347, Vernon, FL 32462

Main telephone no.: (904) 535-2444

Population as of April 1, 1989: 835

Form of government: City Commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1925. Since the county is Washington, and this community was once the county seat, it is to be presumed that it was named for Mount Vernon. However, there are those who say the name was derived from a place in France.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Town of Wausau

Mailing address: Post Office Box 39, Wausau, FL 32463

Main telephone no.: (904) 638-1781

Population as of April 1, 1989: 347

Form of government: City commission (Mayor and five Councilmembers)

History: Incorporated 1963.